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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

VOLUME XXIV.



Worcester, Mass.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

1908.

U. S. A. CXXXII.

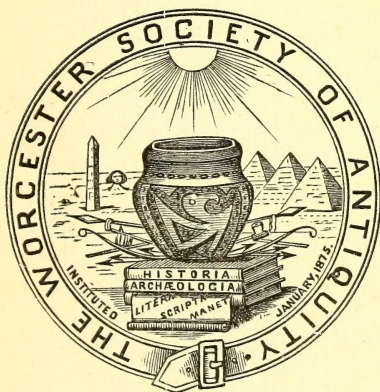
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PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-THIRD MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1908.

THE DATE FOR holding the first regular meeting of the Society, for the present year, as ordained by the By-Laws, proved a very stormy evening and but few persons had the courage to venture from their homes.

President Maynard called the meeting to order at the office of the Society. Those present were: Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, George Maynard and M. A. Maynard.

The names of three persons were presented for membership and were referred to the Standing Committee on Nominations. On motion of Mr. Burleigh this meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening, January 21, 1908, at 7.45 o'clock, to which time further business of the Society was postponed. At the adjourned meeting there were present: Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, Forehand, George Maynard, Miss Foster, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Reed, Miss Smith, Mr. Crandell, Mrs. Crandell, Miss Grover and Mrs. Perry.

President Maynard occupied the chair and the Librarian reported: five bound volumes, fifty-six pamphlets and three articles for the Museum as gifts to the Society during the past month; also called attention to Vol. XXI, Probate Records of New Hampshire, 1635-1717, from the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the History of the

Twenty-fourth Regiment, M. V. M., from Secretary of State William M. Olin, closing his report with the following statement:

Six years ago, in searching for information concerning Worcester County families, I learned the value of the land titles acquired by the early or first settlers here, in helping to locate them, where they came from, their occupation and where they established their homes in Worcester, how much land they had and from whom purchased. I also found that some of our historians had omitted to cover accurately many of the essential points serving as a foundation to a complete family history among some of the Worcester settlers. To some persons such omissions or inaccuracies might seem trivial and unimportant; but there are those who have learned to recognize the importance of documentary evidence for statements in family history; tradition, hearsay, reports or even well-grounded assumptions are not to be accepted without the authentic records to substantiate them. Thinking I might have time to copy some of those titles acquired prior to April 2, 1731, when the county of Worcester was established, I drew from the Proprietors' book a list of names as a guide for searching the Middlesex County records for the early Worcester conveyances, and at a meeting of this Society held March 11, 1902, stated the importance of making abstracts of such deeds for publication in the Society's Proceedings, believing that they would, if secured, furnish a better foundation than we now possess for a history of Worcester and her people. The lack of money with which to print our transactions has delayed this work till now.

The Society has just issued, ready for delivery, Volume XXII, containing two hundred sixty pages, fifty-four of which present to the reader eighty or more of these conveyances. The index to the volume shows eighty-four grantees and seventy-eight grantors. In addition to this the Society has in manuscript one hundred seventy more

abstracts yet to be printed, making a total of over two hundred fifty separate memoranda of titles to lands in Worcester bearing dates from 1671 to about 1731, including eight Indian deeds or transfers of lands in and about Worcester. These abstracts have all been copied at the expense of the Society by Mr. George Maynard, an experienced and reliable copyist, ensuring accuracy in every particular. The last number of Volume XXI is in the binder's hands and our printer now has in hand three numbers of the Society's publications for the year 1907.

The attention of members of the Society has been called to this branch of our work, that they might know something of what has for years been in contemplation, and now taken up for the only reason that it could be done without overtaxing the treasury; the Committee on Publications having no authority to contract bills without sanction from the Executive Board. Good financiers, those who entertain the best interests for the institution they serve, do not recommend or advise incurring any unnecessary debts.

For your further information, will state that one of the recently supposed "lost burial-ground inscriptions" will be found printed in Volume XXII, ready for delivery.

The Standing Committee on Nominations presented the names of Arthur H. Parker, James Green, George Lyndon Sanford, John Mowry Thayer and Martin Green, and they were elected to membership in the Society. The Secretary then read an invitation from the Sharon Historical Society for the members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity to meet with that society at a "Lafayette Meeting" to be held January 31, next, at 8 o'clock p.m., in Sharon. Rev. William H. Morrison of Brockton was to deliver an address, subject: "Lafayette the Friend of Washington." The President then delivered his annual address:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity:

I wish to take the first opportunity to thank you for your continued favor and confidence in re-electing me as your President for the ensuing year.

The only pledge I have to offer at this time is that you shall have the best service I am able to render. I wish you all, as well as the Society, a very pleasant and prosperous new year. I recently had the pleasure of looking over the treasures of the Essex Institute at Salem, Massachusetts, including books, pamphlets, paintings, engravings and the countless other articles in their museum. On comparison with our collection I was at first inclined to be discouraged, but when I remembered that theirs was the result of the labor of several generations, and ours only of one, I realized that the Worcester Society of Antiquity had improved its opportunities and that the early members of this Society had been faithful to the duties entrusted to them. Many relics of the olden time are found and cared for, but there are many books and articles within our reach to-day that will be found scarce and valuable when another century has passed away. The countless pebbles on the beach singly have little or no value, but the one with which David slew the Philistine, if preserved till now, would be of great historic value. There are many books and articles considered of little value to-day that, if preserved in our collection, would not only be of interest at the present time, but prove valuable to the student and historian of the future. Can we not all assist in this work of accumulating, and thereby add to our own interest and to the usefulness of our collections?

About thirty-five years ago four gentlemen of kindred thought and tastes met and talked over matters such as pertain to a society similar to our own, and later, at the home of Mr. Samuel E. Staples, after several conferences, they laid the foundation for this Society, and subsequently

at a meeting of the organization held at the home of Ellery B. Crane, Mr. Albert A. Lovell brought in a book and laying it on the table said, "There, gentlemen, is the beginning of our Library." That book, of which Mr. Lovell is the author, was "Worcester in the Revolution." To show the contrast in thirty odd years, we now have over 21,000 bound volumes, about 45,000 pamphlets and 6300 articles in our Museum.

Our Museum is growing rapidly, and soon some provision will have to be made for additional room to accommodate the increase. We now have some two hundred and fifty members; if that number could be increased to four hundred contributing members, our income from that source would pay all our regular expenses and leave the income from the invested funds to carry on the special work of the Society.

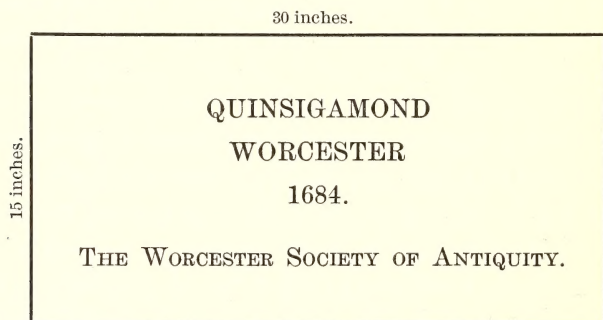
We have at the present time about \$11,000 in our permanent fund. In addition to our regular or ordinary expenses the last year, the outside of our building has been repaired and painted at an expense of \$96.23; the steam boilers repaired, \$33.82; paid insurance for five years, \$109.40, and transferred to Life Membership Fund \$114.16, or a total of extra expenses of \$353.61. The funds for printing nearly two years of our Proceedings, up to and including Number 3 of Volume XXIII, are provided for, and soon will be issued from the press.

Early in 1907 the City Government received a communication from the committee in charge of erecting the Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts, soliciting \$45 to pay for a stone to be placed in the monument, properly inscribed. The City Government declined to accept the invitation, on the ground that they could not legally appropriate the funds for service out of Worcester, and the invitation was transferred through our Treasurer to this Society.

The Executive Board looked up the matter. They found

many towns and cities had decided to furnish memorial stones; the United States government had appropriated \$50,000 toward the erection of the monument and the corner-stone was laid by President Roosevelt, August 20, the present year. The Executive Board decided that it was a good opportunity to place our Society on record and they unanimously voted to pay for a block of Quincy granite to be placed in the monument. The money was raised by contribution from our members, and the stone is paid for.

The dimensions of the stone are two feet and six inches long and one foot three inches high, and is marked as follows:



At this time I wish to place on record, in an appropriate manner, the names of our members who, during the year just closed, have passed to their final reward.

The President then called upon Secretary Walter Davidson, who read the names as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. O. W. Norcross, died January 24, 1907; Edward I. Comins, died February 10, 1907; Ephraim Tucker, died February 22, 1907; George E. Arnold, died April 22, 1907; Eugene M. Moriarty, died August 22, 1907; Ledyard Bill,

died October 6, 1907; Obadiah B. Hadwen, died October 24, 1907; John E. Day, died November 12, 1907.

The refreshments furnished by Mr. George H. Keyes of West Boylston, a member of the Society, were then heartily enjoyed by those present, and a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Keyes for his very acceptable donation.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1908.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting was held at the Society's rooms, President Maynard occupying the chair. There were present: Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, B. W. Potter, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Hanff and Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain. The severe cold weather prevented a larger attendance.

The Librarian reported additions during the month of January as follows: one hundred eighteen bound volumes, two hundred forty-nine pamphlets, three maps and several papers, a facsimile of the original Declaration of Independence, a gift from Miss M. E. Reed. Special mention was made of the donation from G. Stuart Dickinson, which included nine bound volumes, one hundred and nine pamphlets, thirty engraved plates illustrating a list of rare foreign postage stamps, two volumes of papers furnishing information for stamp collectors, and a silver dollar of the issue of 1798, in fine condition; from the American Antiquarian Society, two bound volumes and eighty pamphlets; from Herbert Wesby, eight pamphlets; from Mrs. J. A. W. Ramsay, a newspaper published in Hamilton, Bermuda, December 21, 1858, styled "The Royal Gazette;" from Hannibal A. Johnson, his book, "The Sword of Honor;" from William F. Abbot, a collection of books, pamphlets and papers; Volume VII of the "Records of

the Ancient Town of Fitchburg'' from the city of Fitchburg, and from the city of Worcester a collection of documents from various cities within and outside of this Commonwealth; from Mrs. M. Louise Robbins, widow of the late Shepard K. Robbins, a large assortment of projectiles and various other relics of the Civil War gathered by Mr. Robbins, who in his lifetime was deeply interested in making the collection, and which, during his fatal sickness, he requested should be donated to this Society. Among the articles received are eighteen shells and fragments of shells, a pair of holsters for pistols, three pistols, fifteen cannonballs, various sizes and shapes, one cartridge-box, one bridle-bit, twelve small boxes of rifle bullets, numbering about one hundred, and marked showing from which of the various battle-fields they were taken. This gift with our previous collection will give the Society a rare assortment of that class of death-dealing instruments used in the Civil War. Mrs. Robbins also presented a map showing the locations of the Massachusetts troops at Antietam, September 17, 1862. The paper announced for the evening was then presented by its author:

COL. JOHN MURRAY AND HIS FAMILY.

BY BURTON W. POTTER, ESQ.

The two most distinguished men who have ever lived in Rutland were Col. John Murray and Gen. Rufus Putnam. They were contemporaries, though they did not live in the town at the same time. General Putnam lived there seven or eight years after the Revolutionary War in a house that Colonel Murray had built, and Colonel Murray lived there upwards of forty years before the war. Both were able and influential citizens. Both served the town as selectmen and representatives in the Great and General Court. Both contributed their time and money in the promotion

of public education. In the Revolutionary War one was a Tory and the other a Whig, but both were sincere and patriotic from their viewpoint. One was proscribed and banished from his country, his property confiscated, and died an exile, a martyr to his convictions, and the other lived and died in his own country full of years and of honor. The house where one lived in the town has disappeared, but the house where the other lived is used as a shrine of American patriotism and visited annually by many students of history and lovers of liberty. Every important event in the life of General Putnam from his birth to his death is recorded on the pages of authentic history, but the events in the life of Colonel Murray have not been so fully and accurately recorded. His birth-place is unknown, his name and parentage are uncertain, and no one knows when he first came to Rutland to live.

There was always a mystery about the parentage and early life of Colonel Murray. In Jonas Reed's "History of Rutland," it is said that in the early settlement of the town John McMorrah came from Ireland in company with Edward Savage and his wife, John and Elizabeth Mc-Clanathan, Martha Shaw and others, and that his mother, Mrs. McMorrah, died on the passage. There is no authentic record of her death, and it is very much doubted whether his mother started to cross the ocean with him. By tradition he is reputed to have been the natural son of the Duke of Athol, whose surname was Murray. John Murray is the first name in the charter of Athol in this State, and it is supposed that he was instrumental in giving the town the name of Athol. And there is another significant fact bearing upon this question. When his daughter, Lucretia Murray, came to Lancaster to live, she brought with her a considerable quantity of silver plate that had belonged to her father and on each piece were engraved the arms of the Duke of Athol. Mrs. Sturgis, in her sketch of the Chandler family, says: "Some years since, one of Colonel

Murray's descendants went to 'Blair Athol,' the family seat of the Dukes of Athol, hoping to hear something about him, and there found an old retainer of the family who recalled the fact that a younger member of the house had disappeared many years before, nothing ever being heard of him again, though it was supposed he had run away to America."

It is also significant that while he permitted himself to be called McMorrah for a time after his arrival in America, he always signed his name John Murray.

It is supposed that he first appeared in Rutland prior to 1730. He began his career there as a farm laborer, and soon afterwards became a peddler and then a storekeeper. His name first appears on the town records in March, 1747, when he was chosen second in the Board of Selectmen and also one of the Assessors. In November, 1748, he acted as Moderator of a special town meeting to lay out a new highway. In 1749 he was again made a Selectman and the chairman of a committee of seven to care for the building of a meeting-house, "and also one of a committee of three to provide a schoolmaster." At this time he evidently had the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and he was probably then about twenty-seven years old. At this time he had begun to acquire the real estate of which he subsequently became a very extensive owner. October 7, 1746, he bought of Jonathan Davis of Sharon, Conn., the Gen. Rufus Putnam place, for which he paid five hundred pounds sterling, and in the description thereof it appeared that he owned adjoining land on the west. He owned a good share of the land from the meeting-house westward to bounds of the town, and he also owned estates in Oakham, Athol and other towns. When his property was confiscated, about thirty estates were taken, which sold for over \$100,000. He established his own residence on his land situated on the east side of the highway on the slope of the hill just south of the vil-

lage of Rutland, where the old Town Hall now stands since its removal from the site of the new Town Hall.

Lydia Watson Read, who died in Rutland April 6, 1904, at the advanced age of 93 years 5 months and 26 days, told me a few years before her death that she well remembered the Colonel Murray mansion. It was built before the Putnam house, and was somewhat similar to it in size and style. The hall was large, the staircase was fine. There were corner cupboards with glass doors. There were fireplaces in most of the rooms and some of the rooms were wainscoted to the ceilings. Mr. Daniel P. Phillips, formerly of Rutland, but now living in Columbus, Ohio, says that he helped his father tear down this house about the close of the Civil War. "The interior work was quite elaborate in large panels to the ceiling. The window weights, of solid lead instead of iron, as now, were found all around on top of the foundation timbers, where they had fallen after the cords holding them had decayed."

The outlook from this spot to the south and west is extensive and variegated.

Caleb A. Wall in his "Reminiscences of Worcester" says that "when the magnificent new State House for Ohio, at Columbus, was built, some doors were taken from what was then supposed to be the residence of General Putnam in Rutland, to form a part of the new structure, as a memorial of the distinguished founder of that State; but by a sad mistake the doors of the old mansion of Col. John Murray, torn down at that time, were taken instead of those from the former residence of General Putnam."

He lived in the style of the colonial nobleman and office-holder of that day. He was Colonel of a militia regiment and a good horseman. He was six feet three inches high and well proportioned, and when dressed in his regimentals, with knee breeches, brass buttons, and gold-banded hat, he made a striking and superb appearance. He had black servants and white attendants, with good horses and equi-

pages to match. He was very popular, and represented the town for twenty consecutive years in the General Court. He was a justice of the peace, and was time and again moderator of town meetings, selectman and assessor. He entertained frequently high company from Boston, Worcester, Concord and other places. Jonas Reed, who was his neighbor, says that "his office and parade added to the popularity and splendor of the town; and that on Representative day all his friends that could ride, walk, creep or hobble were at the polls, and it was not his fault if they returned dry." He promoted schools and for several years gave twenty dollars yearly towards supporting a Latin-Grammar school; he also gave a time-piece, which was placed in front of the gallery, with these words on the case, "A gift of John Murray, Esq." In addition to the time and attention he gave to his public duties, he engaged in farming and the care of his many estates, and also bought cattle for the army.

He sailed to America with Elizabeth McClanathan, a young girl of his own age, and the acquaintance on ship-board ripened into love and they were probably married about 1743, though there is no record of the marriage. Neither is there any record of the birth of their oldest child, Alexander, but there is a birth record of the next child, Isabel, September 10, 1745. After Isabel there were born to them eight other children, Elizabeth, John, Robert, Daniel, Samuel, Martha, second John and second Robert.

In 1756 Rutland, along with many other towns, was visited with a disease called bloody flux, and in the fall of that year sixty children were buried in Rutland, and among them were Robert and John Murray. On tombstones still standing in the old cemetery in Rutland may be found the following inscription:

In Memory of
Robert Murray, son

to John Murray, Esq'r,
and Elizabeth his wife
who died Sept. 20, 1756
in the 9 year of his age.

In Memory of
John Murray, son
to John Murray, Esq'r,
and Elizabeth his wife
who died Octr 7th, 1756
in the 13 year of his age.

After the death of these children two others were born and they were named John and Robert.

In 1760 Elizabeth, his wife, died, and she was buried beside the graves of her boys. Over her grave Colonel Murray caused to be placed a heavy stone slab, laid horizontally upon a brick foundation, with a bronze or copper tablet embedded therein bearing the following inscription, according to the authority of David E. Phillips in his pamphlet on "Monumental Inscriptions in the Old Cemetery at Rutland":

Elizabeth McClanathan
wife of
John Murray, Esq
died 1760.

The next year, September 1st, 1761, Colonel Murray married for his second wife Lucretia Chandler, daughter of the second Judge John Chandler of Worcester. Sabine says she was Colonel Murray's third wife, and this mistake has since been repeated many times. At the time of her marriage she was living in Boston with her brother-in-law, Benjamin Greene. Her sister, Mrs. Greene, had died and she was taking care of Mr. Greene's house and family. She was then thirty-one years of age and was a very beautiful woman, and was known in society as one of the "Chandler Stars of Worcester." After their marriage Colonel Murray had Copley paint one portrait of himself

and two of his wife. Mrs. Sturgis says that one of these portraits of Mrs. Murray was destroyed in the great Boston fire of 1872. She says "it was a beautiful picture, representing Mrs. Murray sitting in an armchair, and Gardiner Green, her little nephew, standing by her side." The other portrait of her was carried to St. John by Colonel Murray, and when his daughter Lucretia returned to live with her relatives in Lancaster, she brought along the portrait of her mother. Miss Murray died August 30, 1836, and bequeathed the portrait of her mother to Nathaniel Chandler and it hung in the old "Chandler house" in South Lancaster until a year ago, when it passed, by the will of Mrs. Mary G. (Chandler) Ware, to her nephew, Frank W. Chandler of Boston, in whose possession it now is. Mrs. Sturgis says, "It is a charming portrait of a beautiful woman; the colors in the portrait are as fresh and bright as they were more than one hundred years ago when Copley painted her picture."

After her marriage in Boston to Colonel Murray she went to live with him in Rutland, where she lived until her death on the 21st day of March, 1768. Her only child, Lucretia, was born in 1762. The inscription on her gravestone in Rutland reads as follows:—

Lucretia Chandler
wife of
John Murray, Esq.,
died March 21, 1768.

The next year after her death, December 31, 1769, Colonel Murray married for his third wife Miss Deborah Brindley of Boston, by whom he had one daughter, named Deborah.

For the next four or five years he was busily engaged with his private and public affairs. Sabine, who examined his books of accounts, business memoranda, muster rolls, deeds of his estates, etc., left in his home in St. John,

says, "The manner in which he kept his books and papers showed that he was a careful, calculating and exact man in his transactions; method is seen in everything."

In 1774 the political trouble that had existed between the American colonies and the mother country for several years culminated in open antagonism. General Gage was sent here in April as the war governor of Massachusetts with four regiments of British soldiers to scare the people into submission. He was instructed to enforce the Boston Port Bill, which was intended to starve the people of Massachusetts into good behavior. He was ordered to arrest the leading patriots and send them to England for trial; and he was expressly authorized to use his own discretion as to allowing the soldiers to fire upon the people. These events caused Colonel Murray great tribulation. He was an office-holder and had sworn allegiance to King George the Third and to support the laws of the realm.

The voters of Rutland, who had honored him by election to every office within their gift for thirty years in town meeting assembled, instructed him as their representative "to use his best endeavors in the General Assembly to have the rights and privileges of this province vindicated and preserved to us and our posterity." The people had great confidence in him, but when he received an appointment as one of the King's mandamus councilors for the State, they knew he was looked upon by the British government as more friendly to it than to them. The storm broke in Worcester County on the twenty-second day of August, when two or three thousand men assembled in the morning upon the Common in Worcester for the purpose of asking Timothy Paine to resign the office of a Mandamus Councilor. After they had succeeded in forcing the resignation of Mr. Paine, about five hundred of them started for Rutland for the purpose of persuading Colonel Murray to refuse to accept the office of a Mandamus Councilor. They were joined on the way by about one thousand other armed

men, so that when they reached Colonel Murray's house there were about fifteen hundred of them. Mrs. Murray and other members of the family informed them that he was not at home, but they mistrusted this statement and instituted a thorough examination of the premises in search of him. They looked into every room and closet of the house from the cellar to the attic, and into every other place in the farm buildings where a man could hide himself. They were unsuccessful in finding him, but left a letter for him saying they had called to ask him to refuse to accept the office of a Mandamus Councilor, and that they would call again soon, unless his resignation appeared in the Boston papers. One indignant citizen said he would let Colonel Murray know that he had been there for a purpose, and thereupon thrust his bayonet through the oil portrait of the Colonel, which hung upon the wall. It is a little uncertain where Colonel Murray was at the time. Jonas Reed says that he received intelligence of the intended visit the night previous, and immediately left Rutland for the last time by a back road. There is a tradition in Rutland that word reached him on the day of the march that the patriots, or the rebels as he called them, were on the way to his home, and thereupon he hastily saddled one of his best horses and rode away towards Boston through Holden, while his visitors were marching towards Rutland over the Leicester and Paxton roads. But however it was, he did not leave Rutland for the last time on August the 22d, for Sabine is a truthful historian, and he says that he saw in St. John among the papers of Colonel Murray, in his own handwriting, the statement that he abandoned his house on the night of the 25th of August, 1774, and fled to Boston. The probabilities are that he rode away from his house on the night of Aug. 21st, or on the forenoon of the next day, and then came back again on the night of the 23d or 24th, and assisted his wife and children in packing up his deeds and papers, and the most valuable part

of his household goods for shipment to Boston, and then left Rutland for the last time on the night of Aug. 25th.

His exact whereabouts for the next few years are not well known in this part of the world. He reached Boston in safety, and his wife, with some of the children, arrived there soon afterwards with many of their household effects. When the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776, he and his family went with them to Halifax, and from there he went to England before he took up his home in St. John. Mrs. Ware told me that Miss Lucretia Murray, while living with her in Lancaster, said that she remembered going with her step-mother, Mrs. Murray, to England and Wales, and lived there for a year or two before they returned to St. John to reside. It is quite probable that Colonel Murray went over there and remained for some time before he returned with his wife and daughters. In 1780 he was proscribed and banished by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1779 he lost his extensive estates by the Conspiracy Act. At the close of the war, he settled in St. John, and by the practice of thrifty business principles he was successful there. He had a pension of two hundred pounds sterling from the British government, and his income as a judicial magistrate and his business enterprises gave him a respectable livelihood, so that when he died in 1794, he left a good-sized estate. He built and lived in a house on Prince William Street, which Sabine says was standing in 1846, and was then estimated to be worth \$20,000. Through the kindness of the Hon. John V. Ellis of St. John, who is now a Senator of New Brunswick in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, I am able to give in full the inscription upon the marble tombstone of Colonel Murray in the Botsford plot in the old cemetery in St. John. It was erected by his grandson, Thomas, and the inscription is as follows:

The dead, how sacred is the dust,
And sacred may this marble long remain.

To the Memory of
John Murray, Esquire,
who was born in
Ireland
The 22nd day of November, 1720,
and died in this city,
August 30th, 1794.
Heaven gives us friends
To bless the present scene!
Removes them to prepare us for the next.
All evils natural
Are moral goods;
All discipline,
Indulgence on the whole!
Believe and look
With Triumph on the Tomb.

Colonel Murray's third wife, Deborah, lived with him in St. John, but I have been unable to ascertain when she died, or where she was buried. The portrait of Colonel Murray by Copley, which is a companion picture to the picture of Mrs. Lucretia Murray now in Boston, is still in existence in St. John, and in the possession of J. Douglas Hazen, Esq., who is a prominent barrister, and a member of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick. He is a great-grandson of Colonel Murray, and the son of the late Hon. R. L. Hazen, who had the portrait of Colonel Murray when Sabine was there in 1846. In speaking of the portrait Mr. Sabine says, "He is represented as sitting in the full dress of a gentleman of the day, and his person is shown to the knees. There is a hole in the wig; and the tradition in the family is that a party who sought the Colonel at his house after his flight, vexed because he had eluded them, vowed they would leave their mark behind them, and accordingly pierced the canvas with a bayonet."

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to where the canvas was pierced. Sabine, who saw the picture itself, says it was pierced in the wig by a bayonet thrust. Mrs. Sturgis says she has seen the picture hanging over

the sideboard in the house of the Hon. Robert L. Hazen in St. John, and that there is a hole in the right breast the size of a silver dollar, which was made by a bullet shot through it. Mr. William A. Kilbourn of Lancaster, a neighbor of the late Mrs. Ware, writes me that he has seen a photograph of the portrait of Colonel Murray, which shows a bayonet hole in the cheek made by some one who said he would leave his mark on it. Mr. J. Douglas Hazen has promised to send me a photograph of the oil painting, and when it arrives perhaps we shall be able to determine for ourselves where the canvas was pierced.

Some of the descendants of Colonel Murray have been among the most able and distinguished men of New Brunswick, but they descended through his daughters and not through his sons, as most of them did not bear the name of Murray. Among these distinguished descendants may be found the names of Botsford, Hazen, Bliss, Wilmot, Weldon and others, who attained high positions in professional life and legislative halls.

Colonel Murray was the father of twelve children, two of whom died young. Alexander, the oldest son, was a Whig, and served in the army of George Washington, and was wounded in the defense of his country's rights, for which he drew a pension, and when his father's lands were confiscated and sold, one farm in Rutland was reserved for him, upon which he lived during his life. He had five children, three sons and two daughters. This farm is situated near the outlet of Demond Pond, and is now known as the Pratt farm.

His daughter, Isabel, was born Sept. 10, 1745, and married in 1766 Daniel Bliss, a young lawyer of Concord, Mass. They went to live in the new house which Colonel Murray had built, and which is now known as the General Putnam memorial house. In accordance with the custom of those times, Mr. Bliss had his office in the house where he lived. While living there she had three children, one of whom,

John Murray Bliss, was born on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1771, and subsequently in New Brunswick became the President and Commander-in-chief of the colony. He occupied a seat in his majesty's Council, and at the time of his death in 1834 he was senior justice of the Supreme Court. He was a scholarly man, with frank and dignified manners, and commanded the universal confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

At the breaking out of the war Mrs. Bliss, with her husband and children, fled to Boston, and from there to the Provinces. Mr. Bliss joined the King's army, and served in the capacity of commissary. After the Revolution he settled in New Brunswick and became a member of the Council and the chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at Lincoln, near Fredericton, in 1806, at the age of sixty-six years, and his widow one year later at the age of sixty.

Colonel Murray's son, Daniel, graduated at Harvard University in 1771. It is said that his father had high hopes for him and built the General Putnam house for his use, and put it and the farm connected therewith in his name. Upon his graduation, his house in Rutland being then occupied by his sister Isabel and her family, he went to live in Brookfield and there practiced law with his distinguished brother-in-law, Joshua Upham.

He did not go to Boston in 1774, and by the next July he found it difficult to get there, for on the 6th of July, 1775, he sent the following petition to General Washington, asking a pass for his sister and brothers, Robert and John, to go into the town of Boston:

"To his Excellency George Washington, Esq., General of the American Army.

"The petition of Daniel Murray of Rutland humbly shows: That he has received the respected commands of his father, now a resident in Boston, to assist his sister and

two brothers, now at Waltham, in procuring them a pass into the town of Boston. Your petitioner therefore, in obedience to the commands of a parent, requests your excellency to grant his said sister and two brothers, Robert and John, a pass into Boston agreeable to a late resolve of this Provincial Congress, and your petitioner in duty bound shall ever pray.”

This petition was referred by General Washington to the Committee of Safety and by the Committee to Congress. The letter of General Washington and the action of Congress were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, July 6, 1775,
6 o'clock p.m.

“Gentlemen: I am requested by his excellency to acquaint you that Daniel Murray has applied to him for a pass to go into Boston with a part of his father’s family, as the General is wholly unacquainted with the circumstances of the case and the propriety of granting or refusing the request he refers himself to your advice and would be glad of your opinion on the subject as early as convenient. I am, gentlemen,

“Very respectfully your obed. humble servant,

JOS. READ.

“To the Committee of Safety sitting at Watertown.”

November, 1775.

“The Committee appointed to take into consideration the letter from His Excellency Genl. Washington to the Committee of Safety respecting the petition of Daniel Murray of Rutland, who has requested leave for his sister and two of his brothers to go into Boston, which petition the Committee of Safety has referred to the consideration of Congress, beg leave to report that it is their opinion that the aforementioned petition ought not to be granted.

That the Committee of Safety be directed to acquaint His Excellency the General of the resolution of this house of the 24th of June last respecting the permitting of persons to go into Boston, and that it is their opinion that said resolution ought not to be receded from in the present case.

“Accepted.”

Notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to grant the petition, Daniel and his brothers, Robert and John, got into Boston and entered the military service of the Crown. Daniel became a Major in the King's American Dragoons in 1778, and was proscribed and banished and his Rutland house and farm were occupied for the accommodation of the American officers and for the pasturing of cattle. On April 13, 1779, the General Court passed an act confiscating the property of proscribed absentees, and in 1781 John Fessenden, Caleb Ammidown and Jonathan Warner, being a committee to sell certain confiscated estates in Worcester County, and after duly advertising the same, sold at public vendue Daniel Murray's estate to Rufus Putnam, Esq., of Brookfield for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-three pounds silver money. The deed is dated May 24, 1781. On July 2, 1792, Rufus Putnam by his attorney, Jonas Howe, sold the estate to Stephen Sibley. This deed was witnessed by Levi Lincoln. Stephen Sibley sold the estate to Benjamin Meade, Jr., on June 21, 1796, and it remained in the Meade family until January 1, 1895, when it was conveyed to Burton W. Potter, Edwin D. Meade and Archibald M. Howe in trust for the Rufus Putnam Memorial Association.

At the close of the war Daniel Murray retired from the loyal army on half pay and took up his home in New Brunswick, where he became in 1792 a member of the House of Assembly.

In 1803 he left that province in embarrassed circumstances and lived in Portland, Maine, until his death in 1832.

Elizabeth Murray married Joshua Upham of Brookfield. Mr. Upham graduated at Harvard University in 1762. He was a man of fine attainments and speedily won a high position at the Worcester County Bar. When the Revolutionary War was commenced he sided with the Crown and entered on a military life as a Major in the King's American Dragoons, and rose to the rank of Colonel before the close of the war. After the treaty of peace he settled in New Brunswick and became a judge of the Superior Court and a member of the Council. During the war Elizabeth lived in New York and died there in 1782, the mother of five children.

Samuel Murray, like his brother Daniel, was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1772. He was with the British troops at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and was taken prisoner, and by an order dated at Cambridge, June 15th, 1775, it was directed "that Samuel Murray be taken from the jail in Worcester to his father's homestead in Rutland, the limits of which he is not to pass until further orders." While a prisoner at his father's farm in Rutland, he petitioned the General Court for release, saying "that while in Boston, an apprentice to a physician in 1775, he followed the British to Lexington out of curiosity, but before they got there he realized his danger and left them, as he was in nowise connected with them. As he was an apprentice to a physician, he wished to be returned to him."

The following petition was submitted with Murray's:

"To the Council and House of Representatives: The petition of Samuel Ph. Savage and Nathan Spear of Boston, in said state. Humbly sheweth.

"That Samuel Murrey of Rutland being taken as prisoner on the 19th day of April, 1775, and by order of this state confined at his father's farm at Rutland; and whereas Capt. John Johnson of Col. Knox's regiment of artillery

was lately made prisoner upon Long Island, your petitioners pray your honors he be released upon parole, he promising to get said Capt. Johnson return in his stead; or, if that can not be effected, to get said Johnson released on parole and some citizen of equal rank with himself return in his room, and return himself, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed)

SAM. PH. SAVAGE,
NATHAN SPEAR."

In 1778 he was proscribed and banished. He went to New Brunswick and died previous to 1785.

Robert 2d and John 2d both got inside the British lines and John became a Captain and Robert a Lieutenant in the King's American Dragoons. After the war Robert settled in New Brunswick, where he died of consumption in 1786, and John continued his military life in the British Army.

Martha Murray was not so successful as her brothers in getting out of the country. She was not allowed to go into Boston on Daniel's petition in 1775, but after the British left the town she found her way there, and on the 9th of February, 1778, she, under her pet name of Patty, petitioned the Massachusetts government for leave to go to her father in England. Her petition was granted upon condition no papers were found upon her that would injure the government.

This petition was in the following form:

*"To the Hon ble the Council and House of Rep. of State of
Mass. Bay.*

The petition of Patty Murray late of Rutland in the co. of Wor. Humbly sheweth that she is the only one of her father's family now in this state her father on whom she alone depended for support being now in England and his whole fortune being taken into the hands of the Publick

she has no means of subsistence left has been long wholly dependant upon her friends, none of whom excepting one sister are under any obligation to contribute to her relief and her ability is much circumscribed having in common with your Petitioner been disinherited by the publicks disposition of their absent fathers fortune. She therefore hopes that no unfavorable impression will be made upon the minds of her countrymen when she asks leave of this Honorable Court to go to Newport from where to take her passage for England with a view to go to him from whom she is sure to receive a generous support she therefore begs your honors to permit your petitioner to go to Newport for the purpose aforesaid and is in duty bound shall ever pray.

PATTY MURREY."

"Boston, Feb. 9, 1778.

I have been unable to trace her footsteps after she left this country. Neither have I been able to find any record of her half sister, Deborah. But one of them probably married into the Hazen family and the other into the Botsford family, both being distinguished families of New Brunswick.

The other daughter, Lucretia, came back to live with her relatives in Lancaster, and we are tolerably familiar with her history. Mrs. Ware, with whom Lucretia lived for many years, told me that the reason she came away from St. John to live here was because she did not get along very well with her stepmother, and so her father sent her to Lancaster to live with the Chandlers and furnished the means for her support in Lancaster. Mrs. Sturgis says that she left St. John and came to Lancaster after the death of her father, but I am quite sure that Mrs. Ware told me that she came while her father was living and because she did not get along well with her stepmother.

Mrs. Ware also told me that she had a bright mind and was of an excellent disposition and character, but that she was one of the homeliest women she ever saw. Her features resembled the face of a monkey, and she was well aware of her homeliness, and for that reason would never allow a picture of herself to be taken. Sometimes she would stand before a mirror and say, "How could my handsome parents have such an ugly child as I am?"

In reading the life of Colonel Murray and his family one is impressed with the fact that the Revolutionary War was a civil war with family arrayed against family, and sometimes the members of the same family were in arms against each other. Sabine estimates that fully twenty-five thousand of the loyalists served in the British army during the Revolutionary War. And one is also impressed with the fact that at the beginning of the controversy the Whigs and the Tories were pretty evenly divided. After the commencement of hostilities the Whigs got control of affairs and the Tories were overawed and silenced. Several thousand of the loyalists embarked for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and colonized those provinces, but they constituted a small minority of those who sympathized with their views and preferred silence and acquiescence to proscription and banishment.

Mr. Potter quite surprised his audience with the great amount of information he had gleaned concerning this prominent Rutland man and his immediate family. Although the birth and ancestry of this remarkable person still remain an unsolved mystery, the paper was specially interesting and will prove a valuable contribution to our local history department. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., expressed his appreciation of the information furnished by the essayist, and acknowledged that considerable new light had been thrown upon the life and family of Colonel Murray, as the speaker of the evening had brought out

some facts hitherto unknown to some of the Worcester relatives, and in closing his remarks moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Potter, which was extended him by a unanimous vote. Remarks were also made by Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, in which she expressed her pleasure at listening to the paper, and complimented Mr. Potter on the result of his researches, having found so much of interest concerning the family.

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PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1908.

THE REGULAR meeting was held at the rooms of the Society, President Maynard calling the assembly to order at eight o'clock p.m. There were present: Messrs. Baldwin, Burleigh, Crane, Darling, Davidson, Fowler, Forehand, A. V. Hill, M. A. Maynard, D. A. Putnam, Nathaniel Paine, Mr. Nutt, D. B. Williams, Miss Cogswell, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Moore, Miss Manly, Mrs. Putnam, Miss Reed, Miss Sawyer, Miss Smith, Mr. Parker, Miss Grover, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Nutt and a number of others, names not taken.

The Librarian reported additions during the month of April as follows: eleven bound volumes of books, forty-three pamphlets, also forty-four bound volumes of the Worcester Evening Gazette, covering the years 1890 to 1900, and from the Secretary of State the vital records of Billerica, Marlboro and Medfield; from Charles J. Dyer the key to the old stone jail which stood at Lincoln Square; also a whip once the property of John B. Gough, who presented it to Clinton M. Dyer, father of the donor.

Mrs. Charles Nutt was then introduced as the essayist of the evening, who presented the following paper, entitled:

THE FURNITURE OF THE OLDEN TIME,
ESPECIALLY THAT OWNED
IN WORCESTER.

BY MRS. CHARLES NUTT.

Nearly every New England family boasts of some heirloom which has come down from former generations. Probably almost every member of this Society owns some such keepsake. It would take a lifetime to get a list of all such heirlooms, so I confined myself to such antique furniture as was in Worcester before 1800. I will mention, however, a few which were in nearby towns and which are of especial interest.

In seeking information of this kind one naturally goes first to the public institutions. The Antiquarian Society is national in character, so that many of their treasures do not pertain to Worcester. They have, however, a green slat-backed chair, with rush seat and an attachment for a writing-table, which belonged to Gov. Levi Lincoln. Col. William Henshaw's large chest is there, also his gun and his portrait, although they are hardly furniture. The Society owns also the desks of three colonial governors, Governor Bowdoin, Governor Belcher and Governor Leverett, besides John Hancock's office desk, sideboard, tall clock and double chair. Several Chippendale chairs of different patterns came to them from the Salisbury, Trumbull and Lincoln families of Worcester.

Although the Society of Antiquity has a large collection of antiques, of most of it very little of the history is known. There is the hooded mahogany cradle which the elder Levi Lincoln owned. It was built in 1782 and the governors of two states have been rocked in it. The Salisbury cradle is probably as old, but is of a different pattern, low and narrow, with a quaint high post at the head and foot. Governor Lincoln's iron chest and a food-warmer from

the Salisbury house are with them. The early beds of our forefathers were strung with rope, on which rested the mattress of straw. In time this would get out of shape and would tend to settle through the coarse mesh of the rope springs. To prevent this a bed-mat was sometimes used. This was made from oak strips about two inches wide, woven basket fashion in a coarse mesh. These mats are rarely to be found now, and the one in the Museum is much worn. It was made by Peter Slater, who lived in a house where the new Consolidated car barn now stands, and who was a member of the Boston Tea Party. A corn-sheller, fashioned from an immense log, and a plow made by Nathaniel Harrington, who was born in 1742, can hardly be classed as house furniture, but are surely worth mention.

From the Flagg family, which was one of the first families to come to Worcester, and of which Col. Benjamin Flagg was a member, there is a flax wheel with cards and hatchel, also a clock reel. A still for distilling rose leaves, peppermint and spearmint is said by the family to be more than 150 years old. It is said that Mrs. John Flagg, who was Sarah Ward, used to take orders for mints and perfumes from the quality. Among her customers were Mrs. Daniel Waldo, Mrs. Bradish, Mrs. Fiske and Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the Governor. The Flagg farm was on what is now Millbury Avenue and the house is now occupied by Horace Sprague. Sally Flagg was born in 1783, just at the close of the war. When she was sixteen she wrought a sampler which is of unusual interest, as it has a picture of the Flagg homestead upon it. The poem is unique, and reads thus:

Youth, the blooming part of life,
Like a flower must fade and die.
Just so brittle is the thread
On which this great life depends.

So are all things fast encircling
For to convey us to our home.

You have heard of the toastmaster who said, "We are gathered here at this little importune affair." I think Sally's poem must be called a little "importune affair." The sampler is now owned by Mrs. Mary C. Flagg. A churn from the Burnside place, and a cheese-press from the Dea. Samuel Perry estate, which was once owned, according to the description, by "N. Gates," completes the list from the Society of Antiquity.

Mrs. George H. Harlow has several pieces which belonged to Dr. Edward Flint of Shrewsbury. Among them is a cherry chair of the Queen Anne type which was popular before the Revolution, and Dr. Flint's Windsor office chair. There is also a highboy, and it is said that the five daughters had each a drawer for her own use. The two small drawers at the bottom were used for their stockings. In the course of time one of the girls was married and left home. Her sisters were inconsolable and sat down before the chest and cried over the empty drawer. Soon after the close of the war Doctor Flint made this entry in his diary: "Jan. 1st, 1787. Placed to-day a clock in the southeast corner of the middle room.—Edward Flint." The grandfather's clock stood in that same corner, undisturbed, for a hundred years. Its one hundredth birthday was celebrated by a family party and a poem was written in honor of the occasion. The clock now stands in a corner of Mrs. Harlow's living room and does its duty as faithfully as ever. Doctor Flint's case of instruments is interesting. The case is of pocket size and the instruments are most crude. They were no doubt the means of saving the lives of some of the Worcester Volunteers, although they must have been regarded as instruments of torture, as anesthetics were unknown. Mrs. Harlow has also an almost complete set of pink lustre ware of which she is very proud.

Before Isaiah Thomas built his house he boarded with Doctor Dix, who lived in a house where Francis H. Dewey's residence now stands. It was his custom to carry home papers and manuscript to look over while waiting for his meals. Mrs. C. C. Baldwin is the fortunate owner of the slat-backed chair in which he always sat and read while the dinner was cooking. His desk, used for many years in the Spy office, is owned by Mr. Nutt.

In the family of Mr. A. A. Gordon is a roundabout chair which belonged to Ephraim Goff, of Henniker, N. H., who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. It came to them through his granddaughter. Mr. John Heywood has a mahogany secretary with brass handles, which has always been in his family. Mrs. Ellen Morse Brown has a swell-front mahogany bureau which is a Morse heirloom.

One of the most noted houses which used to ornament Main Street was the Wheeler mansion opposite the Court House. Rev. Joseph Wheeler came here from Harvard, Massachusetts, in 1781 and built a house, which he occupied until the mansion was ready in 1785. Mr. Wheeler was a prominent man. He was a member of the first Continental Congress. There is a tradition in the family that he was Chaplain to General Washington, and it is a fact that he spent several weeks at Washington's camp at Cambridge. It is said also that he assisted in laying out the fortifications at Bunker Hill. One of his descendants living in Boston has a cannon-ball which was fired from a British vessel. It passed over the heads of a group of gentlemen, among them Rev. Mr. Wheeler, standing on the side of the hill. In its passage a sucker from an apple tree was cut off and fell at Mr. Wheeler's feet. He secured both the ball and the stick, which he fashioned into a cane, now owned by another descendant. Mrs. Everett H. Warren, a Wheeler descendant, has a tea-table from that family. Her grandmother, who lived to an advanced age, used to say that it was made from pepper-tree wood,

and that she had positive knowledge that it was the table off which Adam and Eve ate the apple. It is of the kind now known as a dish-top table. She has also a Windsor chair and a tambour writing-desk. This desk is of mahogany with inlay of satinwood and ebony. The usual sliding doors, which give it its name, conceal pigeon holes and drawers. Beneath the folding table are a drawer and cupboard. The wood for the cupboard doors was carefully selected so that a large knot in the wood forms the centre of the door, and the marking is beautiful. This desk was made for Daniel Greenleaf Wheeler by Joseph Wheeler, cabinet-maker and a relative, about the time of the Revolution. A very old lady now living in Worcester, granddaughter of the cabinet-maker, is authority for this statement. When Mrs. Warren telephoned to her to get the facts about the desk, she was much worried for fear Mrs. Warren intended selling it.

Mrs. John H. Orr, Regent of D. A. R., is descended from the Grout family which settled here in 1744 on a farm on Vernon Street. Mrs. Orr had a number of pieces of the Grout furniture, but they were accidentally destroyed. She still has a mahogany bureau and a mirror with a picture of a dancing girl on the upper half, also silver spoons marked for "Anna Grout" and some marked for "Candace Davis;" also some pieces of pewter. Mrs. Sarah Thayer has a highboy which belonged to the early Jonathan Grout.

Of the Tatmans, also among the pioneers, John Tatman was a minuteman in the company of Capt. Timothy Bigelow, Col. Artemas Ward's regiment, and marched with them to Lexington on the alarm. Mr. Charles T. Tatman has several heirlooms of that family. Some silver spoons marked "L. T." belonged to John's wife, Lucy, who was a Dudley, said to have been of the Governor Dudley family. The "M. A. T." on the back of the spoons signifies Mr. Tatman's grandmother, Mary Ann Tatman. She was

a Wiser and was related to James Wiser, who was in the same company of minutemen. This John Tatman, the minuteman, gave the land for and dedicated the old Tatman burying-ground at Quinsigamond. He is buried there. Mr. Tatman says that for some time the city has been trying to do away with that burying-ground, but that as long as he lives he shall oppose such action. Mr. Tatman has inherited a set of spoons and ladles of heavy silver of that period, marked "P. B.," for Peter Banner. When Peter married his second wife she had an "E." added for her own name, "Elizabeth." Of the furniture there is a Sheraton bedstead with the distinguishing fluted leg, a Windsor chair and an ottoman of Hepplewhite design and a Dutch style tea-table, sometimes called Queen Anne. This table has the cabriole legs, which are elaborately carved, and the "duck-foot." Two of the legs move out to support the leaves. Mr. Tatman's most highly prized possessions are the sword and cane of Daniel Gookin, first sheriff of Worcester County, which was instituted in 1731. He was Mr. Tatman's great-great-great-grandfather, the line running James, Reuben, John, Sally Gookin, Daniel Gookin. He was sheriff from 1731 until his death in 1743. His father, Daniel Gookin, came from Virginia and was the friend and co-laborer of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. He was the Major-general of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The cane is a malacca stick with ivory handle, a ribbon run through the handle. The sword is iron with inlaid silver guard. These two articles are fully authenticated and have been in Worcester longer than any other relic which I was able to trace.

The Curtis place is situated on Lincoln Street out near the city line. The old house was burned down and with it much of its contents. A few things, however, were saved, and these are prized highly by Mr. William C. Curtis, the present owner. Capt. John Curtis, his progenitor, was in the French War. The present Curtis house is large

and roomy. An upholstered easy chair with Dutch bandy legs stands in the parlor. These were sometimes called "wing chairs," on account of the peculiar shape of the sides. They were considered a luxury. Three Dutch chairs were saved, one with straight legs and the others of the cabriole pattern. One was a rocker, but the rockers have been removed. There is also a Dutch roundabout chair. In the hall a Sheraton card-table and a small oval walnut stand share the honors with the grandfather's clock. This clock was made by hand in Worcester in 1775 by Abel Stowel, who then lived on the south side of the Common. It has brass works. On top are three gilt balls, and the picture ornamenting the face is a gaily-colored blue-jay. It was a long job in those days to make cog wheels by hand and clocks with brass works were much called for. They were very expensive and it was a mark of quality to have one. Those who could not afford a clock with brass works had to be content with wooden ones. These cost much less and were made by a Deacon Talor. Mr. Stowel had a smart mulatto boy named George Sines, who was a born mechanic. With tools he could make any part of machinery, but if he did not have tools he would make them. He also had a great propensity to take what did not belong to him, and finally landed in prison. George Sines helped Mr. Stowel make this clock. A. M. Wilson, who was Postmaster for many years, made the casting for the woodwork. The clock was placed in the best corner of the room and always kept waxed and rubbed to keep it bright and handsome. It has kept time for four generations, and is still at work. Mr. Curtis showed me a pair of sperm oil lamps of fine design, two warming-pans, a short malacca stick with ivory handle and the usual ribbon, which was used by his great-grandfather, his grandmother's footstove, and a pair of very old Sheffield plate candlesticks which he said he found among some rubbish in the cellar.

Jacob Chamberlain came here from Newton in 1742 and bought a tract of land on Salisbury Street from Richard Flagg, where he settled. This family was loyal to the crown, and his son John, who succeeded to the estate, was among those loyalists who were disarmed by the Committee of Safety and Correspondence in May, 1775. He married the daughter of Capt. John Curtis. Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain, sheriff of Worcester County, is his direct descendant. He and his brother own the old place, which is dismantled and let to tenants. The furniture has been scattered. General Chamberlain has but two pieces, one a tea-table, similar to Mr. Tatman's, but without the elaborate carving; the other a highboy which his grandfather, the John Chamberlain before mentioned, bought from a sea captain. It came from Japan, and is a fine example of Japanese art. The drawers are ornamented with landscapes and figures of men in gold and colors in embossed work, and the whole is lacquered. None of the brasses are missing. Mrs. Angelo Truda, also a descendant of the Chamberlain family, has a slat-backed chair and a hundred-legged table which came to her from them.

The late Mr. Salisbury's grandmother lived in the mansion at Lincoln Square. When she died nearly all her furniture, of which there was much that was very fine, was sold at public auction. But little was left. A highboy with inlaid work stands in the office, and was probably saved because it was a convenient receptacle for papers. I went over the house on Highland Street, but was disappointed to find so little to remind one of the early days of the family. The house was expensively furnished with massive mahogany of the style in vogue about 1830. Of the Revolutionary period there are remaining a couple of small rush-seated chairs, a Windsor chair, which had been painted white and fitted with a gaily colored cushion and ribbons. In the library was an old Windsor armchair. By the time I had been over the first and second floors I

was discouraged, but I thought I would explore the third floor, although I hardly expected to find anything. The tag on the key read, "Picture gallery, third floor." The room was large and low-studded. Several framed and unframed pictures and portraits stood and hung against the wall. Three or four old hair trunks, some books, and a pile of ancient cut-glass wine-glasses littered the bare floor. But there was a set of six beautiful Sheraton chairs in perfect condition. Evidently, they were considered too old-fashioned for use. Two embroidered fire-screens of walnut had also been relegated to the attic. From one of them the crewel work had been torn away, but the other was nearly as good as new, the colors showing bright and clean.

The Paine house on Lincoln Street is a perfect museum which would furnish material for a paper by itself. I can only mention the most interesting pieces.

The china is perhaps as important as anything, as very few people except collectors can claim the ownership of such a quantity. A cupboard about ten feet square has shelves around three sides, which are literally loaded with china, not a piece of which is even nicked. There is a large set of Nankin china, with huge platters and delicate patterned plates in dark blue. In this set there are numbers of curious little cups provided with covers. A Lowestoft punch-bowl, cups and saucers, and a pitcher or tankard, are beautiful. Of a later date is a set of Crown Derby in gorgeous coloring of red, blue and gold. The top shelves are full of cut-glass decanters and glasses.

Between two windows of the drawing-room hangs a Girandole mirror, so called on account of the branches for candles. The round mirror is convex, and is about a foot in diameter. The gold frame is oval in effect, having much ornamentation at top and bottom. The candles are set on each side and a spread eagle surmounts the whole. Miss Frances Morse, in her book, "Furniture of the Olden

Time," pictures a similar mirror owned by the Albany Historical Society. The Paine mirror was originally the property of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, and was bought at auction by Mr. Paine at the time Mr. Maccarty's effects were sold. In an obscure corner upstairs hangs a broken and disreputable looking mirror, which is much older than the one just mentioned. It is about six feet tall, with a narrow frame. The glass is in two sections, with the smaller piece at the top. This type was made as early as 1725.

Among the more modern stuffed easy chairs in the drawing-room is a set of six mahogany chairs of a Chippendale pattern. A Dutch chair of about 1710, maple, stained to represent oak, and two fine Hepplewhite chairs, are in the library. In the upstairs rooms are several Windsor rockers, some with cushions of flowered material. They are painted green, as were those of the original Philadelphia make. Two painted Sheraton chairs in a more or less damaged condition are in the attic.

A curious upholstered sofa in the southeast corner room upstairs is very old, being made to order for Hon. Timothy Orne of Salem, father of Lois Orne, who was Miss Lois Paine's great-grandmother, and wife of Dr. William Paine. It is very long, having four legs to support the front, and is fully thirty inches deep. Her brother, Timothy Orne, Jr., died on this sofa in 1789. He was a Harvard classmate of Dr. William Paine in 1768.

I did not count the tables, but I wish I had, as they were everywhere. The dining-table seemed to me the finest of the lot. The top, with the leaves down, measures at least a yard across, and is made of a single board of mahogany. The great leaves, each a single board, reach nearly to the floor. The weight is enormous. Of course it is covered with the dust of years, as the house has been long uninhabited, but one can imagine the polish which would reflect the lovely old china, glass and silver. There

is another similar table, but smaller. Two Hepplewhite card-tables, a very old circular table made in two sections, a three-legged stand and a large oval tea-table are among the number. There is also a walnut candle-stand with oval screen and a work-table with small drawers, which was used by Mrs. Russel Sturgis of Boston, mother of Mrs. Frederick W. Paine. A low mahogany oval-topped table was used constantly for many years as a writing-table by Dr. Paine.

The beds, most of them, were high-posters of the period just following the Revolution, with the exception of one in the attic, which was not set up. The plain posts seemed to indicate that this was of Revolutionary date. A block front dressing-table with dressing-glass, a wash-stand with Nankin china pitcher and bowl, a highboy which belonged to Thomas H. Peck, great-great-great-grandfather of Miss Lois Paine, were among the many treasures on the second floor.

The house boasts of two tall clocks, one of which belonged to the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty. A secretary, with cabinet-top, was also his property. Probably many of his sermons were written at that desk.

There are books everywhere, and the attic is full of the accumulation of years. There are saddle-bags, hair trunks, chests for immense bottles of the liquid refreshment so commonly used in those days; also Dr. Paine's mortar and pestle and two pewter hot water plates which were used by him in camp when he was surgeon with King George's army.

Besides all the wealth of mahogany and china there are several pieces of silver which belonged to Lois Orne, made by Paul Revere, with his mark upon them; also spoons, knives, forks, etc., made to order in London for her husband, Dr. William Paine. The Sheffield plate, of which there is a quantity, was exhibited a year ago at the Art Museum, including two épergnes, with cut-glass bowls, two

candelabra, cake-basket, fruit-dish and other articles. In the Paine house are six bedroom candlesticks with handles, snuffers and trays.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Chandler) Paine, married Dr. Joseph Trumbull. The Chandler-Paine heir-looms inherited by her are now widely distributed among her numerous descendants, of whom only the grandchildren of the late Mrs. Wm. S. Lincoln and Miss Louisa Trumbull Cogswell reside in Worcester. These included several chairs, and a set of Nankin plates used at the famous dinner at which John Adams was a guest. Her namesake, Mrs. George S. Barton, née Elizabeth Trumbull Lincoln, owns a Lowestofft sugar-bowl from her wedding china; also one of Timothy Paine's silver drinking-cans. Miss Cogswell has a pepper-box from the wedding silver of Nathaniel and Sarah Paine, parents of Timothy (date 1713), and a cup and saucer table with raised rim.

The Perry family settled in Worcester in 1751, coming from Watertown. They bought a homestead on Sagatabscot Hill, now Union Hill, adjoining the Digory Sargent place, on what is now Vernon Street, where the old house is still standing. Deacon Nathan Perry, who came with his father, was an ardent patriot and a prominent man. Mrs. William Woodward has a highboy which was his, and Mrs. Isaac Hildreth another highboy and two Chippendale chairs.

In the attic of the old house was kept a plain old chest. It is made of English pine, and the cover was originally hung on loops of wire instead of hinges. On the front are two inscriptions, evidently burned into the wood with a little stamped pattern. Each is surrounded by a simple design or kind of frame. One consists of the initials "S. C." The other is a date about which there seemed to be some doubt. It looks like either 1625 or 1695. The family has always supposed it

to have been the property of Sarah Clary, wife of John Perry, who settled in Watertown, and whose son, Josiah, came to Worcester in 1751. Sarah Clary was born in 1647, so that it would have been quite impossible for her to have owned a chest in 1625. It would have been quite as impossible for her to have put her maiden initials on a chest in 1695, as she then had been married twenty-eight years.

The mere fact of a date on an article is no proof of its antiquity, as any one can understand. Some evidences must be found to establish the age. If any one had wished to make Sarah Clary the owner of this chest, he certainly would have worked out his arithmetic more carefully.

Also the family has had the impression that the chest was brought over from England, but Sarah Clary was born in this country. Certainly, the chest must have belonged to some one else.

Sarah Clary's father, John Clary, lived in Watertown. Probably he was a neighbor of the Perrys. From a deposition which he made July 10, 1672, that he was sixty years old, we infer that he was born about 1612. He married February 12, 1643-4, Sarah Cassell. Granting the two young people were about the same age, Sarah Cassell would have been a girl of fifteen or sixteen in 1625, and very likely used that chest for her marriage outfit. What more natural than that her only daughter and namesake should use the chest for the same purpose? Thus the evidence is conclusive that this chest was made in England, used in 1625 by Sarah Cassell, and brought to this country by her some time prior to her marriage in 1643. It is now owned by Mrs. Isaac Hildreth, a descendant of the Cassells, Clarys and Perrys, and a member of this Society. Since it came into her possession it has been mended. The hinges, which were worn and eaten so that they were useless, have been replaced by strap hinges. Considering the prominence of the Perry family in the religious and political history of

Worcester, this chest ought to be considered one of the most highly prized relics in the city.

Remarks followed by Miss Cogswell, Mr. Crane and Nathaniel Paine, Esq. All were agreed that, considering the sacredness with which such family heirlooms are usually held, Mrs. Nutt had succeeded unusually well in gaining access to such a valuable and interesting collection and obtaining so complete a history of the various choice and almost priceless family relics. As a mark of appreciation she was given a unanimous vote of thanks for her entertaining and instructive essay.

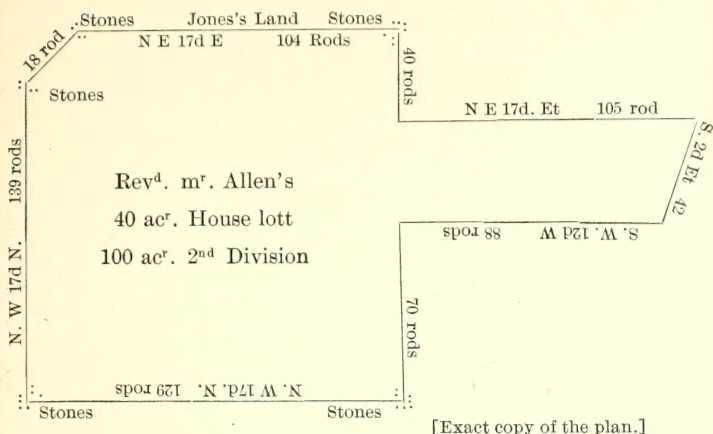
ABSTRACTS OF EARLY WORCESTER LAND TITLES, FROM THE RECORDS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXII, page 238, of Society's Proceedings.)

BENJAMIN ALLEN, "of Bridgewater in the county of Plymouth in New England Clere," sold to Thomas Foxcroft, "of Boston in the county of Suffolk in N. Engl^d aforesaid Clere," Oct. 7, 1724, for one hundred and forty-five pounds, "One hundred and forty acres of Land Situate lying and being in the South half of the Township of Worcester in the county of Middlesex lately laid out being bounded West by land of Nathanil Jones and Jonathan Moor North by the Said Jones's land touching the South East corner of the town line East and South by Common land as will appear by the Platt in the Records of Worcester. Also Six Acres of Swamp or medow land bounded as on the Records of the Said Township appears Together with all upland undivided belonging to my forty acre Right in the Said South half of Worcester aforesaid the Said granted Lands being all my Right Title and Interest which now belongs to me or remains by me undisposed of in the Said South half of Worcester aforesaid." Deed witnessed by Daniel Henchman and Samuel Gerrish, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1724, Book 24, p. 183.

[This deed is accompanied by the following document:]

The Platt of the beforementioned farm is as follows—
Worcester Nov^r 18th 1718 By order of y^e Hon^{ble} Committee and pursuant to a Grant laid out to y^e Rev^d m^r Benjamin Allen upon the Right of Samuel Leonard forty acres house Lott and one hundred Acres Second Division joyning together in worcester bounded partly west by land of Nath^l Jones and Jon^a Moor North by land of s^d Nath^l Jones touching y^e South East corner of the town line every way also by Comon land as it is Signified in the Platt Survey'd p^r David Haynes—



The above written is a true Copy of the Grant made and confirmed to m^r Benjamin Allen as it is Entered in the town book of worcester fol^o 74

Examined and attested p^r W^m Payne T Clerk
Midd^x Ss. Camb 22 Oct^o 1724 Reed and Entred
Pr ffr^as ffoxcroft Reg^r

DAVID HAYNES of Sudbury, Gentleman, sold to Obadiah Ward of Sudbury, Husbandman, March 5, 1721-2, "for and in Consideration of the good Will love and Affection which I have and do bear unto [him]" "Two Certain Tracts of Land Situate lying & being in the town of Worcester being towards the Westerly Side of the town The One Tract or parcel containing Sixty acres be it more or less Butted and bounded as follows beginning at a hemlock tree on the West Side bever brook meadow from thence Norwesterly by a White Oak tree marked D. H from thence Westerly to a heap of Stones and a Stake from thence South Westerly to a crotched black Oak near the Top of Chesnut hill from thence South East Eight Deg^r East to a White Oak near the West Side of bever meadow and So on the Same Line to bever brook to a Stake from thence North up the brook to m^r Allen's meadow the Brook

the Bounds Norwesterly to the upland by m^r Allen's meadow from yⁿ^{ce} to the hemlock where it begun—Also Another parcel of meadow Swamp & upland on both Sides of half way river Joyning North to the land of Joshua Rice beginning on the West Side of half way River Imprimis at a White Oak marked D H from thence Easterly crossing half way river and the Swamp to another white oak marked continuing that line near Eighty Rod to a heap of Stones, Then turning Southerly Thirty Rod to a heap of Stones from thence Northerly to a red Oak marked D. H. from thence Twenty Rod to the White Oak where it began. This Tract of Land contains fffiten Acres be it more or less—Also half the thirty acre Right in the first Six mile and however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded in the town book of Worcester Records with Convenient passable ways.”

Tabitha Haynes, wife of David, relinquishes her right of Dower in same, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by Daniel Haynes, Phineas Haynes and Peter Bent, and recorded at Cambridge April 3, 1724, Book 22, p. 700.

JOANNA WARD, of Worcester, widow of Obadiah Ward, sold to James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, June 13, 1722, for a valuable sum of money, “a Certain Parcel of Land Containing by Estimation Three Ten acre Lotts Be the Same more or Less Scituate Lying and Being in the Southerly Part of the Town of Worcester abovesaid and it Lyeth on and adjoyning to the Northwesterly Side of Oak hill on Both Sides of mill Brook and is Bounded Begining at a Grey Oake tree Standing on the Riseing Ground a Little westerly from the Sawmill From thence Runing Easterly a Cross the Brook to a Stake and heap of Stones Standing on Oak hill thence Turning northerly and Runing 36 Rod thence Turning the Angle and Runing northerly Cross pine meadow brook to a Small Red oak thence Turning

and Runing westerly a Cross mill Brook to a Grey oak Tree and from thence Turning the angle and Runing Southerly to a Stake and heap of Stones thence Turning the angle more westerly to the Grey oak Tree first abovementioned Excepting a Highway of four Rods wide which Runs Through Said Lott on the westerly Side also Ten acres of Land Lying Joyning to the forementioned Parcel of Land Being on the Northerly Side thereof which was formerly Granted & Laid out to the Said Obadiah in allowance for the Highway on the Westerly Side of the afore Bounded Three ten acre Lott Also Two acres more whereon the House now Stands being Part of a Second Division Granted and Laid out to the abovesaid Joanna Ward as they are Bounded or Reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the Several platts thereof as they are Entered in the Town Book of Worcester.

Deed witnessed by Nathanil ———, Jonas Rice, and Andrew Rice, and recorded at Cambridge, June 19, 1730, Book 31, p. 352.

JOANNA WARD, of Worcester, Widow of Obadiah Ward, deeded to her wellbeloved Son, Obadiah Ward, of Worcester, July 24, 1722, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate in Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation five acres be the Same more or be it less Westerly of Prospect and is bounded as follows Viz^t beginning at a Pine tree marked and from thence runing Northerly to a Stake and heap of Stones then turning Westerly and runing to a White Oak tree marked then turning Southerly and runing to a Stake and heap of Stones and from S^d heap of Stones runing Easterly to the pine tree first abovementioned And Also the one half part of all that my whole town Right which my loving husband Obadiah Ward formerly bought of Leonard Hoar which was granted to Said Leonard Hoar by the Hon^d Comm^{ee} of in and unto all after Divisions and Draughts of Lands

meadows Swamps Wood Timber & herbage which Shall or may hereafter be known or proportioned in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester abovesaid by Vertue of a three ten acre House Lott formerly quartered to S^d Leonard Hoar in S^d Town."

Joanna Ward signed the deed with her mark and seal, in presence of Daniel Mixer, Zephaniah Rice and Jonas Rice, and it was recorded at Cambridge Sept. 16, 1724, Book 24, p. 142.

On the same day and for a similar consideration as the one mentioned in the foregoing deed, Joanna Ward deeded to her other sons, Daniel, Uriah and Isaac Ward, certain tracts of land in Worcester as follows, the deeds being recorded in Book 24, pp. 144-6.

To Daniel she deeded "Several certain parcels of Land and meadow Situate and lying in Worcester abovesaid containing in the whole one hundred and Eight Acres be the same more or less Viz^t One three Ten acre Lott of upland which was formerly granted unto Leonard Hoar being on the West Side of Mill brook on the North Side of the Country old road partly and partly on the South Side of S^d road bounded South by a Lott laid out to Jonathan Hubbard Easterly by Ephraim Curtis's land every else by Common as is Signified in the Platt: And also three Acres of meadow lying in a meadow called and known by the name of Prospect meadow and is bounded Southerly by meadow in the possession of Joseph Crosbey North by meadow of the Said Joanna Ward West upon the School East upon the Land of Joseph Crosbey as also Seventy five acres of Land being a Second division of Land laid out to the house lott beginning at the Norwest corner of Said houselott being a walnut tree thence running Westerly by land in possession of John Stearnes to a white Oak Tree then turning and runing Northerly by land in the possession of John Oulton and Company to a Stake and heap of Stones and then turn-

ing and runing Southerly to a Stake and heap of Stones and from thence turning and runing Easterly to a hemlock tree marked having the land of Joshua Rice on the West and on the South and from the Said Hemlock tree runing North to a White Oak tree being the corner mark of the homelott; And also the one half part of the town right or Right in Common, which shall or may be known or proportioned by Vertue of Said house lot in the northerly half part of the township of Worcester abovesaid."

Deed witnessed by Daniel Mixer, Zephaniah Rice, Jonas Rice, Moses Haven and John Stacy.

To her son Uriah she deeded "a Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation One hundred Acres be the Same more or be it less lying a little Westerly of Prospect mead^o and is bounded as followeth Viz^t beginning at an Elmn tree marked from thence runing Easterly by land in possession of Joshua Rice to a Stake and heap of Stones and from S^d heap of Stones runing northerly to a white oak tree having the Ministerial land on the East then runing Westerly by Land in the possession of Mr Andrew Gardner to a Stake and heap of Stones & from Said heap of Stones runing Southerly to the Elmn tree first above mentioned and also all that my whole town Right of in and unto all after Divisions and draughts of Land Meadows Wood Timber or herbage in the Northerly half part of the town of Worcester that shall hereafter be known or proportioned by Vertue of fifteen acres of homestead already laid out in the South half."

She makes provision that her son Uriah shall pay to her "welbeloved daughter Thankful Ward five pounds in good and Currant money of this province when she shall arrive to Eighteen years of age; and also yield and pay or cause to be yielded and paid unto his hon^d Mother Joanna

Ward ten pounds in like money if she shall demand the Same when a Widow."

To her son Isaac she deeded "a Certain Tract of Land containing One hundred and Twelve Acres be the Same more or be it less and bounded as followeth beginning at a Stake and heap of Stones Standing a little Easterly of half way River on the Side of a hill from thence runing North-erly by land of Daniel Heywood to a Stake and heap of Stones then the angle and runing Westerly partly by land of Moses Rice and by land of John Oulton and Company to a Chesnut marked and from Said Chesnut tree runing Southerly to a White ash tree marked then the Angle and runing Easterly and partly by land of Digory Sargeant and partly by land of Joshua Rice over the River to the heap of Stones first above mentioned: And also three acres of meadow lying in mead^o commonly called and known by the name of Prospect meadow and bounded Southerly by meadow of Daniel Ward Westerly upon the School and Easterly upon Joseph Crosbeys land and all that my whole Right Title & Interest of in & unto all after Divisions and Draughts of Lands meadows Swamps Timber or herbage in the most Northerly half part of the township of Worcester aforesaid which shall and may hereafter be known or proportioned by vertue of fifteen Acres of homestead already laid out in the South half part of Said Town."

She also provides that Isaac or his heirs shall pay unto her well beloved daughter, Thankful Ward, five pounds when she is eighteen years of age, and also to his mother, Joanna Ward, ten pounds if she shall demand the same when a widow.

JAMES RICE, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his son Tyrus Rice, of Worcester, Housewright, July 1, 1726, for and in consideration of his love, good will and affection towards

the son, "a Certain Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being In Worcester aforesaid Being part of a Second Division Laid out in Worcester to the Said James Rice Containing by Estimation fifty Two acres be the Same more or Less and is Butted and Bounded Southerly in part by Land Laid out to Aaron Adams and in part by Land Laid out to m^r Jonas Rice Easterly by part of Said Second Division northerly in part by Land out to Gershom Rice and in part by the other part of Second Division Laid out to the Said James Rice Westerly by mill brook First angle Begins at the N. W. Corner of Aaron Adams House Lot thence Runing E 9 Degrees South to the N. E. Corner of Said House Lott Second Angle Runing Southerly to the Land of m^r Jonas Rice being a white oak Third Turning and Runs E: 2 Degrees north forty Two Rod to a Stake and Stones being Twelve Rod westerly from the Corner of the Second Division Fourth Angle Runing north 2 Degrees W. fifty four Rod to Stones being Twelve Rod Westerly from the other Corner of Said Second Division fifth angle Runing by the Land of m^r Gershom Rice Thirty five Rods to Stones Sixth angle Runing N. 20 D^s E five Rod to Stones Seventh angle Runs w. 9 Degrees north forty Six Rod to a white oak marked Eighth angle Runs S 9 D^s W. Eight Rods to Stones ninth angle west nine Deg^{rs} north by marked Trees to mill Brook the Tenth Angle Runs by the Said mill Brook to Aaron Adams Corner first abovementioned the abovesaid fifty acres of Land hath a Highway four Rods wide Laid Thrô the Same unto him the Said Tyrus Rice his heirs and assigns forever."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and Gershom Rice, and recorded at Cambridge June 19, 1730, Book 31, p. 354.

JOHN GRAY, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his son, John Gray, Jr., husbandman, Oct. 28, 1726, "for and in consideration of the love [and] good will which I have and

do bare to [him] and for Divers other good Causes and considerations,” “the one moiety or half part of all Such right Estate Title interest & Demand Whatsoever as he the said John Gray hath or ought to have by any lawful ways or means whatsoever of in and to one measuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester afores^d and lyeth on both Sides of the country Road containing by Estimation Sixty Acres of meadow Land and upland be the same more or less and is bounded northerly by Land in possession of William Gray Easterly by Land in the possession of Matthew Gray south and west by Esq^r Palmers land.”

Deed signed by John Gray with his mark and seal, witnessed by William Gray and Benjamin Flagg, and recorded at Cambridge March 7, 1727, Book 27, p. 284.

WILLIAM PAYNE, of Boston, Blacksmith, sold to Gershom Rice of Groton in the County of New London and Colony of Connecticut, yeoman, May 26, 1712, for Fifty pounds of good Silver current money, “All that Messuage or Tenement with all the Land whereon y^e Same Doth Stand, and is thereunto belonging and appertaining Situate Standing and being in Worcester in the County of Middlesex in New England Containing Fifty acres more or less (being part of a Sixty acre lott formerly granted to s^d Payne by Capt Daniel Hineksman) being butted and bounded Southerly upon Land of George Ripley Easterly upon Land of James Butler Northerly upon Land of James Holmes, Westerly upon Common Land or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded Together with all Houseing out houses Barnes buildings Edifices and fences Standing and being thereon yards Orchards Gardens meadows Pasture upland Woods underwoods Commons Comon of Pasture Rights Divisions profits priviledges hereditaments Emoluments and appurtenances whatsoever to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining (vizt to the whole Sixty

acre Lott) Also one House Lott Situate at Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation Thirty Acres more or less butted and bounded Southerly upon Land of James Butler Easterly Northerly and Westerly upon Common Land Together wth all rights commons priviledges Common of Pasture hereditaments & appurtenances whatsoever to the Said House Lott belonging or in any wise appertaining, Which S^d Thirty Acre Lott was formerly granted by Capt Daniel Henchman to Æneas Salter and by and between S^d Salter and the said Payne Exchanged by Parole for Duttons Lott w^{ch} S^d Payne had purchased, with all Deeds Writings and Evidences relating thereunto And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof, And also the Estate right Title Interest Inheritance use possession property Claime and Demand whatsoever of him the Said William Payne and Elisabeth his Said Wife of in and to the p^rmisses and every part and parcell thereof.”

Deed signed by William Payne, and Elisabeth Payne, his wife, with her mark, in presence of Jonas Rice and Edward Weaver, Sen., and recorded at Charlestown Oct. 19, 1713, Book 16, p. 383.

NATHANIEL JONES, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to William Williams of Weston, in the County of Middlesex, May 28, 1725, for Sixty pounds, “a Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Situate lying and being in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid containing Forty five acres be it more or less lying on the East Side of a hill commonly called Pine hill and is bounded as followeth Vizt. beginning at a Chesnut tree marked thence runing East northeast forty six rods and a half to a Stake and Stones marked N F then turning and running north northwest one hundred and Sixty rods to an heap of Stones marked N. F. and from thence turning an angle and running West South West forty Six rods and an half to an heap

of Stones marked N. F. and from Said heap of Stones turning the Angle South South East & running one hundred and Sixty rods to the Chesnut tree first mentioned bounded every way by Common lands Said Lott or Tract of Land being laid out by the Committee and Surveyer on the Right of Ephraim Rice Sen^r as also all the Right Title Interest of in and unto all after additions Divisions Remainder or Remainders of Lands meadows Swamps woods Herbage and whatsoever else may arise or accrue or be proportioned known or drawn or any wise belonging in the northerly half part of the township of Worcester afores^d by Vertue of a three ten acre Lott or thirty acre Lott formerly granted and laid out to the Said Ephraim Rice in Worcester abovesaid which is since conveyed to his Son Thomas Rice of Worcester as by a Deed of Gift under his hand may more fully appear and Since the Rights and Lott above described alienated and conveyed unto Nath^l Jones abovesaid from the Said Tho^s Rice as by a Deed of Sale under his hand and Seal bearing Date May 19th Anno Domⁱ 1725 may fully appear, The Said Lott above bounded and described with all the Rights of the Grant or Lott of Said Ephraim Rice after Provisions Reversion and Reversions in the Said northerly half of Worcester.”

Deed witnessed by Constant Church and John Green, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 15, 1725, Book 25, p. 248.

WILLIAM PAYNE, of Boston, Gentleman, sold to William Williams, of Weston, in the County of Middlesex, Clerk, Dec. 30, 1725, for forty pounds, all the Right in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester in the county of middlesex aforesaid of a two ten acre Lott (so called) granted & laid out to the Said William Payne in the Southerly part of Said Worcester. The first Division of Said Right being laid out by the Committee and Surveyer and is bounded as followeth Begining at a heap of Stones on the South Side of Rutland Road thence runing South East Sixty two

Rods to Stones marked W. P. 2^d angle Southwest Eighty rods to Stones marked as before 3^d Angle northwest Sixty two Rods to a Small Hemlock tree marked 4th Angle Northeast Eighty rods to the heap of Stones first mentioned marked W. P. bounded Northerly by the road leading to Rutland every way else by Common or undivided Lands containing Thirty Acres more or less. as also all the Right Title Interest of in and unto all after Divisions Remainder or Remainders of Lands meadows Swamps woods or whatsoever else may accrue or be in any wise belonging in the Said northerly half of the Township of Worcester by Ver-tue of the two ten acre Lott beforementioned."

Deed witnessed by Henry Deering and Thomas Glowers [?] and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 15, 1725, Book 25, p. 249.

THOMAS HAGGIT, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Jonas Clark, of Boston, Brasier, March 22, 1724, for forty-five pounds, "All that my whole Right Title and Interest of in and unto all Lands meadows Swamps Wood Timber herb-age and whatsoever Else doth of Right belong to me the Said Thomas Haggit now in Common in the most north-erly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid which is or hereafter shall be known or proportioned by a Two Ten Acre Lott formerly granted to me by the General Courts Committee in Worcester aforesaid."

His wife Lydia renounces her Right of Dower.

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Benjamin Flegg and Jonas Rice, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1726, Book 26, p. 13.

RICHARD WHEELER, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Jonas Clark, of Boston, Brazier, Oct. 5, 1725, for forty-five pounds, "a Two Ten acre Right of Land in Worcester abovesaid in the northerly half part of the Said Township of Said Worcester which is or hereafter shall be known or

proportioned by a Two Ten Acre Right belonging to a four Ten Acre Right or Lott of Land in Worcester aforesaid granted and laid out to Isaac Wheeler of Medfield in the County of Suffolk abovesaid by the hon^{ble} Committee for Settling the Said Town of Worcester Thirty Acres is Already laid out upon the Said Right and is lying in Common with Thirty Acres more laid out to the abovesaid Isaac Wheeler upon the abovesaid four Ten Acre Right.”

Deed witnessed by Edward Clap and Jeremiah Barstow, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1726, Book 26, p. 13.

ISAAC WHEELER, of Medfield, in the County of Suffolk, Housewright, sold to Jonas Clark, of Boston, Brazier, Dec. 28, 1725, for thirty pounds, “a Two Ten Right of Land in Worcester in the County of Middlesex in the northerly half part of the Township which is or hereafter shall be known or proportioned by a Two Ten Acre Right belonging to a four Ten Acre Right or Lott of Land in Worcester aforesaid granted and laid out to the Said Isaac Wheeler by the Committee for the Settling of the Said Town of Worcester (Saveing and reserving thereout Thirty Acres of Land which is already laid out as the first Division of the Said Two Ten Acre Right and which is lying in Common with Thirty Acres more Sold by the Said Clark to the Said Wheeler on the Day of the Date hereof Also all the medow belonging to the Said Two Ten Acre Right be the same more or less and liberty to me the said Granter and my Heirs to cut wood or Timber off from the Common Lands of the Said Town of Worcester for our own proper use but not for Sale or disposal.”

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Rolfe and Anthony Woulfe, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1726, Book 26, p. 14.

JAMES KNAP, of Worcester, Potter, mortgaged to William Pain, of Boston, Merchant, Oct. 16, 1721, for a con-

sideration of sixty pounds, "a Certain Messuage or Tenement Situate lying & being within the bounds & limits of the township of Worcester abovesd containing a mansion house together with ninety acres of land adjoining thereto being Orchard plowland & Swampland & is butted & bounded northerly by the land of Adam Winthrop Southerly by the land of Isaac Miller Westerly by the land of Isaac Sangar Easterly by the land of James Miller or how-ever otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded."

This mortgage deed was signed by James Knap and Mary, his wife, with her mark and seal, witnessed by David Sangar and Jonas Knap, and recorded at Cambridge Nov. 3, 1721, Book 21, p. 444, and bears this endorsement:

Know all men by These Presents That I The within named Will^m Payne have reed (by the hands of Henry Lee of Worcester as impowered by James Knapp the mortgager within named) the Sum of Sixty Pounds which is in full for the Discharge of this Mortgage. Witness my hand at Camb: Feb^y 22 1725

W^m Payne

Testis Fras: Foxcroft, Jun, Reg^r

GERSHOM RICE, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Jacob Holmes, of Worcester, April 30, 1719, in consideration of Twenty-two acres of Land, in Worcester, "delivered by Jacob Holmes of Worcester aforesaid as by one Instrument given under his hand and Seal bearing even date with these Presents may more fully appear," "Two certain parcels of medow in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation Six acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth viz^t one Lott of three acres in a meadow commonly called and known by the name of pine medow bounded Easterly upon medow in possession of James Taylor westerly upon Land in possession of Said Jacob Holmes or otherwise as it is platted in the Town Book also one Lott containing Three Acres by Estimation be the Same more or

less lying in a meadow called prospect meadow bounded both Southerly and northerly by meadow in possession of the Widow Joanna Ward as it is platted in the Town Book.

Deed witnessed by James Knap, Mary Rice and Jonas Rice, acknowledged before Thomas How, Justice of the Peace, Oct. 15, 1720, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, Book 26, p. 390.

JAMES HOLMES, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his "Loveing Daughters Hannah, Thankfull, Rachel, Abigail, Phebe and Sarah," March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his love and affection towards them, "and as eight Pounds of each of their Portions or Shares of my Estate," all his right and interest in "all the Lands whatsoever that are Situate & being within the North half of the Township of Worcester in the County of Middlesex by virtue of my being an Original Proprietor in Said Township Including what is already laid out and what is or may be agreed upon to be laid out or that shall be or may hereafter be laid out in Said north half part of Worcester aforesaid Excepting and reserving to my Son Jacob Holmes what I have already given him as by his Deed will fully appear reference thereto being had what I now grant and Confirm to my aforesaid Daughters is and lyes in Partnership with my Son Jacob Holmes aforesaid and is to be divided in Equal Halves with Respect both to Quantity & Quality."

Deed witnessed by Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, acknowledged before John Chandler, Justice of the Peace, at Woodstock, March 3, 1726-7, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 391.

JAMES HOLMES, of Woodstock in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his loving Son, Thomas Holmes, of Woodstock, March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his service to him, "for the Space of about eight years last past

viz: Since he was Twenty one years old and of further Service which he is to do for me viz: Till he arrive to the age of Thirty years which I account at ninety Pounds and in full for Said Service with what he has already had and Also in Consideration of Thirteen Pounds advanced towards his Portion which is to my full Satisfaction and Content,” “One hundred acres of Land by Estimation Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the county of Middlesex &c viz^t in the South half of Said Township and is known by the name of the Third Division of Lotts or Land in S^d Township and Lyes near the west bounds thereof and bounds as the same was Surveyed and Stands on Record in the Proprietors Book of Records of Worcester aforesaid may and will fully appear reference thereto being had also the one half or moety of all Such Lands as are already agreed upon to be divided in Said South half or that shall or may hereafter be agreed upon to be divided in Said South half with Respect both to Quantity and Quality the other half or moeity belonging to my Son Jacob Holmes.”

Deed signed by James Holmes, with his mark and seal, in presence of Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, Jr., and was acknowledged before John Chandler, Justice of the Peace, March 3, 1726-7, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 392.

EPHRAIM RICE, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to James Dickson, “lately come from Ireland Hawker or Pedlar,” Dec. 1, 1720 [?], for a valuable sum of money, “a Certain parcel of land Situate lying & being in Worcester abovesaid containing fifty & five acres be the same more or be it less being part of a Third Division of Land formerly granted to the abovesaid Ephraim Rice. And is bounded Easterly by Land in possession of Isaac Dana—Southerly by land in possession of John Smith, Westerly by land of David Haynes and Northerly by land laid out for the Benefit of

a School or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded & Set forth in the Platt."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, James Rice and Jonas Rice, Dec. 1, 1720 [?], acknowledged Feb. 15, 1720-21, and recorded at Cambridge April 29, 1721, in Book 21, p. 302.

NATHANIEL JONES, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to James Dickson, "late of Ireland now Resident in New England Hawker," Feb. 17, 1721, for one pound five shillings, "all the Right of the Cedar Swamps in the South half part of the Township of Worcester which is Due to or to be drawn by Vertue of a Thirty acre Lot originally granted to the abovesd Nathaniel Jones for the incouragement of the erecting a Gristmill in S^d Township."

Deed witnessed on the above date by Henry Lee, James McClellan, Jr., and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged at Leicester Feb. 18, 1720-21, before J. Meinzie, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge April 29, 1721, Book 21, p. 303.

EPHRAIM RICE, of Worcester, husbandman, sold to James Maclellen, of Worcester, husbandman, March 21, 1720-21, for six pounds, "a Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesd containing by Estimation Twenty acres be it more or less Butted and Bounded South-erly upon Land in possession of the abovesd James Mclellen West upon Land in possession of Tho^s Prentice North-erly upon Common land in Worcester Easterly by land in possession of Mr John Smith."

Deed signed in presence of Nathaniel Jones, James McLellan, Jr., and Mary Jones, acknowledged Sept. 27, 1721, and recorded at Cambridge, May 22, 1722, Book 20, p. 664.

MOSES LENARD, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to John Clark, of Worcester, Husbandman, Dec. 30, 1725, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate

lying and being in Worcester aforesaid which Land is one moiety or Half part of a Second Division of Land drawn by virtue of a house Lott in Said Township of Worcester formerly in possession of John Starns and afterwards of Andrew Ferrend and by him conveyed to me Said Moses Lenard the Said Land being already divided containing by Estimation Sixty Acres be it more or less butted and bounded Northerly upon the Second Division of Land laid out upon the Right of Mr Golding East upon Land laid out into the heirs of Mr Henschman South by the other half part of Said Land West by common and undivided Land or however otherwise the Same is bounded.”

Hannah, wife of Moses, gives her Consent to Sale.

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Daniel Haywood and William Gray, acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 6, 1726, Book 26, p. 234.

RICHARD WHEELER, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to James Ferguson, of Worcester, Clothier, June 9, 1730, for fifty pounds, “forty five acres of Land Scituate Lying and Being in the north Half part of Worcester abovesaid adjoining to and on the South Side of Rutland Road Said Land was Laid out as a first Division in Said north part to the Heirs of m^r Salter and is Bounded northerly by Said Rutland Road Easterly and Southerly by the Land of m^r David Baldwin Westerly by Land Laid out to John Stone Bounded as abovesaid or however other^s Bounded or Reputed to be Bounded.

Deed witnessed by William Jenison and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged at Worcester before William Ward, Justice of the Peace, June 10, 1730, and recorded at Cambridge July 1, 1730, in Book 31, p. 373.

MOSES LEONARD, of Worcester, sold to Benjamin Flegg, of Worcester, June 12, 1717, for fifty pounds, “One Mesuage or House Lott lying and being in the Town of Wor-

cester in the County of Middlesex containing fforty Acres of upland Swamp land & Orchard, lying partly upon a Hill Called Abimeck Hill, and bounded on y^e North East Corner by a Pine Tree marked and from thence ruñing Westrly about Eighty poles unto a Stone picked into y^e Ground, & from thence ruñing Southerly Eighty poles unto another Stone picked into the Ground, & from thence ruñing Easterly Eighty poles To a Stone picked in y^e ground, and So from thence to y^e mark^t Tree first mentioned; and also four acres of meadow y^t was laid out for Said Lott in Worcester, and all Divisions of Lands that may or ought to be laid out to or drawn by S^d Right in Worcester, wth all the appur^{ces} priviledges & Comodities to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining." "Memorandum. That it was agreed upon before Signing and Ensealing hereof That notwithstanding what is above written, The Sd Benjamin Flegg Is to Settle the above Sd Lott according to y^e Act of the Court.

Deed witnessed by Henry Lee, James Taylor and Benjamin Flegg, Jr., acknowledged May 6, 1719, befor Thomas How, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Sept. 21, 1719, in Book 19, p. 412.

EBENEZAR BROWN, of Cambridge, Yeoman, sold to Benjamin Flagg, Jr., of Worcester, May 2, 1717, for twenty-nine pounds eight shillings, "One homestead, the one Moiety or half part of Sixty acres of Land (be the Same more or less) Situate lying & being within the Limitts of worcester in the county of Middlesex and province aforesd being Sixty Acres of Land first granted to m^r Tho^s Brown Late of S^d Camb. dec'd & by the S^d m^r Brown by his Last Will & Testam^t gave the one half part to the abovesd Eben^r Brown and butted and bounded the whole of S^d Sixty acres being undivided first a Stake, Second Angle a white oak tree, third angle an heap of Stones & a Stake the fourth angle a Chesnut tree with Stones about it Bounded South-

westerly by land in the possession of Tho^s Gleazon north East on land in the Possession of Tho^s Haggate and bounded everyway else by undivided Land” “Together with all the one half of what Rights S^d Moiety shall draw of the abovesd undivided Lands in the Town of Worcester with all the appurces Priviledges and Commonages that now are or hereafter of Right may or ought to be to the s^d one half part of the above Sixty acres of Land s^d Land being part woodland also meadow Land & Swamp Land with all the Trees Standing and being on the S^d Moiety Stones underwood herbage Waters etc^{ra}.”

Mary Brown, wife of Ebenezer, surrenders her right of Dower.

Deed signed by Ebenezer Brown, with his mark, and by Mary Brown, in like manner, witnessed by Jonathan Rice [?], John Coolidge and Simon Tayntor, Jr., acknowledged May 3, 1717, and recorded at Cambridge May 29, 1723, in Book 22, p. 325.

HENRY LEE, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Benjamin Flagg, of Worcester, Housewright, Feb. 8, 1717-8, for sixteen pounds, “the One Moiety or half part of a Sixty acre Lott be the Same more or less Situate lying and being within the Limits of Worcester in the county of Middlesex and within the province aforesaid the whole Sixty acre Right originally was granted to M^r Thomas Brown late of Cambridge dece’d but now divided and the abovesd half part is butted and bounded at the North End of S^d Lott North-erly with land in possession of Isaac Miller, Westerly with undivided Land and everyway else by the Division Line of the other half part in possession of the abovesd Benj^a Flagg and the Meadow Land Swamp Land and Upland belonging to said half part lying on the South End of the abovesd 60 Acre Lott is butted and bounded West with meadow in possession of Tho^s Gleazon South with Tho^s Gleazon and Easterly with Undivided Land Northerly with the Division

line of the other half part in possession of the aforesaid Benja^a Flagg.”

Deed witnessed by Richard Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler and Martha Wheelock with a mark, acknowledged April 1, 1720, in Worcester, before Adam Winthrop, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 19, 1723, Book 22, p. 334.

BENJAMIN STEARNES, of Lexington, Husbandman, sold to William Blair, of Boston, mariner, April 1, 1723, for thirty-eight pounds, eight shillings, eight pence, “A Certain Tract or parcel of Land lying in Worcester in S^d County of Midd^x in the Third Division being Sixty two acres and a half bounded Easterly by undivided Land Westerly by Lieut Haines, Northerly by Ministerial land & Southerly by John Stearnes’s meadow and also the Same Number of acres of Land in the North Six mile of the town of Worcester not yet laid out.”

This was a mortgage deed, and was witnessed by John Hancock and John Hancock, Jr., was acknowledged May 7, 1723, before Francis Bowman, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 20, 1723, in Book 22, p. 335.

PETER KING, alias Rice, of Sudbury, yeoman, on Feb. 10, 1724, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, and for divers other good Causes and Considerations, gave to Benjamin Flagg, of Worcester, yeoman, a quitclaim deed of all lands which Flagg had sold to him including that in Worcester specified in the following deed. This Quitclaim deed was witnessed by Joseph Billings and Benjamin Rolfe, acknowledged May 19, (or 29,) 1730, and recorded at Cambridge, June 18, 1731, in Book 32, p. 356½.

BENJAMIN FLEGG, JR., of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Peter King, alias Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, Aug. 23, 1720, for fifty-six pounds, “one tract or Division of Land Situate Lying and being in Worcester in the County of

Middlesex Containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be it more or Less butted and bounded Easterly by the Land Laid out to the Heirs of Dickery Sergeant and South by the Land Laid out to the Heirs of m^r Henchman & m^r Goldin and Every way Else by undivided Land as is more fully Set forth in the Plan.”

Deed witnessed by James Knap, and Jonas Knap, acknowledged at Cambridge, June 9, 1724, before Francis Fullam, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 25, 1724, in Book 23, p. 369.

DAVID BALDWIN, of Sudbury, Inholder, sold to Benjamin Flagg, of Worcester, Housewright, Jan. 31, 1726-7, for fifty pounds, a three ten acre Right in the North half part of Worcester which was formerly the Right of Ephraim Rice Jun^r and conveyed by Said Rice to Nath^l Jones and from Said Jones to the Said Baldwin the first division of forty five Acres of Land and Seventeen Acres in part of a Second Division already laid out to Said Right is excepted and not conveyed in this Deed but y^e Remainder of said Second Division with all after Divisions of Land and meadow to be laid out or drawn in the Said North part by Vertue of the said Rices three ten Acre Right is hereby intended in this present Deed.”

Deed witnessed by Daniel Estabrook and William Jenison, acknowledged at Worcester June 18, 1728, before William Ward, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge June 18, 1731, in Book 32, p. 358.

SIMON GATES, of Stew, yeoman, deeded to his son Benjamin Gates, of Worcester, Dec. 3, 1728, in consideration of his fatherly love and affection for him, “a Certain Parcel of Upland and Meadow and Rights lying Situate and being in the abovesaid Worcester, which I purchased of Robert Piebly of Said Worcester as by a Deed of Sale from him to me doth and may appear Dated September 27, 1727.

Imprimis a Tract of Land containing by Estimation Ninety Seven, be the Same more or less with a highway through the Same butted and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Land of Benjamin Flagg Northerly by Land in the Possession of Palmer Gouldin. Easterly by the Land of Jonathan Moor as is more fully signified in the Plat of Said Land recorded in Worcester Book of Records And also three acres of Meadow originally laid out and drawn by virtue of Said Land and lyeth in the Meadow known by the Name of Pine Meadow and is bounded Easterly by the Meadow laid out to Isaac Wheeler Northerly the Upland Westerly by the Meadow laid out to the Heirs of James Buttler and also the one moiety or half part of all the Common & undivided Land in the South half part of Worcester that is due to or to be drawn by virtue of a Sixty acre House Lot now in the Possession of Benjamin Flagg Jun^r originally granted to Tho^s Brown late of Cambridge Dece'd."

Deed signed by Simon Gates with his mark, his wife, Hannah, giving her consent, in presence of James Brown and Joseph Fitch, acknowledged before Thomas How, Justice of the Peace, Dec. 5, 1728, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 24, 1730, in Book 32, p. 124.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

VOLUME XXIV.



Worcester, Mass.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

1909.

U. S. A. CXXXIII.

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PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDREDTH THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1908.

THE regular meeting of the Society was held at the rooms, No. 39 Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair. Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Coffin, Crane, Davidson, Eaton, Forehand, George Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, Sprague, Williams, Mrs. Bray, Miss Reed, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. Charles Brown Elder and others.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month as follows: seventy-eight bound volumes, forty pamphlets and several miscellaneous papers. Attention was called to the donation from Hon. Charles G. Washburn, our Representative in Congress, consisting of nine bound volumes of "Journals of the Continental Congress," covering the years from 1774 to January, 1778, with the promise that the remaining volumes will be presented as they come from the press, which, with the Society's set of American Archives of nine volumes, 1774 to 1777; forty-three volumes of the Annals of Congress, 1789 to 1825; twenty-five volumes of Congressional Debates, and two hundred and forty volumes of the Congressional Globe, 1843 to 1898, will furnish the Society's library with a very good record of the doings of the United States government for about one hundred and twenty-five years,

and trust that, with the help of friends, the Society will complete this rare and valuable set of public records.

From the Secretary of the Commonwealth we have received the Vital Records of the towns of Beverly, Dover, Lincoln, Lynnfield, Saugus and Westminster.

From President Maynard a bound collection of photographic views, taken during the Civil War by Matthew B. Brady and Alexander Gardner under authority of the War Department.

From the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Society has been furnished the numbers that were wanting to complete a set of the records of that honorable and unique organization, from 1637 to 1908.

The Standing Committee on Nomination presented the name of Mary Elizabeth Grover and she was duly elected a member of this Society.

The essayist of the evening was then introduced and favored the audience with the following address, subject being:

THE OLD NEW ENGLAND MEETING-HOUSE.

By REV. CHARLES BROWN ELDER.

The theme which you have invited me to speak upon is "The Old New England Meeting-house." Of late years there has been a marked development of societies of antiquity, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, which have sought to keep alive an interest in the memorials of other days. It has seemed to me that the interest thus awakened in such things may be invoked to sustain my special theme. Moreover I am aware that many among us, especially our young people, are unfamiliar with the way we have come in New England religious development. There has grown up a generation which knows not Joseph, and which is more or less under the

sway of ideas, not primarily of native growth, but of later foreign importation. The old New England meeting-house stood for so much that was vital in our past history, that it becomes us to remember the deeds and customs of those who built it, and to preserve the traditions of their heroic service. If we find many strange and curious things, many customs now outgrown and laid aside, if we find things that savor of intolerance and bigotry and even ignorance, and which this age rightly avoids, we shall still find behind and within these things a loftiness of ideal, a grandeur of purpose, a serious way and custom of life which must abide forever, if our land will grow strong and keep noble.

If surprise be expressed that in times like this—when new problems are pressing, when the cry of the poor is in our ears, when our cities present questions that need solution—we turn aside to consider the days that have been, the answer to this must be that it is only when we view the present in the light of the historic development of the past that we begin to see it aright. I am not one who believes that our future will be widely different from our past, or that in essential things the way of moral and religious development to-morrow will sharply vary from that of yesterday. What, then, is needed for the present and future is substantially a continuance of the old ideals and aspirations and moral and religious steadfastness which have ever been a part of our New England life. Nothing, then, can be better for us as we face the new age than to become familiar with the temper and spirit of our ancestors.

The motive which sent the Pilgrims and Puritans to these shores was perhaps a mixed one. No doubt there entered into it the hope of bettering their fortunes. They were men—like us to-day—desiring creature comforts. They liked to trade and barter; they knew how to drive a good bargain; they hoped on these shores to gather

riches. But the dominating motive was religious. They so loved their faith that they were willing to brave a stormy sea and the terrors of the wilderness that they might worship after their manner. The first thing they did, then, was to enact laws which encouraged the building of churches, and the settlement of a godly minister in their midst.

We may trace three distinct types of meeting-houses in the old times. The first-comers to these shores were familiar, of course, with the parish church in England, and would no doubt have reproduced it if circumstances had favored. But they could not find time to hew stone and mix mortar, even if the materials were at hand, when they faced the wilderness, with savages to be conquered and ground to be tilled. They did, therefore, what sensible people always do—the best they could, adjusting themselves to their circumstances. The first church in Plymouth was, therefore, only a fort made of logs, which served the community for purposes of protection in times of danger. It was “a timber fort both strong and comely, with flat roof and battlements.” And to this place on the Lord’s day marched the men and maidens, with the men carrying their old fire-pieces and redoubtable Miles Standish keeping an open eye for lurking savages.

“These first primitive structures,” says a writer, “squared of rough hewn logs, weather-proofed with clay, thatched with straw, and having none but earthen floors—these forbidding, desolate places became the anchor, the beacon, the saviors of the new world.” “These unconsecrated cabins became at once the granaries, the storehouses, the halls of justice, the halls of record, the forts, and the places in which to worship God.”

To this very day the Puritan custom reaches across the years and touches us when the man, the head of the family, takes his seat at the end of the pew. So did the

Puritan, that the men might be ready for any alarm of savages and spring for their old flint-locks.

The first buildings then were small and rude affairs, which developed under the exigencies of the situation. They were generally made of logs, as I have said, with the chinks filled in with clay and having peaked and thatched roofs. Often enough they had no floor and the worshipers knelt on mother earth.

By and by the structures of this first period were better built, floors were added, they were lathed and plastered and some effort towards advancement was made. But they were mostly very small and seem to suggest that, in spite of ordinance and law, not a great host of people attended them. One of these early churches fortunately has been preserved, which the visitor to Salem, Mass., can see.

I was strongly reminded as I entered it of what Father Taylor once said of his diminutive bethel in Boston, that it was so small a minister could shake hands with a man in the gallery.

Ten or a dozen people will easily make a good sized congregation for the building. It is to be observed that the Puritans named the structure a meeting-house. Cotton Mather is quoted as saying that he "found no just ground in Scripture to apply such a trope as church to a house for public assembly." It seems to us a small matter whether one or the other word is used, but the Puritans had fled from old England to escape the authority of the church, which savored of prelacy, and by the grace of God he would not yield his conscience in such things. And meeting-house it was, until Catholicism and Episcopatism crept in to bring the more prelatiical name church.

So this earlier type of meeting-house succeeded a second, which was built in the form of a square, with a pointed roof, surmounted by a belfry, from which the bell-rope passed into the church directly before the pul-

pit. Only a few of such buildings remain—one was familiar to me in Portland, Me., whose top was surmounted by a weather-cock, and another is the fine old church at Hingham, Mass.

Any one who visits this building may reflect that it is the oldest structure of its kind in the land; older than the Old South, or King's Chapel in Boston, or even the "Old Swedes Sanctuary" in Philadelphia. He may reflect that certain of the Pilgrims who came in the Mayflower may have been present at some of the meetings held in the ancient house. This style of architecture was illustrated most fully perhaps by the First Church in Boston, which stood from 1713 to 1808 and which remains to us only in pictures.

To these early types succeeded a third, which is familiar to us in the buildings found in nearly every rural community, built square with a steeple generally painted white.

The church at Court Hill in Worcester is of this type. In the city of Keene, where I was formerly settled, there is a fine example in the First Congregational Church, though it is somewhat more ornate than customary. Another is the Old South in Boston. Scattered over New England you will find some splendid examples, notably in Lexington, Mass., in Longmeadow, in New Haven, and in Dover and Portsmouth, N. H.

In many places in New England, especially rural communities, these meeting-houses were located on the summits of the hills.

Several years ago I spent a day in the old town of Nelson, N. H., which has since become a favorite resort of people in summer days, in company with a gentleman who is now dead. My friend was born in the place and knew all the localities where he had passed his childhood and youth. He took me from place to place, describing various interesting events which had occurred in his

early years, and finally led me to the top of a hill, commanding a wide view. "Here," said he, "was located the old meeting-house of my young days, and here I attended worship as a boy." I looked about me upon a scene quite typical of many rural communities in New England. The meeting-house had entirely disappeared, leaving only a hint of itself in the scattered stones which once marked the cellar. The old grave-stones, which formerly stood erect in the graveyard, where "each in his narrow cell forever laid, the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," were fallen to the ground. Tangled grass grew in the paths which once were trodden by the feet of strenuous men and laughing boys and girls. Some stone steps leading from the village road to the inclosure marked where the minister and people of other days had passed on to the services of the Lord's Day. Over all rested the peace and quiet of a June day. I say this is a typical scene. Go into many parts of New England and you will find the tops of hills marked as this is, by evidences of former buildings, long since deserted and fallen to decay.

There is a reason for this, and if we reflect we shall find that the prominence assigned in location to the meeting-house is a symbol of the prominence which it maintained in the thoughts and affections of the men of early times.

At first the Puritans raised their meeting-houses in the valleys, for there was a law that no one should build his home more than one mile distant from the house of worship, but as time wore on, and houses became more thickly clustered, and people were obliged to build at greater distance for pasturage and tillage, the law became a dead letter. Then the Puritan looked about him for a new site for his meeting-house, and the more he reflected, the more he reasoned that the right place was the top of some hill. In his judgment the Lord's house

was a watch-tower, a beacon-light, a guide, and so he would literally make it such by putting it in some conspicuous place. Therefore he often took the lofty hill, as at Nelson, that people might always see the spire pointing heavenward and forever be warned to think of high lofty things. Besides, the meeting-house holding a conspicuous place would be a literal guide to travelers as they made their way on horseback or on foot through the narrow and often perilous country roads. Sometimes also, as at Truro on Cape Cod, the building stood as a guide to sailors on the deep. Mixed with all these considerations also was not a little worldly pride in having his church stand out clearly and distinctly, as if to show the traveler that the community was prosperous and thriving. But while we understand the old Puritan's reasons for taking these lofty sites, we marvel at his steadfastness and fidelity, which made him travel up and down the steep hills in summer's heat and winter's cold. No wonder old and feeble John Eliot, as he toiled painfully up a steep hill to his meeting-house, is reported to have said: "This is very like the way to heaven; 'tis up hill. The Lord by His grace fetch us up."

Our forefathers early determined, as I have remarked, that no community of decent size should be without a church, and as early as 1675 it was enacted that a meeting-house should be erected in every town in the colony. But they were wise enough to discern that a sufficient number of people should stand back of it, that the dignity of the building should not be offended. In their platform of church discipline they say: "A Church ought not to be of greater number than can ordinarilie meet convenientlie in one place, nor ordinarilie fewer than may convenientlie carry on Church work." It would have been well for the peace and welfare of a great many of our New England towns if that provision had been obeyed. We should not now see communities where only one or two

churches at best can be supported in a remarkable and dignified way trying to maintain a dozen churches, with an equal number of half-paid ministers. As I look over the history of many of our New England communities, I find that one great evil has been the multiplication of churches where one or two could, with reasonable amount of concession regarding small and minor matters, do the work necessary for all.

The raising of the meeting-house was always a great event, but only since 1675 had it been legally enacted that every community should erect such a building, but it was provided by law that all able-bodied people should assist in the matter. Let me borrow from Alice Morse Earle's most interesting little volume, which has largely inspired this paper, some account of these events. She says: "In early days nails were scarce—so scarce that unprincipled persons set fire to any buildings which chanced to be temporarily empty, for the sake of obtaining the nails from the ruins, so each male inhabitant supplied to the new church a certain 'amount of nayles.' Not only were logs and lumber and the use of horses and men's labor given, but a contribution was also levied for the inevitable barrel of rum and its intoxicating accompaniments, 'Rhum & Cacks,' are frequent entries in the account-books of early churches. No wonder that accidents were frequent and that men fell from the scaffolding and were killed, as at the raising of the Dunstable meeting-house. When the Medford people built their second meeting-house, they provided for the workmen and bystanders 'five barrels of rum, one barrel of good brown sugar, a box of fine lemons and two loaves of sugar.' As a natural consequence two thirds of the frame fell, and many people were injured. In Northampton, in 1738, ten gallons of rum were bought for £8 to raise the meeting-house, and the village doctor got '£3 for setting his bone, Jonathan Strong, and £3 10s. for setting Ebenezer Burt's

thy,' which had somehow, through the rum or the raising, or both, got broken. At last no liquor was allowed to the workmen until after the day's work was over, and thus fatal accidents were prevented."

These meeting-houses were carefully protected from fire, all the trees to this end being cut down about them. The outside walls were often posting-places for public notices. Wolves' heads were often seen nailed to the church at a time when a reward of ten shillings was paid from the town treasury for every one killed. On Sundays, as I have remarked, the men came with their flint-locks to protect the people from their two great enemies, Indians and wolves. "In Concord, N. H., the men stacked their muskets around a post in the middle of the church, while the honored pastor, who was a good shot and owned the best gun in the settlement, preached with his treasured weapon by his side." Some of the records of these churches disclose the fact that there were dissensions as to the manner of seating people. Class distinctions prevailed for a long time. In Lexington so much disturbance was caused by the custom of giving precedence to age over dignity, or to dignity over wealth, that the method was changed. "The committee finally decided to give precedence to real estate holders and to the heads of families." Besides, everybody was obliged to record his age, that the seating might be fairly done. Imagine an attempt made to-day to seat people by their ages.

The old meeting-house registers furnish us an interesting list of baptismal names, which are an indirect testimony to the sway of religion. In that of the first church, Dorchester, we read these names of the men: Comfort, Consider, Dependence, Desire, Freegrace, Return, Standfast, True Cross, Vigilance, Watching; and of the women, Amity, Christian, Hope, Repent, Rest, Thankful, Virtue, Waitantwill and Waitstill.

These buildings raised with "rhum & cacks" held sight-

ly positions indeed, as I have remarked, but they were cheerless and uncomfortable to a degree, both in summer and winter. The Puritan took care that no shade-trees should grow near his meeting-house, and the result was that the blazing sun of a New England summer fell relentlessly in and through the house. The dim, religious light became a perfect torrent of illumination. But if in summer they were blazing hot, in winter, when the hill-top was swept by the icy blasts of a storm, their condition can better be imagined than described. I am speaking now of the period before furnaces or even stoves were put in, for these luxuries came only at a comparatively late day. What it meant to attend divine worship as late as the early part of the nineteenth century, we may learn from Josiah Quincy's "Figures of the Past." Speaking of Andover, to which school he had been sent to get his education, he says: "What the winter services were in the old meeting-house, no description can reproduce. The building was in decay and the windows rattled with every blast. There was no pretence of stove or furnace, and the waters of life, which were dispensed from the pulpit, froze to solid ice before they reached us. There were, to be sure, a few pans of ignited charcoal which the sexton carried to certain old ladies of great respectability, and which were supposed to impart some warmth to their venerable feet. But this luxury was never provided for the voting sex; and boys, as a matter of course, received their ghostly instruction with the chill on. We muffled ourselves up in comforters, as if to go to a sleigh-ride, and shivered through the long services, warmed only by such flickering flames of devotion as they were calculated to kindle. The vivid description of those sultry regions to which the vast majority of the human race were hastening lost something of the terror they were meant to excite. If we could only approach the quarters of the condemned near enough to get thoroughly warmed through, the broad road that led

to them might gain an additional attraction." There is plenty of other testimony to the same effect. Judge Sewall in his diary, which is a vast storehouse of delightful and instructive reading about the old times, tells us that one day it was so cold "the communion bread was frozen pretty hard and rattled sadly into the plates." Yet he puts down in his diary that he "was very comfortable at meeting." But whatever the temperature of the meeting-house, delicate women endured its icy chill, strong men shivered through the sermon, and even infants on the first Sunday after birth were brought to the place to be baptized. Naturally the congregation got weary, and we can well understand how, near the close of the service, people began to turn up their collars and stamp their feet, and many, especially the boys, took occasion to shut up the seats, which swung on hinges, as in the old church at Hingham, with a sturdy bang. No wonder the clergyman felt annoyed, and when this noisy demonstration began he sometimes rebuked the people. One is said to have shut his Bible with a snap and roared out a passage from Job, closing with the words: "Hearken unto this. *Stand still* and consider the wondrous works of God."

I suppose there are few more interesting chapters in our religious history than that describing the attempts to heat the meeting-house properly. Whatever lay back of the conservatism of the fathers touching this matter we may not know; possibly the belief that the more a man suffered in this world the greater would be his reward in another; but at any rate, no project met with more opposition than the suggestion that any kind of heating apparatus should be taken into the meeting-house.

Footstoves were the first concession. These were metal boxes containing hot coals, which lasted for an inconsiderable time, and were replenished at noon from a neighbor's house. But this concession made its way slowly. Sometimes the coals dropped out and the meeting-house

caught fire. This led a church in 1792 to vote that "no stoves be carried into our new meeting-house with fire in them." Sometimes people brought their dogs to church and used them as a kind of footstove, but this degenerated into such a nuisance that special laws were passed to prevent it. The first church to indulge in the luxury of a stove is said to have been that in Hadley, famous in Indian annals. The Old South in Boston followed in 1783, provoking the *Evening Post* to publish a poem containing these lines:

Extinct the sacred fireplace,
Our zeal grows cold and dead;
In the house of God we fix a stove
To warm us in their stead.

Not until 1820 did the church in Medford use a stove. In the previous year effort had been made to get one for another church in Bromfield, and a member objected on the ground that "good preaching kept him hot enough without stoves." Recalling the lurid doctrines preached, probably it did. Every possible objection was made by the conservatives to the luxurious tendencies that were creeping in. Stoves, it was said, would start conflagrations; they would cause severe headaches in church, and, "worst of all, the heat would warp the ladies' tortoise-shell back combs." To such an extent was the opposition carried that in the church in Litchfield a certain woman fainted away under the oppressive heat of the stove, but speedily came to herself when informed that no fire had been kindled in it. In his history of the Second Church of Dorchester, Captain John Codman relates: "At last the stove party was victorious. Old Uncle Ned Foster was foremost in the opposition. He threatened to sign over, but finally he concluded to remain loyal and sit it out. So on the first Sunday after the stoves had been introduced, the old gentleman occupied his pew as usual, the stove-pipe being directly over him. There he sat, with no very saintlike

expression, during the sermon, a red bandanna spread over his head, and his face corresponding to it. A general smile spread over the house, the minister himself catching the infection, for almost everybody except 'Uncle Ned' was aware that the day being rather warm no fire had been lighted."

Slowly but surely, however, the reform spread.

Stoves came in, then furnaces, and finally our modern steam arrangements. The whole conflict seems amusing enough in review, yet it fairly illustrates the opposition which almost every other reform in religion has had to encounter. The modern heresy trial is only another way of saying that the old ways of the fathers must be followed literally at all hazards, that the doctrinal footstoves must not be supplanted by the more reasonable ideas of the present day.

The old New England meeting-house is a fascinating theme to us—not alone because of the thousand quaint customs associated with it, and of which I could speak for hours, but because in the deepest and truest sense, it stood in our old life for all that was best and truest—for upright and downright manhood, for stern, inflexible morality, for high political ideals. Is it not a curious and suggestive fact that some of the greatest events in New England history were associated with the meeting-house? I heard Mr. Edwin D. Mead once remark, in a lecture upon some lessons from the Old South in Boston, that the meeting-house and the political welfare of our land have been linked with closest ties. Who forgets the lanterns hung in the Old North Church which started Paul Revere on his midnight ride? It was only an incidental circumstance between that light in the steeple and the fight at Lexington and Concord, but back of it there was a real connection, which can be traced in the political discussions which the ministers of that day boldly indulged in. It was not a far cry from the democratic temper of the New England

meeting to the democratic spirit which threw off the authority of tyrants. Who can measure the power of the Old South Church in its moral appeals to the people, or in the proclamation of those doctrines of equality before God, which led to a common equality before the law? Was not James Otis one who had been trained in the meeting-house and there had caught the spirit which enabled him to make that passionate plea in the Old South which is one of the great events in our history? No matter what the old doctrines were which once made church-going a terror to the unregenerate, no matter if the lurid flames of the infernal regions seemed almost to show above the pulpit, the old New England meeting-house, with its spirit set for morality and righteousness and God, has been the greatest force in our entire history. Take it out of the annals of the past, take away from Boston its Old South and the record becomes unintelligible. So of Lexington. "Lexington meeting-house," says a writer, "never better fulfilled its mission of saving men than on the morning of the famous fight on the Common when Jonas Parker shouted to his soldiers: 'Every man of you who is equipped, follow me! and those who are not equipped, go into the meeting-house and furnish yourselves from the magazine and immediately join the company.' Not only had the brave preachers in that pulpit counselled the men to battle, but they saw to it that powder was safely stored within the walls. And not alone in Lexington but elsewhere the men marched to battle under the preacher's benediction. It was in one of the old meeting-houses that the words were heard: 'Let the young woman refuse to give her heart and hand to the young man who will not give his heart and hand to the war for the independence of the State.' "

Time brings many changes. Scores of the old meeting-houses have perished. Others remain in a modified form. Many of the old ways and customs have passed.

To-day we build new and different structures. The simple edifice of the fathers becomes the English Parish Church, or the stately cathedral, like Saint Patrick's in New York. Architecturally, perhaps, these have been a gain. The old Puritan lacked one thing—a sense of beauty. He knew only the beauty of holiness. We have added to that the beauty of form. But if the outer has changed, the old spirit still survives. I am one who believes that the things for which the old meeting-house stood—faith in God, faith in man, faith in work, faith in the righteous ordering of this world—live on forever. Mr. Mead said, in that address to which I have referred, that in every great crisis in this land, the nation must turn back to the spirit of the Old South in Boston. So long as the lessons taught by that structure are heeded, the country is safe. But each age finds men who do respond to such lessons. There are James Otises and Jonas Parkers to-day, and they always will be found in our land, who stand just as strongly for God and the right as ever in the past.

In these days, when our sensational magazine writers have striven to portray business as unsound and have carried a widespread feeling of suspicion touching the integrity of men, I seem to see in the upright men, who hold steadily to their course and maintain a high standard in their business relations, an illustration of the old spirit.

In every city of our land such men are found. They make no noise, they sound no trumpets, but the great structure of our business life rests upon them, as once the political independence of our country rested on the James Otises and the Jonas Parkers. The essential spirit of the Old South still remains!

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., added his recollections of the old Worcester meeting-houses, more particularly that of the First Baptist Church, built on Baptist Hill (now Salem Square) and recalled the fact of its being destroyed by

fire in 1836. In closing his remarks moved a vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Elder for his exceedingly interesting paper.

Gen. A. B. R. Sprague followed with remarks giving his boyhood experience in the town of Ware, Mass., when he was obliged to attend church where his grandfather was for many years a deacon. The building was cold and cheerless, with the old square pews, sounding-board and the ever-present tithingman.

The minister was held in great reverence by the people and the children on meeting him on the highway would part and let him pass through; the girls on one side made a courtesy and the boys on the other made a bow.

During the week-days the bell was rung at twelve o'clock and at nine p.m. It was not uncommon in those days for church people to keep liquor on hand to treat the minister when he called. One of the special features of the old church at Ware was a pew for negroes in the gallery.

Mr. Ellery B. Crane gave a description of the Chestnut Hill Meeting-house in Mendon, Mass., which, like many of the older houses of worship built upon the country hills, has been almost deserted by the inhabitants, who have removed to the valleys and erected new and more modern churches. The Chestnut Hill Meeting-house has been kept in fairly good repair and services are held there on certain Sabbath days during the summer months each year. A fund has been provided to ensure perpetual care, and the rare old building will no doubt be perpetuated for many years to come.

Another meeting-house with similar fate was mentioned by Mr. Crane standing on a hill overlooking Thomaston, Me. General Knox of Revolutionary fame was a generous contributor for its erection, giving quite a sum toward the building fund, also furnishing all the glass used in the windows throughout the building, which is of consid-

erable size. The bell hanging in the spire was cast by Paul Revere, also of Revolutionary fame. That old historic edifice has been purchased and deeded to the town of Thomaston and is likely to be perpetuated.

Remarks were also made expressing interest in the subject presented by the essayist, by President Maynard and Dr. Amanda C. Bray, and after a unanimous vote of thanks had been extended the Rev. Mr. Elder the meeting was dissolved.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1908.

THE regular meeting was held at the rooms of the Society on Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair. Others present were Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, George Maynard, Williamson, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Manly, Miss Moore, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ross and others.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month as follows: Eleven bound volumes, eighteen pamphlets and a "Morse & Ireland safe," the latter a gift from President Maynard. It is a large, roomy safe and has been placed in the office of the Society, to be used as a fireproof vault in which to keep manuscripts and other historic papers.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

Walter Davidson, Esq.,

Secretary of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Dear Sir: With the knowledge and consent of the Executive Board of this Society, I have caused to be placed in the office of the Librarian a safe, for the purpose of keeping valuable books, papers, autographs, or other articles belonging to the Society. If upon proper examination it is found to be satisfactory for the purpose indicated, I shall be pleased to present it to the Society for their use.

Very respectfully yours,

M. A. MAYNARD.

On motion of Mr. Crane a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Maynard for his valuable gift.

The Librarian further called attention to a gift of the inscriptions from the ancient burial place in Marlboro, by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, and referring to the consignment of printed journals of the Continental Congress presented by the Hon. Charles G. Washburn, our Member of Congress, moved that a vote of thanks be extended him for his valuable gift to the Society, and it was so voted.

On motion of Mr. F. E. Williamson, the following named persons were appointed as a committee to make all necessary inquiries as to the most desirable places to visit for the next annual Field Day, and report at the next meeting: F. E. Williamson, E. B. Crane, W. Davidson and C. H. Burleigh.

Prof. Harry S. Ross, teacher at the Worcester Academy, was introduced and gave a graphic and interesting description of the educational work that is being carried on at the present time by the faculty in charge of this popular and highly successful academy of learning, situated on Providence Street in Worcester.

Professor Ross stated that Worcester Academy and the institutions at Andover and Exeter were the three oldest of their class in New England, and held the same relative position as regards the colleges that Eton, Rugby and Winchester do to Oxford and Cambridge in England.

Remarks by President Maynard and others followed. Mr. Maynard stated that he was a student at this academy in 1859 and 1860, and related some peculiarities he remembered in some of the teachers and pupils of his time. He recalled the fact that Mr. E. Harlow Russell, still teaching at the State Normal School in this city, was one of the teachers he knew at the academy.

Mr. Crane remarked, although he had entertained a good opinion of the work done at the Academy, the essayist had by his statements added greatly to his esti-

mate of that popular institution, and referred in complimentary terms to Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Joseph H. Walker and Mr. William H. Dexter, who had in years past contributed so much in money, labor and influence to help build up and equip that school, and moved that a vote of thanks be given Professor Ross for his instructive and comprehensive presentation of the educational work conducted at the Worcester Academy. The vote was unanimous.

Mr. Williamson spoke in praise of the services rendered the institution by Prof. D. W. Abercrombie, adding that the citizens of Worcester were proud of his work and of the success of the academy. In closing his remarks the Treasurer referred to two interesting documents which had recently been placed in his hands by the executors of the late Stephen Salisbury's will. One was a receipted bill paid by Mr. Salisbury some years ago for the interior decorations of our Salisbury Hall; the other the discharge of the mortgage once held by Mr. Salisbury on the Society's property.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting was called by the President, which met at the residence of Miss M. E. Reed, No. 6 Silver Street, Worcester. Object of the meeting was to give opportunity for members of the Society to view the choice collection of antique furniture with which an associate member had recently furnished her house and to congratulate Miss Reed on her good taste and the success of her undertaking.

The time set for the meeting was eight o'clock Tuesday evening on May 26, 1908, the eve of the departure of President Mander A. Maynard and Ex-president Lyman A. Ely for a European trip.

There was a generous attendance, and after an hour spent in inspecting the beautiful as well as useful furnishings, extending personal congratulations to Miss Reed and expressing thanks to her for the privileges granted, the President called the meeting to order and introduced Charles R. Johnson, Esq., a member of the Society, who had quite recently returned from a trip abroad, who gave a brief but interesting account of what he saw during his trip, referring especially to his recollections of Paris, London, Oxford, Warwick Castle, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Chester and Liverpool, where he saw the best museum of Egyptology outside of the British Museum, all of which he enjoyed. But his arrival home caused him to reflect and pronounce home the dearest spot on earth.

The Librarian, Ellery B. Crane, followed with the following:

Go where you may, human nature will be found much the same in every community. Critics are numerous along every line of thought and tendency. As no two persons look exactly alike, so their thoughts and inclinations vary,

and how extremely fortunate that it has been so ordained. But I am not going to preach a sermon on that text, my object at this time being merely to call attention to *three* classes of persons that are often brought to the notice of those who are specially interested in mementoes of the days that are gone, familiarly called antiques.

Two of the classes referred to hold to inclinations directly opposite to each other, *one* for the *old*, the other for the new. The third or middle class of individuals is those who perhaps are not really indifferent to the inclinations of either of the first two named, but entertain a sort of lukewarm feeling toward the tendency of either the old or the new; sympathetic but not enthusiastic.

In our larger cities and towns the contrast between the old and the new is perhaps the most noticeable. Wherever the greed for money rules, there the old is sacrificed for the new. Old landmarks that have been the pride and joy of many people are often entirely blotted out or made undecipherable, that some one person may add a few shekels to his income or shine above his neighbors.

Out of the many historic homes in Worcester but very few are fully known and identified at the present writing. Shall our most precious example of Colonial architecture, our grandest link between the old and the new, be sacrificed? I wish that sentiment, a deep-seated conviction, might command that something ought to be done to perpetuate that beautiful specimen of the intelligence, good taste and thrift of *one at least* of our most noted families, whose services and influence have done so much to make Worcester and Worcester institutions what she and they are to-day. Cannot these twelve persons, officials of an institution, to the credit of which millions of dollars have been placed for the express purpose of encouraging the study of art, the collecting and placing on exhibition examples of art, be induced, by their own volition if from no

other cause, to place in trust a sufficient sum of the money at their command to ensure perpetual care of that mansion so unique in Worcester, and deed it to the city, to be used as a branch of or distributing point for our Free Public Library.

The changing of original names given to streets is a serious mistake, and should not be allowed, for the reason that it is often the case that the original name bears some important historical significance; besides, the *change* obscures land titles. As a rule, the men care less for the old and crave the new, although there are exceptions.

Certain, however, it is that to the feminine portion of our population we must look for that real fostering care needed in order to preserve for future posterity relics of the past. They are the real guardians of the home and what makes the home attractive. It is the love of home that prompts the love of antiques.

Real lovers of relics are not speculators in them. Some who have ample means are in search of rare and costly pieces of furniture, samples of exquisite workmanship; others are looking for articles that have a history attached to them as having once been the property of some celebrity or been connected with some historical event, while others are storing up heirlooms of the family. But whatever the selection, it is all for the purpose of adorning and making attractive the home, therefore a wise and commendable act.

It has been said, and truly so, that the home is the bulwark of the state and nation. But in these latter days, as we read the daily papers where we are apprised of the nullifying of so many homes, we almost tremble for the nation and are led to believe that those who figure so prominently in print do not belong to the class who are aiming to beautify the home, or who prize very highly the true value of a home. There is no institution with which human life is associated, none more sacred, than the home, and any service that tends to beautifying and making it

more attractive is helping to strengthen and make more stable the foundation stones of this American republic.

The love of home and memories of the home, it seems to me, are the chief sources of inspiration or the promptings for collecting and possessing household antiques, and the possession of them in turn creates an increased attraction for the family home, makes the owner more proud of his or her surroundings, and it gives pleasure to welcome friends to enjoy the display with them.

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., gave a description of the Pendleton house, Providence, R. I., with its marvelous collection of antique furniture, best he had found in this country, and urged every one interested in such historic furnishings to visit that house.

Miss Louisa Trumbull Cogswell said the Society of Antiquity ought to present a memorial to the owners of the old Salisbury mansion urging them to preserve the building as a relic of the past, and she was confident it would certainly be revered by future generations.

General A. B. R. Sprague spoke of the old furniture as a link that binds the present with the past, and as we draw near to the end of life we prize highly those articles that were once the property of our ancestors one, two and even three generations back.

Ex-president B. W. Potter, Esq., extended the congratulations of the party to President Maynard and Ex-president Ely, wishing them a pleasant voyage and a safe return home, but assured them they would find no better place than good old New England.

President Maynard spoke of his visit last year to Shelburne, N. S., once the city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants. The place was built by King George III to accommodate the Royalists who fled from the United States at the time of the Revolution. Mr. Maynard stated that many of the houses stood as originally built; two,

however, had been removed to Liverpool, N. S., and made into one house, which was filled with antique furniture. He closed his remarks by giving the itinerary of his proposed trip abroad. Refreshments were served by Miss Reed, she being assisted in the serving of them by her friends. The gathering then dispersed, after having enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1908.

THE regular meeting of the Society was held at the rooms on Salisbury Street, and in the absence of the President, Vice-president Charles E. Burbank occupied the chair.

Others present were Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Darling, Davidson, Eaton, Williamson, Mrs. Darling, Miss May, Miss Manly, Miss Smith, Mrs. Chenoweth and others.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month as follows: ninety-four bound volumes, forty-seven pamphlets, a collection of papers, and five articles for the Museum. Special mention was made of the gift from Henry F. Stedman of a mirror used in the store of the late J. P. Kettell sixty to eighty years ago; also the gift of books and pamphlets from the American Antiquarian Society, the vital records of Holliston, and from Hon. Charles G. Washburn two volumes of Records of the Continental Congress.

The Standing Committee on Nomination presented the name of William Woodward for membership in this Society, and he was duly elected.

Notice was given of the annual meeting of the Bay State League to be held at Quincy, Mass., Saturday, June 6th, at two o'clock p.m., and that members of this Society were invited to attend.

The Committee on Field Day reported through Mr. Williamson recommending the trip to Plymouth, and through Mr. Crane a trip to Brookfield. Considerable discussion followed, when it was finally voted to go to Plymouth, and the same committee, composed of Williamson, Davidson, Darling and Crane, were instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the trip, and to go via Boston on Saturday, June 20, 1908.

MOORE FAMILY.

BY JEANNETTE ALLEN WHITTEMORE RAMSAY.

I find a John Moore of Sudbury, Mass., who married Elizabeth Whale, daughter of Philemon Whale (Whall, Whaley) of Sudbury, Mass.

(Philemon Whale, weaver, Sudbury, Mass., bought land in 1643. Freeman. May 10, 1648. Philemon's wife, Elizabeth, died June 20 (4), 1647 (old style). He married, second, in Nov. 7, 1649, Sarah, widow of Thomas Cakebread. She died Dec. 28, 1656. He married, third, Nov. 9, 1657, Elizabeth Griffine, who died Nov. 8, 1688, outliving Philemon. Philemon died Feb. 22-24, 1675.)

Philemon Whale will dated Jan. 19, 1675. Probated 4 (2), 1676 (old style). Bequest to wife, Elizabeth, and to William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin, children of his daughter, Elizabeth Moore.

John Moore, senior, yeoman, Sudbury. Proprietor 1640. John, Jr., also proprietor. Bought land in 1642. Town officer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Whale, etc. (which see).

John of Sudbury made will Aug. 25, 1668. Probated April 7th, 1674. Request to eldest son, "John of Lancaster:" sons, William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin, and daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Lydia, wife of Jas. Cutler, who received a portion upon her marriage with her former

husband, Samuel Wright. Refers to his age. (Sudbury Records.)

Old John Moore, of 100 years, died 27 (8), 1679 (old style). (Roxbury Records.)

(Query: Was this the same, or another John Moore?)

(Father of John of Sudbury?) Sometimes dates get mixed.

John Moore (More) of Sudbury, Mass., came from Lancashire, England, in 1635, and settled first in Boston and afterwards in Sudbury, where he married Elizabeth Whale. John Moore was in Sudbury in 1643. In 1645 he bought of John Stone his house-lot with all other land belonging to the said John Stone that shall hereafter be due to the said John Stone by virtue of his first right in the beginning of the plantation of Sudbury, and also all the fences that are now standing about any part of the said land, and also all the boards and shelves that are now about the house, whether fast or loose, and now belonging to the said house. (Hudson's History of Sudbury.) Their issue is as follows:

John, b. ————— by record of Sudbury some time previous to 1640. Query: Was he a previous wife's child? He was styled "eldest" and "John of Lancaster," where he removed.

John Moore married Ann Smith Nov. 16, 1654, for second wife.

John Smith of Lancaster left bequest to Ann Moore, his daughter. The will dated 12 (2), 1665 (old style). Probated 27 (7), 1669.

William, b. ————— (a William died March 25, 1688).

Lydia, b. June 24, 1643; m. Samuel Wright May 3, 1664; m. Jas. Cutler, second, June 15, 1665.

Jacob,* b. April 28, 1645; m. Elizabeth Looker May 29, 1667.

Joseph, b. Oct. 21, 1647; m. Liddea about 1668-9.

Elizabeth, b. Jan. 10, 1649.

Mary, b. —————; m. Nov. 22, 1677, Daniel Stone of Sudbury. She died Jan. 10, 1702-3.

Daniel Stone was "Deacon." He was the son of Gregory Stone of Watertown, 1636. He (Gregory) removed to Cambridge. Proprietor 1637. Freeman May 25, 1636; deacon; deputy. He deposed 18 (7) 1658, ae. about 67 years. He died Nov. 30, 1672, ae. 82 yrs. Sons: (Daniel, deacon of Sudbury), David, John and Samuel; daughters: Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia. (Hudson's History of Sudbury gives Mary, m. to Richard Ward.) Was he first or second husband?

Mary Ston, daughter of Dea. Daniel Ston and Mary (Moore) Ston (Stone) married Jonas Rice. (The first settler of Worcester, Feb. 10, 1701-2.)

Benjamin, b. ————— (a Benjamin m. Dorothy Wright Nov. 11, 1686).

JACOB MOORE, son of John and Elizabeth (Whale) Moore, m. Elizabeth Looker (Loaker, Loker) of Sudbury, Mass., May 29, 1667. Jacob died Feb. 17, 1690. Elizabeth Moore died in Sudbury Dec. 14, 1690. Their issue is as follows:

Jacob, b. ————— 1668.

Richard, b. Sept. 12, 1670; m. Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Middletown, Conn. (See note.)

John, b. Dec. 13, 1673. (A John Moore died Jan. 16, 1673.)

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1675.

Nathaniel, b. June 21, 1678; m. Grace Rice, a sister of Jonas Rice (the first settler of Worcester, Mass.), Feb. 10, 1701-2. He bought land and (a number of acres were given him by royal grant also) settled near Jonas Rice, built his house, and at his death, in 1761, the house and land came into the possession of his son, Nathaniel, Jr., who married Mehitable Goddard of Sutton July

31, 1740. Having no children they adopted Benj. Heywood, afterwards judge, etc., and also adopted Mehitable Goddard, daughter of Mrs. Moore's brother, Elisha Goddard of Sutton.

Judge Heywood married this Mehitable (Goddard) Moore. He probably built the brick house now standing on the Moore farm land, now owned by the Heywood family.

Nathaniel Moore, Jr., was a prominent citizen of his time; he died at the great age of 96 yrs., July 19, 1811. His wife, Mehitable, died April 25, 1890, aged 89.

Nathaniel Moore, senior, was Deacon of the First Church, "Old South," from its foundation, forty-five years. On the Board of Selectmen twelve years, half of that time its chairman. He was Town Treasurer several years and held many offices of trust.

Lincoln's History of Worcester speaks of him as "a very exemplary and upright character."

His epitaph, copied from old gravestone inscription in cemetery on the Common, reads:

"In Memory of Dea. Nathaniel Moore, who died Nov^m. 25: A. D. 1761. Ae. 84 years. Reader, Remember Death."

Nathaniel Moore and Grace Rice Moore's issue is as follows:

Mary, b. Dec. 20, 1702; died Oct. 16, 1711.

Sary, b. July 2, 1704.

Henery, b. Jan. 10, 1705-6.

Judeth, b. Feb. 12, 1707-8; died Aug. 24, 1708.

Grace, b. July 7, 17— (torn off).

Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1711.

Elener, b. Feb. 16, 1713.

Nathaniel, Jr., born Jan. 31, 1714-15. He was a few months old when his father, Nathaniel, Sr., came to Worcester in 1716.

All of the above children were born before Nathaniel, Sr., took up his abode in Worcester.

Sybilla, born June 13, 1717. She lies buried on the Common. One of the first to be buried there.

Issue of Jacob and Elizabeth Looker (Moore) continued:

Hannah, b. July 18, 1680; m. Joseph Gleason Feb. 17, 1705.

Sarah, b. Jan. 28, 1682; died Feb. 9, 1682.

Sarah, b. Mar. 3, 1683-4.

Samuel, b. July 15, 1689.

Daniel, b. April 13, 1687.

Isaac, b.

Jonathan, b.

James,* b. —————, 1693; m. Comfort Rice.

(Capt. Jacob Moore d. Mar. 23, 1715-16.)

*JAMES MOORE, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Looker) Moore, married Comfort Rice, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clap) (?) Rice, March 4, 1718. Their issue is as follows:

Asa,* b. Oct. 23, 1719; m., first, Sarah Heywood, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood of Worcester, Feb. 10, 1743; m., second, Mary Cooke, April 12, 1764. I think there was a third wife, "Lucy," who died in 1800.

Reuben, b. Nov. 8, 1721; m. Mary Bowker March 24, 1746-7.

Increase, b. Feb. 14, 1723.

Azubah, b. March 22, 1725-6.

Silus, b. March 22, 1727-8 (died young).

Paul, b. Nov. 22, 1729-30.

Silas, b. Jan. 24, 1731-2.

Elizabeth, b. May 17, 1734.

Sarah, b. 1737; died June 3, 1765, aged 28 yrs.

James, b. June 20, 1741; m. Rebekah Jones Jan. 1, 1768, or Feb. 8, 1769. Issue: Azubah, b. Dec. 23, 1769; Rebekah, b. Nov. 4, 1771; Lucretia, b. Oct. 29, 1774; James, b. Jan. 15, 1777; Rebeckah, b. April 10, 1780; Betsey, b. Nov. 27, 1782.

Epitaph on James Moore's gravestone reads:

"In memory of Cap^t. James Moore, died Sep^t. 29th. 1756.
Aged 63 yrs.
Selectman 1732-36. 39. 41."

Comfort Moore's epitaph reads:

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Comfort Moore, wife of Cap^t
James Moore, who died Juneth 1765, in the 63 year
of her age."

Nathaniel and James Moore, brothers, came to Worcester in 1716.

Note: Comfort Rice, daughter of John Rice and Elizabeth (Clap) Rice. John Rice married Tabitha Ston for his first wife Nov. 2, 1674. He married, second, Elizabeth Clap March 13, 1700. John Rice died Sept. 6, 1719.

*ASA MOORE, son of James and Comfort (Rice) Moore, married, first, Sarah Heywood, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood and Hannah, his wife, daughter of Obadiah Ward of Worcester, Feb. 10, 1743. Their issue is as follows:

Asa, b. March 10, 1744; died April, 1765.

John,* b. May 3, 1746; m., first, Persis Gates, July 16, 1767; m., second, Mary Gurney, April 24, 1776.

Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1748; m. Daniel Gates of Fullam (N. Y.), I think Nov. 13, 1775.

Hannah, b. July 28, 1750; m. Shepard Gates Feb. 28, 1774.

Martha, b. July 14-15, 1752; m. Mr. Whitney.

Thaddeus, b. Sept. 15, 1754; m. Tabitha Greene of Leicester Dec. 11, 1777, in Leicester. Issue: Nancy, b. Dec. 2, 1781; Willard, b. Aug. 18, 1782; Phineas, b. Oct. 20, 1785. Thaddeus died in 1793, 39 yrs. His widow, Tabitha, married Aaron Temple of Boylston Jan. 24, 1798, in Boylston.

Betsey, b. Feb. 17-18, 1757; m. James McFarland, Jr., Jan. 5, 1778.

Daniel, b. May 19, 1759. Daniel died Sept. 16, 1776, 17 yrs. 3 m. 27 d.

Sarah (Heywood) Moore died in 1760. Her epitaph reads:

“In memory of Mrs. Sarah Moore, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood and Hannah, his wife, and wife of Asa Moore, who was born Feb. 1st, 1722, and died Dec^m. 13th, 1760. 37 yrs.”

Asa Moore married, second, Mary Cooke, April 12, 1764. Their issue:

William, b. Feb. 19, 1765; m. Mary Gates; d. June 5, 1833, aged about 68.

Mary Cooke Moore died May, 1765, about three months after the birth of her child.

I am of the opinion that Asa's third wife was “Lucy,” as an epitaph reads, copied from an inscription on a gravestone in the cemetery on the Common:

“In memory of Mrs. Lucy Moore, wife of Mr. Asa Moore, who died March 11, 1800. Aged 76 yrs.”

Asa Moore's epitaph reads:

“In memory of Asa Moore, who died June 30th, 1800. Aged 80. Selectman 1757 to 1762.”

Asa Moore is among list of voters qualified according to list of estates by which the taxes were made in 1775. Asa Moore in Committee of Correspondence in 1775. Asa Moore among town officers from 1774 to 1783.—From History of Worcester found in Antiquarian Society Hall.

Asa Moore was very active in town affairs, especially so prior to the Revolution, as private papers attest. He was possessed of large tracts of land and left a large estate.

ERRATA

In place of the last 5 lines on page 107, Vol. XXIV, read the following:

John Moore died on the 30th of October 1831 aged 85 yrs.

Mary Moore, his wife, died the 6th of November 1827, aged 80 years. Both were buried in cemetery on Mechanic Street and afterward removed.

*JOHN MOORE, son of Asa and Sarah (Heywood) Moore, married, first, Persis Gates July 16, 1767. Their issue is as follows:

Asa, b. Nov. 29, 1768.

Sally, b. Dec. 9, 1771; m. Joel Bixby Nov. 27, 1793.

Persis, b. Sept. 5, 1775; m. a Mr. Goldthwaite, whose dwelling stood on Lincoln Street, just beyond Adams Square, a large, old-fashioned house, removed to make way for North Park extension. Persis Goldthwaite died Jan. 18, 1860, aged 84 yrs. She was a dear old lady. I remember her and her house. She was a favorite aunt of my father, Chas. Whittemore. Persis, wife of John Moore, died Sept. 19, 1775, two weeks after the birth of her child.

John Moore married, second, Mary Gurney April 24, 1776. Their issue is as follows:

Daniel, b. June 23, 1777. Removed to New York state, I believe.

John, b. Jan. 27, 1778; m. Millea Gurney Jan. 18, 1803. Removed to New York state, I believe.

Mary,* b. Sept. 8, 1780; m. Clarke Whittemore Nov. 21, 1797.

Levi, b. Oct. 2, 1788; m. Olive Gould of Claremont, N. H., daughter of Olive and Sarah Gould, June 5, 1816. Their issue: Dolly Ann, b. May 21, 1818; she died Oct. 2, 1836, aged 18 yrs. 5 m. 12 d. Sarah Maria, b. April 24, 1824. Lucy Permelia, b. Sept. 26, 1832. Levi, b. Aug. 27, 1836.

John Moore, a soldier in the Revolution (whose gun was presented to the "Timothy Bigelow Chapter," D. A. R., by me), died on the 5th of May, 1823, aged 77 yrs. and 2 d.

Mary Moore, his wife, died the next day, the 6th of May, 1823, aged 76 yrs. Both were buried together in cemetery on Mechanic Street, and afterward removed to Rural Cemetery, to the Charles Whittemore lot.

* MARY MOORE, daughter of John and Mary (Gurney) Moore, married Clarke Whittemore, son of First Lieut. James Whittemore of Leicester, Nov. 21, 1797. Their issue is as follows:

EDWIN, b. Jan. 16, 1798; m., first, Letitia Spillas; m., second, Eliza Spillas. Issue: Eliza C., Edwin, Blanche and Charles. (Colonel of regiment in Civil War. Killed the first of the war.) Edwin, Sr., died Jan. 12, 1867, in New Orleans, La., aged 68 yrs. 11 m. 27 d.

JOHN, b. Dec. 21, 1799; m., first, Maria Slater, daughter of Peter Slater (of "Tea-party fame," just prior to the War of Revolution), April 16, 1822. Issue: Ann Maria, b. May 10, 1823; died Nov. 25, 1842. George Edwin, b. March 27, 1825; died Oct. 27, 1877, Nantucket, Mass. Caroline Tilpah, b. Aug. 6, 1827; died Sept. 14, 1847. John Sullivan, b. Dec. 14, 1831; died Sept. 9, 1840. Charles Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1834; died Jan. 4, 1899, in Sheldon, Vt. Maria Slater Whittemore died some time between 1834-1838. John Whittemore married, second, Emeline Raymond Sept. 16, 1838. No issue. John died Oct. 24, 1879. Emeline died Sept. 1, 1869.

HARDING CLARK, b. May 6, 1802, in Leicester, Mass.; m. Louisa Ashley Fitch of Sheldon, Vt., Nov. 19, 1833. Issue: Sarah Keyes, b. March 14, 1835. Lucy Sheldon, b. July 4, 1836 (m. her cousin, Charles Henry Whittemore, for his second wife Sept. 6, 1865, in Sheldon, Vt. Issue: Sarah Louisa, b. June 1, 1866. Edward Winthrop, b. Feb. 6, 1868. John Harding, b. May 19, 1870. Katherine Maria, b. Aug. 30, 1872. George Henry, b. May 6, 1875. Lucy Sheldon died 1886). Mary Catherine, b. May 22, 1840. Harding Clark Whittemore died in Sheldon, Vt., Feb. 17, 1872, 69 yrs. 9 m. 11 d. Louisa Ashley (Fitch) Whittemore, b. in Sheldon, Vt., May 3, 1806; died Dec. 31, 1877.

MARY CAROLINE, b. March 31, 1809; m. Dea. Benj. F. Smith, Worcester. Issue: Benj. F., Jr., m. Samantha ———; his children reside in Denver, Col. Caroline, m. Cartwright Davis of Canada; without issue. Annette, m. John Polley of Canada; her children reside in Pasadena, Cal.

DOLLY ANN, b. Dec. 30, 1811; died Aug. 26, 1813.

CHARLES,* b. Dec. 21, 1813; m., first, Jane Barnes Allen; m., second, Rebecca W. Taylor.

HENRY, b. Nov. 14, 1816; died or lost at sea on a trip to the Mediterranean, 1858; unmarried.

DOLLY ANN, b. Oct. 1, 1822; m. Leander Smith, brother of Benj. F., Sr. (Worcester); died in Manitou, Col., February, 1907, aged 84 yrs. 4 m. and few days.

Mary (Moore) Whittemore died July 26, 1829, aged 48 yrs. 10 m. 18 d. (Bible says 49 yrs. The gravestone gives her age as 50 yrs. Both are wrong.)

Clark Whittemore died Feb. 19, 1849. Age is given as 72.

*CHARLES WHITTEMORE, son of Clark and Mary (Moore) Whittemore, married, first, Jane Barnes Allen, daughter of Capt. William Allen of Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 5, 1835. Issue:

Eliza Jane, b. July 30, 1836; m. Horace Laselle Oct. 11, 1856; he died Jan. 10, 1863, aged 34 yrs. Issue: Charles Horace, b. June 13, 1838; m. Bertha Hero of Milford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1882. Issue: Hazel A., b. Sept. 4, 1884.

Charles Dorr, b. May 27, 1838; m. Sophia A. Sampson of Harrison, Me., June 19, 1863. Issue: one child, Frederick L., b. Jan. 3, 1865; died young. Sophia A. died Dec. 8, 1869. Charles D. died Sept. 9, 1903.

Emory and Emma Frances, twins, b. April 9, 1843. Emory died Jan. 25, 1844. Emma F. died Feb. 13, 1870.

Jeannette Allen,* b. Jan. 27, 1853.

Charles Whittemore's wife, Jane B., died Nov. 18, 1861.

Charles Whittemore* married, second, Rebecca W. Taylor, daughter of Dea. Samuel Taylor of Worcester and Lydia (Worcester) Taylor, Aug. 6, 1863. Issue: one child, which died directly.

Rebecca W. Whittemore died 1888.

Charles Whittemore died May 27, 1905, aged 91 yrs. 5 m. 6 d.

*JEANNETTE ALLEN WHITTEMORE, daughter of Charles and Jane B. (Allen) Whittemore, married James Munroe Ramsay, son of Alexander H. and Mary Lois (Fiske) Ramsay of Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1874. Their issue is as follows:

Mary Lois, b. Nov. 24, 1875, Cambridge, Mass.

Alex. H., b. April 26, 1877; m. Mrs. Ethel (Angus) Wiley, Newton, Mass., July 27, 1904. Issue: twins: Alex. Robert, Elizabeth Alice, b. Nov. 5, 1907, Marysville, Montana.

Leslie Whittemore Ramsay, b. Nov. 1, 1878, Cambridge, Mass.

Marguerite Allen, b. May 24, 1882.

MOORE ADDENDA.

The following recorded April 21, 1676:

Note: Among the list of Sudbury's townsmen whose loss on account of "King Philip's War" was recorded, appear the names of William Moores, son of John (?) £180.00.00

Jacob Moores, son of John, £ 50.00.00

Widow Whale, £ 24.00.00

Henry Loker, father or uncle of

Jacob Moore's wife (?), £100.00.00

1707 Petition.

A petition opposed to removal of church site, signed by the following, among others, appear the names of

John Moore, }
Benj. Moore } (West side opponents).

Joseph Moore (East side).

Jos. Moore, Jr., son of Joseph.

Nathaniel Moore, son of Jacob.

John Loker, brother of Henry Loker.

Thos. Moore, son of Joseph Moore, Sr.

John Moore bought of Edmund Rice in Sept. 1, 1642, his dwelling-place in Sudbury. It was situated on the old north street between Hugh Griffin and Henry Rice.

Philemon Whale once lived near "Rice's Spring" near "Cochituate," near the "5 Paths," Wayland. Philemon's first dwelling was near the head of the mill-pond in Wayland, perhaps by the present Concord road. A culvert or bridge at the head of the mill-pond is still called "Whale's bridge."

Note: "Richard Moore, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Loker) Moore, was born Sept. 12, 1671. He married Mary Collins, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Middletown, Conn. (grand-daughter of Dea. Edward Collins of Cambridge), b. June 16, 1672. Richard died, aged 96, Nov. 19, 1767. Mary died July 12, 1760.

"This Richard Moore was among the leading men of Oxford, Mass., in its early history. He had ample means, and was long the largest landholder in the south part of the town. He was the first justice of the peace in the vicinity and transacted a large part of the conveyancing, probate and other official business during the early years. Was the second licensed innholder in the town, beginning 1715 and continuing many years. Fifteen years selectman, between 1715 and 1741, most of the time chairman. Fifteen years town clerk, between 1715 and 1734. The first "Rep."

from the English settlement in 1721. Treasurer in 1721 and 1729. Several years moderator in town meeting.

“He had force of character and great tenacity of purpose, etc.”

This Richard was brother of Nathaniel and James Moore of Worcester, the latter, James, being Chas. Whittemore's maternal great-great-grandfather. (From History of Oxford by Geo. F. Daniels, 1892.)

Note: Joseph Moore, son of John and Elizabeth (Whale) Moore, m. Liddea. Issue:

Benoni, b. April 14, 1669.

Joseph, b. Aug. 1, 1670.

Hannah, b. Jan. 2, 1673.

Thomas, b. Dec. 9, 1676.

Benjamin, b. May 5, 1679. (A Doritye, wife of Sergeant Benjamin, died Oct. 20, 1717.)

Mary, b. May 7, 1681.

John, b. May 8, 1683; m. Abigail. Issue: Azubah, b. Dec. 14, 1704.

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1685.

Lydia, b. Jan. 5, 1687-8.

Joseph Moore died Jan. 2, 1725-6, aged 78-9 yrs.

Liddea, wife of Joseph, died Nov. 23, 1717.

Note: An Elizabeth Moore married Henry Rice Jan. 1, 1643. An Elizabeth Moore married Henry Rice Dec. 27, 1716.

Elizabeth Moore, daughter of first John Moore. Did she marry a Henry Rice, too? This Elizabeth was born in 1649.

A Mary Moore married Matthew Gibbs Nov. 12, 1678.

Note: John Moore of Sudbury made will 25th Aug., 1668. Probated 7th April, 1674.

Bequest to eldest son John of Lancaster; sons, William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin; daughters, Elizabeth, wife of

Henry Rice; Mary, wife of Daniel Stone, and Lydia, wife of Jas. Cutler, who received a portion upon her marriage with her former husband, Samuel Wright. Refers to his "Age." (Pioneers of Massachusetts, Pope.)

PART OF A MOORE DEED, 1714-15.

To all people to whom this shall come or hear the same read Jonas Easton of Framingham in ye co. of Middlesex in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, House carpenter and bricklayer.

Know ye that for and in consideration of a valuable sum of current money of the province aforesaid, etc., etc., do assign unto the said Jacob Moore, etc.—a certain parcel of meadow land lying and being in Sudbury aforesaid where-with I do acknowledge myself to be fully satisfied (paid) unto the said Jacob Moore and unto his heirs forever.—

On the easterly side of the Sudbury River and on the north side of Sudbury Town Bridge and gate (?) in a meadow called Lodge or Dodge (?) meadow and bounded on Northwest by Sudbury river. Southeasterly by the meadow now in the possession of Isaac Hunt and Samuel Stone. Southeast by a highway. Northeast by the meadow of the said Jacob Moore.

ABSTRACTS OF EARLY WORCESTER LAND
TITLES, FROM THE RECORDS OF
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(Continued from page 72.)

DEED FROM SAGAMORE OF PAKACHOGE AND SAGAMORE
OF TATAESSIT TO DANIEL GOOKIN, CAPTAIN
HENCHMAN AND OTHERS.

Bee it known to all men by this p'sent writeing that wee John allius Honnawannonit or Quiquonassitt Sagamore of Pakachoge, & Solomon alias Woonashocku Sagamore of Tataessit; together with the consent of our kindred & people & for & in Consideration of twelve pounds of lawfull mony of new England, or the full value therof in othr specie to our content within three months after the Date hereof well & truely to be p^d & Satisfyed & p^t wherof viz^t Two Coats & four yards of trading Cloath valewed at twenty six shill: we do acknowledge to have received in hand as earnest of Daniel Gookin Sen^r of Cambr. Esq^r & of Daniel Hinchman of Boston Brewer, in behalfe of themselves; & Cap^t Thomas Prentice & L^t Richard Beers & the rest of the Gen^l Courts Comittee appointed for y^e managem^t of a new plantation granted by the S^d Court conteyning eight miles square or the Contents therof being to the Westward of marlborough near Quansiquamond ponds & on each side of y^e Roadway leading towrds Connecticut: Now Know yee y^t we y^e S^d Jn^o & Salomon Sagamores afores^d & upon the Terms afores^d have bargained Sold, aliened, enfeoffed & confirmed unto y^e S^d Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman, Richard Beers, and y^e Rest of the people admitted or to be admitted by y^e S^d Comittee to be Inhabitants of y^e new plantation and to their Heirs Executors Adm^{rs} and assigns for ev^r in fee simple, all & ev^ry p^t of o^r Civill or natur all Right in all & singular the broken up lands & woodlands woods, Trees,

Rivers, Brooks, ponds Swamps, meadows, mineralls, or any othr thing or things whatsoever lying & being within y^e Tract of land conteining eight miles square or the Contents thereof to be layd out by y^e S^d p^rsons or their order in time convenient. To have and to hold the p^rmises & ev^ry p^t therof unto them the S^d Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman & Richard Beers & all y^e rest of the Inhabitants admitted or to be admitted planters there & unto y^m & y^r heirs for ev^r, freely & absolutely wthout any lett, molestation or disturbance of us or any of o^r kindred or people or any claiming by from or under us for ev^rmore, as o^r heysr, or Assigns; And we do promise, upon the finishing y^e paym^t to make full & ample Deed & Writings for the same according to Law, In wittness of the Truth hereof we y^e S^d Jn^o & Solomon alias Honnowanomitt & wooannashoku have hereunto sett o^r hands & Seals this thirteenth day of July, 1674.

Soloman alias Wooannasakchu seal
mark

John alias Hoannawamut mark and seale

Signd seald & delivd

In the p^rsence of us

Onnamog his mark Sagamore of Occanomesett;

Namphow his mark Sagamore of Wamesett

Joseph Thatcher of Chabanakonchoie his mark

Nosoannomitt his mark

Noah Wiswall p^rsent

ffull paym^t md, August. 20, 1676.

D. Gookin.

This Deed acknowledged by the Sagamores

Before Daniel Gookin sen

assist^t

July 13

Entred. 9. 2. 83,

By Tho: Danforth, R.

[Book 8, p. 317, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED FROM INDIANS TO DANIEL GOOKIN AND OTHERS.

Be it known to all men by the p^rsents y^t we Anthony, alias Wunnarshawakum & Abigail his wife, only Daughter & Heyr of Pannasunet late of Quansecamund decead, also Nannuswane widdow & Relict of the s^d Pannasuned, also Sasomett & Ouassawake his wife sister to the s^d Pannasunnitt; for & in Consideration of full satisfaction in trucking Cloath in Com paid to & received by us, from Daniel Gookin, Esq^r, Cap^t Tho: Prentice of Cambr: & Cap^t Daniel Hinchman of Boston p^d unto us & each of us, have bargained & sold, aliened, enfeofed and confirmed & by these p^rsents do bargaine sell alien enfeoffe & confirme unto the s^d Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman, for y^e use of themselves & all othr their partners & Associates y^t are & shall be admitted Inhabitants & planters upon a Township granted unto y^e sd Daniel Gookin, Tho: Prentice, Daniel Hinchman by a Gen^l Court of massachusetts, at a place between Marlborough & Brookfield calld by y^e Indian name Quansicamond ponds, conteining y^e Contents of all eight miles Square with all the lands woods meadows, water-courses mineralls or any othr matter or thing within y^e s^d tracts which in naturall Right belonged to us or any of us possesd of by the sd Pannasunet Sagamore, or his heirs or kindred wtsoever. To have and to hold all the lands both woodland & broken up lands & all y^e Appurtenances as aforesd to him y^e sd Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman their heirs & associates y^t shall & may duely & legally possess & sett down upon these lands & plantation & to their heirs Executors admrs & assigns for evermore. And y^e s^d Anthony, alias Wannoshanohannutt & Abigail his wife Daughter & only heir to Panasuet & her mother Nannawane, & sasuet & his wife Sister of Panasuet, being all Indians & natives & Inhabitants they & their ancestors of that place & Tract of land ab^t Quansicomond ponds, have good & just naturall right & Interest in the sd

lands & do fully & absolutely sell & aleen all the p^rmises aforesd unto the sd p^rsons & their heirs for ev^r warrantir- ing y^e lawfull Sale herin made for us o^r heirs Executors & Admrs or from or by any p^rson w^tsoev^r. In wittness wherof we have hereunto sett o^r hands & seals this Sixth day off the 12 mo. 1677.

Signd Seald & delivd	Anthony signed Seald
In p ^r sence of us	Abigail signed & seal
John Eliott	Nonswan signd & seal
Nathaniel Gookin	Sasonet signd & seal
Waban his mark	Quasowak signd & seal
James speen	
Simon Betoghom	

This Deed acknowledged by all y^e Subscribers & sealers this. 6. of ffebr. 1677

Before me

Dan: Gookin sen^r Asist

Entred. 9. 2. 83

by Tho: Danforth, R.

[Book 8, p. 318, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED OF LANDS AT QUINSIGAMOND POND, FROM JOHN
WAMPOS TO JOHN WARNER.

To all people to whome this writeing shall come I John Wampas, alias white of Boston in new England Send greeting, Know ye that I the Said John Wompos alias white, for and in Consideration of Eighten pounds & foure shillings in money to mee in hand payd by John Warner of the Same place Tobacconist, receipt whereof I do acknowledge hereby, and wherewith I do acknowledge my Selfe to be fully Sattisfied, contented & payd, Have given, granted bargained & Sold, and do by these P^rsents freely, fully & absolutely, give grant, bargaine Sell, alien,

enfeoffe, & confirme unto the Said John Warner, and unto his heyres Executors, admstrators & assignes forever foure thousand accres of Land, lyng together in a Square neere Marborrow in New England, at the Quonsoncamond Pond, and next unto Benjamin ffranckleine his foure thousand accres and ptly butting upon Connecticut high way together with all the timber trees, under wood profits easemts, & comodityes thereunto belonging, and that Shall hereafter thereunto belong, To have and to hold the Said first four thousand accres of land and all the priviledges, easem^{ts} profits & comodityes and pticularly the high way before mentioned, unto him the Said John warner, and unto the only Use benefitt & behoofe of him & his heyres Executors admstrators & assignes from the day of the date hereof forever. And the Said John Wompos alias white doth covenant for himselfe his heyres, Executors. & admstrators with the Said John Warner & his heyres, Executors, admstrators and assignes hereby in manner & forme following That he the Said John wompos alias white at the Sealing hereof is the true, Sole & propper owner of the abovesaid bargained p^rmises, and hath good right, and full power in himselfe to Sell & convey y^e Same in manner aforesaid, and that the p^rmises & every part thereof is free & cleare of and from all former gifts, grants, bargaines, Sales, mortgages, and incumbrances whatsoever, and the Same to warrant & defend ag^t every person & persons claimeing & that Shall claime any right, title, & interest in & unto the Same, and every p^t thereof In witnes whereof I the Said John Wompos alias White have hereunto put my hand & Seale this Sixteenth day of August in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred Seaventy & Seaven. Provided all ways that if the abovenamed John wampas alias white or his heyres Executors or assignes do well & truly pay or cause to be payd unto the abovenamed John Warner or his heyres Executors admstrators & assignes the just Sume of eighteen pounds & nine shillings in money at

his now dwelling place in Boston upon the Seavententh day of September next ensuing after the date hereof at one intire paym^t, without fraud covin, or delay that then this deed, & evrie clause & article thereof is voyd, & of noe effect.

John Wompos his marke & a Seale
alias white.

Signed, Sealed, & delivd,

In the p^rsence off,

Benjamin ffrancklin

Richard Goulding.

John Wompos als white acknowledged this
Writing to be his act & deed, this 16th
day of august, 1677.

Before mee Simon Broadstreet.

Entred & recorded, 18 . 6 . 77,

By Thomas Danforth, Recordr.

[Book 6, p. 82, middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED OF LANDS AT QUINSIGAMOND POND, FROM JOHN
WAMPOS TO BENJAMIN FRANCKLIN.

To all people to whome this writeing shall come, I John wampos alias white of Boston in New England Send greet-
ing. Know ye that I the Said John Wampos alias white
for & in Consideration of ten pounds in money to mee in
hand payd by Benjamin ffrancklin of the Same place
Cooper, the receite whereof I do acknowledge hereby, &
wherewith I do acknowledge my Selfe to be fully Sattisfied
contented & payd, Have given, granted, bargained & Sold,
and do by these p^rsents freely fully & absolutely give,
grant, bargaine, Sell alien, enfeoffe, & confirme unto the
Said Benjamin ffrancklin, and unto his heyres Executors,
admstrators & assignes forever foure thousand acres of
land lyng together in a Square neere Marlborough in New

England, at the north end of Quonsicamond Pond, and the one halfe p^t of the Said foure thousand accres to be & ly on the westerly Side of the Said pond, and the other halfe p^t to be & ly on the easterly Side of the Said Pond together with all the timber trees, under wood, profits easem^{ts} & comodityes thereunto belonging, & y^t shall hereafter thereunto belong, & particularly the benefit & easem^t of Connecticutt high way to ly within, or but upon the p^rmises. To have and to hold the foure thousand accres of land, and all the privileges easem^{ts}, profits & comodityes, & particularly the high way before mentioned, unto him the Said Benjamin ffrancklen, & unto the only Use benefit and behooffe of him & his heyres, Executors, admstrators & assignes from the day of the date hereof forever, And the Said John Wampos alias White doth coven^t for himselfe, and his heyres, Executors & admstrators with the Said Benjamin ffrancklin, and his heyres, Executors admstrators & assignes hereby in manner & forme following, That he the said John Wompos alias White at the Sealing hereof is the true Sole & proper owner of the abovesaid bargained p^rmises and hath good right & full pow^r in himself to Sell and convey the Same in manner abovesaid, and that the p^rmises and evrie p^t thereof is free and cleare, of and from all former gifts, grants, bargaines, Sales, mortgages, & encumbrances w^tsoever and the Same to warrant & defend ag^t every person & persons claiming & that shall claime, any right title & interest in & unto the Same, and evrie part thereof, In Witness whereof I the Said John Wompos alias white have hereunto put my hand and Seale this Sixteenth day of August, in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred & Seaventy & Seaven. Provided always that if the above named John wompos alias white or his heyres, Executors, admstrators or assignes do well & truly pay or cause to be payd unto the above named Benjamin ffranckline, or his heyres, Executors, admstrators or assignes the just Sume of ten pounds & five shillings in money at his

now dwelling place in Boston upon the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing after the date hereof at one intire paym^t, without fraud, covin, or delay, that then this deed, & evrie clause & article thereof is voyd & of no force.

Signed Sealed &
deliv^d In the
p^rsence of us.

John Warner
Peter Goulding.

John Wompos, alias
his mark White. & a Seale

John Wompos alias White
acknowledged this writing
to be his act & deed, this
16 . 6 . 77.

Before mee Simon Broadstreet.

Entred . 18 . 6 . 77,

By Thomas Danforth : R.

[Book 6, p. 84, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED OF LAND AT QUINSIGAMOND POND, FROM JOHN
WOMPOS TO JOHN WARNER.

To all to whome these p^rsents shall come I John Wompos alias White of Boston in Massachusetts bay in Newengland Marriner (now ressid^t in old Engld) Send greeting, Know ye that I the Said John Wompos als white, as well for and in Consideration of y^e kindness & maintenance, I had & received from Nicholas Warner of Ratleife in the Parish of Stepney als Stebinheath in the Coun of Midd, Tobacco cutter, when a prison^r in or neere London, as for the loane of Several Sumes of money borrowed of the Said Nicholas Warner without interest As for divers others good & valuable causes & consideraons mee hereunto moveing Have given, granted, bargained, Sold and confirmed and in & by these p^rsents do give grant, bargaine Sell, & confirme unto John Warner Sonne of the Said Nicholas Warner A thousand accres of Land p^t or parcell of, and to be taken up & out of (according to the Custome of the Country) any Such

land as I have adjoyneing to the land of the Said nicholas Warner, or else where in Quansacomack North of the Said Nicholas Warners, Scittuate in Massachusetts bay aforesaid, To have & to hold the Said thousand accres of land, & evrie p^t & parcell thereof with all & Singular the appurtenances to the Same belonging, or in any wise appteyneing to the Said John warner his heyres & assignes forever, and as his and their owne propper estate forever, And I the Said John Wompos als White and my heyres, All and Singular the Said One thousand accres of Land with y^t and every of their appurtenances, and the quiet & peaceable Seizen & possession thereof unto the Said John Warner his heyres & assignes to his and their owne propper Use & behooffe Shall & will warrant and forever defend by these p^rsents, In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seale, the nineteenth day of Decemb. Anno Dom. 1676, and in the Eight & twentieth yeare of the reigne of King Charles the Second, over England &c.

Sealed & delivrd

In the p^rsence off

Robert Sergeant

Ralph Darlyng

Willm Robinson Ser.

John Wompos & a Seale

his mark.

John Wompos acknowledged

this instrument to be his act

& deed, this 16th day of August, 1677, Beforemee Simon Broadstreete.

Entrd . 18 . 6 . 77.

By Thomas Danforth, Record^r

[Book 6, p. 86, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED OF LAND AT QUINSIGAMOND PONDS, FROM JOHN WOMPOS TO ANTHONY MUDD.

To all people to whome these p^rsents shall come, I John Wompos, als White of Boston in Massachusetts bay in

New England Marrin^r now ressid^t in Old England Send Greeting, Know Ye that I the Said John Wompos als White as well for & in consideration of the great Love tendernes & affection showed mee by Anthony Mud of Ratcliffe in the Parish of Stepney als Stebenheath in the Coun of Midd. in old England house carpenter, while a Prison^r in old England, and in getting my Freedom from and out of Prison, as also for divers other good and valuable causes & considerations mee hereunto especially moveing, Have given, granted bargained Sold and confirmed, and in & by these p^rsents do give grant, bargaine, Sell & confirme unto the Said Anthony Mud, One thousand accres of Land, part or parcell of my Lands in massachusetts Bay aforesaid, to adjoyne to, & to be Set of (according to the custome of the Country) from Quansachamands Ponds in Massachusetts bay aforesaid Southwards, To have & to hold all & Singular the Said One thousand accres of Land, with their & every of their appurtenances and evrie p^t & parcell of them, unto the Said Anthony Mudd, his heyres & assignes forever to his and their owne propper Use & behooffe, and as his & their owne propper Estate for ever. And I the Said John Wompus als white, & my heyres the Said One thousand accres of Land, and p^rmises, with their & evrie of their appurtenances unto the Said Anthony Mud his heyres and assignes, together with the peaceable possession and Seizin of the Same, to his and their owne propper use & behooffe as aforesaid ag^t all persons justly claiming any interest therein Shall & will warrant, & for ever defend by these p^rsents, In witnes whereof I have hereto Set my hand & Seale, the 19th day of Decemb. Anno Dom. 1676. and in the 28; yeare of the Reigne of King Charles the Second over England &c.

Sealed and dd,

In the p^rsence off

John Warner,

Willm Robinson Ser.

John Wompus als white

his mark, & a Seale.

This deed was owned by Jn^o wompus
als White, Decemb. 12, 1677,

Before mee Edw: Ting Assist^t

Entred & Recorded, 15 . 10 . 77,

By Thomas Danforth, R.

[Book 6, p. 101, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED OF LAND AT QUINSIGAMOND POND, FROM JOHN WAMPAS, NIPMUCK SACHEM, TO EDWARD PRATT.

To all people to whome this p^rsent writeing shall come I John Wampas als. white of Asanamiscock in the Nipmuck Country in New England Sachem, now resid^t in the Citty of London do Send greeting, Know yee that I the Said Jn^o wampas Alias White, as well for & in consideration of the Sume of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England, to mee in hand at & before the ensealing & deliverie hereof, by Edward Pratt, of the Parish of St Paul Shadwell, in the Coun of Midd. victualler well & truly payd & sattisfied, the receite whereof and of every part thereof, I do hereby acknowledge accordingly, & myselfe to be therewith fully Sattisfied & contented, as also in recompence & Sattisfaction of the long labor & Services Performed & done by the Said Edward Pratt unto & on y^e account, of mee the Said Jn^o Wampas als white & for divers other good & valluable causes and considerations mee hereunto moveing. Have given granted, bargained & Sold, alyened, enfeoffed released & confirmed, and by these p^rsents do fully clearly & absolutely give, grant, bargaine, Sell, Alyen, enfeoffe, release & confirme unto the Said Edward Pratt his heyres & assignes for ever All y^t quantity or parcell of land & meadow or meadow ground Swamps & wood conteyneing eight usual & accustomed miles in length, and eight like miles in breadth, Scittuate, lyng & being neere Quomsucco-

make pond within the Nepnouc Country, & neere adjoyne-
ing to the mattachusetts Colony in New England aforesaid
or by what other name or names the Same Shall or may be
called or knowne, and as the Same is now in the possession
or occupation of mee the Said John Wampas als white or
my assignes, together with all & singular Mooss, Dear ffurs,
Skins, ponds, rivers, Swamps, fflowles, fishings, woods,
underwoods, Sheds, houses, buildings, wayes, passages
waters, watercourses priviledges, profits traffiques, tradings,
comodityes, advantages & appurtenances whatsoever to the
Said quantity or parcell of Land ground or meadow belong-
ing or in any wise apperteyneing East, west north and
South, or whatsoever other like quantity or parcell of land
ground & meadow belonging to mee the Said John wampas
als white in New England aforesaid, wheresoever the Said
Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes shall think fitt to
Settle and Plant, and by what other name or names So ever
the Same Shall or may be called or knowne with lik priv-
iledges comodityes advantages & appurtenances as afore-
said, And the reversion & reverccions rent & rents and
yearly & other profits of all & Singular the Said bargained
p^rmises, and evrie p^t thereof, and all the estate right title
interest inheritance clayme & demand whatsoever of mee the
Said Jn^o wompos als white of in & to y^e Said land, meadow
ground & p^rmisses & evrie or any p^t thereof, To have and
to hold the Said quantity or parcell of land ground or
meadow conteyneing Eight miles in length, & Eight miles
in breadth as aforesaid, and all & Singular other the Said
hereby given granted and bargained p^rmises, or meant,
mencconed or intended to be hereby givene granted, bar-
gained, & Sold with their and evrie of their appurtenances,
unto the Said Edward Pratt his heyres & assignes, to the
only use & behooffe of the Said Edw: Pratt his heyres &
assignes from henceforth freely for evermore, And I the
Said Jn^o Wampas als. white for mee, my heyres, Excecutors
& admstrators, and for every of us do covenant promise &

grant to & with the Said Edward Pratt, his heyres & assignes by these p^rsents, that he the Said Edward Pratt his heyres & assignes shall & may from henceforth and at all times forever hereafter lawfully, peaceably, and quietly, have, hold, use, occupie, possesse & enjoy the Said quantity or parcell of land ground or meadow, with the appurtenances & every part thereof, & receive, take, and enjoy the rent, profits, comodities, issues, & advantages thereof, to his & theire owne propper use & behooffe, without any lett, Sate, denyall, keeping out molestaccon, or interruption of or by mee the Said John wampas als white my heyres, executors, admstrators or assignes, or any other person or persons whatsoever, and that free & cleare, and clearely acquitted & discharged of and from all former & other bargaines, Sales, gifts, grants, titles, troubles, charges & encumbrances whatsoever. And further that I the Said John Wampas als white, my heyres Executors admstrators, & all other person and persons, claymeing or to clayme by, from, or under mee or them Shall & will from time to time, and at all times hereafter at the request & cost & charges in the Law of the Said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes, do make, acknowledge, Suffer & Execute, or cause to be done & executed all and every Such further and other act & acts, deeds, assurances conveyances or other thing or things in the law whatsoever for the further & better conveying Setling & Suremaking of the Said Eight miles Square of lands, grounds & meadow and all other the Said p^rmises with the appurtenances unto y^e Said Edwr Pratt his heyres & assignes for ever, be it by fine feoffm^t, confirmaccon, deed, or deeds, inrolled, or not inrolled, the inrolment of these p^rsents, or by any other wayes or meadows, as by the Said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes, or his or their Councill learned in y^e Law Shall be reasonably advised & required, In witness whereof I the Said Jn^o wampas als white, have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale, date at London the Seavententh day of July anno Dom. 1679, and

in y^e one & thirtyeth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland, Defender of the faith &c.

The mark of

Jn^o wampus als white, & a Seale.

Signed, Sealed, & Delivred, in the p^rsence of us,

Daniel Wing, George Owen, Jn^o Blake—

Daniel Shyling Ser. in the Tower Street.

Received the day & yeare within written
of and from the within named Edw^r Pratt
the Sume. of fifty pounds of Lawfull } 50[£]
money of England, in full for the Con-
sideracon within Expressed I say——

The mark of Jn^o Wompos als White.

Witness, Daniel Wing, George Owen, Jn^o Blake

Daniel Shyling Ser.

The eight & twentyeth day of July, Anno Dom. 1679: Mem. The day & yeare above written, the within named John wompos als white, personally came before mee, S^r George Waterman K^t & Alderman, and one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the peace for the City of London, and did then & there further acknowledge, satifie and confirme the within written deed or writeing & the Eight miles Square of land, meadow ground & wood, with the appurtenances by him given, granted bargained & Sold unto the within named Edward Prat his heyres and assignes forever, according to the purport, & true intent & meaning of the within written deed or writeing. In testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale caused to be affixed, the day & yeare above written.

George Waterman & a Seale

The mark of

Jn^o Wompos als white.

Entred, 3^d of novemb. 1679.

By Thomas Danforth, R.

[Book 7, pp. 157-160, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

COMMITTEE'S DECLARATION CONCERNING DANSON'S LAND.

Wee whose Names are underwritten, being appointed & impowered by the Hon^{ble} President & Council of his Maj^{ties} Territory in Newengland (as by their order bearing date y^e 11th June 1686) to order & Regulate all matters relating unto the Settlem^t of the Plantacon in Worcester in Newengland. **And** in particular to have respect to y^e Confirmation of those Lands y^t were granted (or in part or in all laid out) by Cap^t Daniel Henchman Deced, or by his order. **In** pursuance of w^{ch} trust we met at Boston y^e 9th of July last part, & then & there heard Cap^t John Wing & others concerned make their respective pleas & Allegations touching their Claimes of Land in that Village. **And** in the close (among others) made a Generall Order manifesting our readines & willingnes to Confirm all Lands granted in that place by Cap^t Henchman or his order, & to Record & fully to confirm the same to the Grantees as soon as they should return to us a particular Survey thereof. **And** at the same time did, at the request of Cap^t Wing in writing to us, Confirm all those grants of Land made to him by Cap^t Henchman, in every particular according to his petition, manifesting our readines to make him a more full confirmation afterward at his desire. **By** these our candid dealings with him, we apprehend he was satisfied, & would make no further interruption tending to the hindrance or disturbance of other Grantees in the peaceable & orderly Setling & improving their Lands. **But Since that**, as we are enformed by Complaints made to us by George Danson of Boston, Baker, & David Fisk of Cambridg Surveyor, that Cap^t Wing & two other persons wth him, upon y^e 20th of July last, did hinder & oppose y^e said Surveyor & broke his measuring Chaine as he was measuring & Surveying George Danson's Lots in Worcester afores^d w^{ch} he had left unfinished y^e last yeare, by reason of opposition given by Cap^t Wing & his associates at that time also. **And**

Cap^t Wing at this last disturbance given to the said Surveyor & George Danson, said, that they had not particular & full order from y^e Committee that the Said Lands they were measuring were granted to the said Danson. **Therefore** we think it our duty hereby to declare **That George Danson** of Boston, Baker, & no other person whatsoever is the true & just proprietor of those twenty planting Lots, of ten acres each Lot, containing two hundred acres of Land in y^e whole, Situate, lying & beeing in the Village of Worcester in Newengland; bounded on the South with Cap^t John Wing, on the North with a small pond & Common Land; on the East with Mill-brook & on the West with Common Land belonging to y^e Towne, which Lots were granted to him, his Heires & Assigns forever by Cap^t Daniel Henchman upon the 5th of October 1685. **And** wee do hereby order & appoint M^r David Fisk (sworn Surveyor) to perfect the Survey therof, & return a Plat to us (at the charge of George Danson) to be more amply confirmed & Recorded. **And further** wee do hereby prohibit any person or persons whatsoever to molest or interrupt the Said Surveyor in his work, or molest the Said George Danson or his Assigns in the quiet & peaceable possession & improvem^t of the said Lands, or any part therof, as they will answer it at their peril. Given at Cambridge y^e second day of August 1686. under our hands & Seals.

Daniel Gookin Sen ^r	}	& a Seal
J. peace		
Thomas Prentice		& a Seal
W ^m Bond Sen ^r		& a Seal
Joseph Lynde		& a Seal

The above written is a true Record of y^e Original Act of y^e Committee, Examind & attested this 18th day of Sept 1690. By

Laur. Hammond Record^r

[The above is from the Middlesex Records, Book 10,
p. 132.]

Daniel Turel (or Turell) of Boston, Smith, sold to John Wing of Boston, Inholder, Oct. 25, 1686, for three pounds, "All that and those my Six Planting Lotts of Land (So Called) Scittuate lying and being within y^e Towne (or Plantation) of Worcester, within y^e County of Middl^x in New England afores^d, And also all that and those my Six ffarme Lotts of Land (So Called) lying and being in Worcester afores^d, Together with all the Swamps Trees, grounds Meadows Commonages, proffits priviledges Rights appurtenances, and hereditaments whatsoever to y^e Same, or any part of them belonging or in any wise appertaining, according as I purchased them of the late Cap^t Daniel Hinchman Deced, and as they stand Recorded to me in y^e Committees Book for y^e s^d Towne or Plantation of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by William Paine, Eliezur Moody, and Hugh Mulligan, and recorded at Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1694-5, Book 10, p. 372.

Peter Goulding, of Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, Sadler, sold to John Wing of Boston, Inholder, Oct. 12, 1691, for eight pounds, "One Messuage or Tenement and out-houseing, and the Land whereon they Stand, and thereunto belonging Consisting of five Hutt Lotts So Called according as the S^d Goulding purchased the Same; of Cap^t Daniel Hinchman late of Worcester in the County of Midd^x in New England aforesd Deced and as the Same Stand Recorded originally in the Said HENCHMANS Book of Records for s^d Town of Worcester, and each of which Lotts being in breadth Tenn Rodds and in Length Thirty Rods, Butting and bounding on the East with a highway of Six Rodd broad, and on y^e West by the Mill Brook on the North with a high way, and on y^e South with Land formerly laid out to William Paine, and Since by him Sold to the Said Goulding, and also of in and to y^e S^d Land (being another Hutt Lott So Called) purchased of

y^e s^d Paine aforesd And also of in and to a peice of Land Containing Five acres as it is now Fenced in, and part thereof broken up, and planted with ffruit Trees, being bounded on the East North & South with y^e Common, and with y^e West on y^e afores^d highway of Six Rods wide, and is in Length Forty Two Rodd, and in breadth Eighteen Rod. And also of in and to Six acres of meadow in the Pine Meadow So Called All w^{ch} above granted p^rmisses are Scittuate lying and being within the Town of Worcester afores^d and were granted unto the Said Goulding and Paine and to theire heires and Assignes, when and as other the Inhabitants Lands were granted for the Settlement of s^d Towne Together wth all and Singular the profitts priviledges waies Easements Commodities Rights and appurtenances whatsoever to y^e sd Messuage or Tenement, Lands and meadows belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or therewith now used occupied or Enjoyed.”

Deed witnessed by Thomas Messinger, Eleazer Moody, Sen., and Thomas Savage, and recorded at Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1694-5, Book 10, p. 373.

Tomlin	}	Suffolk Ss:
vs.		
Wings		
Execution		
Seal.		Anne by the Grace of God of Great Brit-
S:		taine ffrance & Ireland Queen Defend ^r of y ^e
		ffaith &c To the Sherriff of our County of
		Middlesex his Under Sherriff or Deputy
		Greeting.

Whereas Sarah Tomlin of Boston in the County of Suffolke Widow Sole Execu^{rx} of y^e last Will & Testam^t of her former husband John Street late of Boston aforesd Marriner Deced By y^e Consideration of our Justices of our Inferiour Court of Comon Pleas holden at Boston for and within our County of Suffolke aforesaid on the first Tuseday of January last past Recovered Judgment against y^e Estate of Joh[n] Wing of Boston aforesd Marriner Deced

in the hands of Robert Wing and Cord Wing both of Boston afores^d Admrs Cum Testamento Annexo De bonis non Administratis of the s^d John Wing their late ffather ffor the Sum of Fifty pounds Thirteen Shillings and five pence money Damage and Two pounds four Shillings and Six pence Costs of Suit as to us appears of Record, whereof Execution Remaines to be Done. We Comand you therefore, That of y^e goods Chattells or Lands y^e s^d John Wing in the hands of the Said Robert Wing and Cord Wing Admrs as aforesaid within yo^r precinct you Cause to be paid and Satisfied unto the Said Sarah Tomlin Executrix as aforesaid at th Value thereof in money the aforesaid Sums being Fifty Two pounds Seventeen Shillings and Eleven pence in y^e whole with Two Shillings more for this Writt and thereof also to Satisfy yo^r Selfe for yo^r own ffees. Hereof Faile not, And make Return of this Writt wth yo^r Doings therein Into our S^d Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Boston within our County of Suffolke aforsd upon y^e first Tuseday of January next

Witness Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r at Boston this Twelfth Day of Decembr in the Eleventh year of our Reign annoq Dom: 1712

Addington Davenport Cler

A true Coppy of y^e originall

Exam^d p^r Addington Davenport Cler

The above writ of execution copied from Book 16, p. 207, of the Middlesex Records is followed by the return showing that Samuel Gookin, the Sheriff, in the same month levied the above execution with two others upon "a parcell of Upland and Meadow lying & being in the Township of Worcester in Said County Shown by the plt to be the Estate of her ffather Capt Wing late of Boston Deced in the hands and under the Administration of the within mentioned Cord and Robert Wing and have Delivered Said Land to y^e within mentioned Sarah Tomblin."

The "Two more Executions" mentioned above have

returns annexed showing that he had made levies upon several parcels of upland and meadow in Worcester belonging to the estate of John Wing with "houseing upon them gone to decay" and delivered them into the hands of Sarah Tomblin during the years 1712 and 1713.

The deed which follows shows how this land was transferred by her to other parties:

To all People unto whom These p^resents Shall Come Sarah Tomlin of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Widow Executrix of the last Will & Testament of her former husbands John Street heretofore of Boston aforesaid marriner Deced and also Administratrix to the Estate of her late husband Thomas Tomlin of the Same place marriner Deced Intestate Sendeth Greeting Know ye that I the S^d Sarah Tomlin Qualified a aforesaid ffor and in Consideration of the Sum of ffive hundred pounds money to me in hand well and truly paid at & before the Delivery hereof by Edward Lyde and David Jeffries Esq^{rs}, and John Oulton merchant all of Boston for themselves and the Rest of the Creditors of the Said Sarah Tomlin hereafter mentioned the Receipt whereof she doth acknowledge Hath given granted bargained Sold aliened enfeoffed and Confirmed, And by these p^rsents Doth give grant bargain alien Enfeoffe Release Convey & Confirm unto the said Edward Lyde David Jeffries & John Oulton The Severall Tracts or parcells of Land hereafter mentioned being all the Real Estate whereof my Honoured Father Capt John Wing formerly of Worcester in the County of Middlesex but late of Boston aforesd marriner Died Seized & possessed of Situate within the Town Ship of Worcester aforesd, That is To Say, All that Homestead Containing Eighteen Ten Acre Lotts Together with the Hutt lots Containing in y^e whole by Estimation ffive hundred acres more or less, being bounded South by the Lands of Col: Winthrop, the Ministers Lot and y^e Land of m^{rs}

Bridget Usher, West by undivided Land, North by Lands formerly of George Dansons and East by the Mill Brook, The Sd Land adjoins to & lyeth on the Easterly Side of Prospect Hill Also Six planting Lots of Land, and Six ffarm Lots of Land So Called which my Said ffather bought of Daniel Turell Containing Sixty acres more or less. Also Six Lotts of Land Containeing fifty acres more or less which was formerly Samuel Daniels. Also a fforty acre house Lott which was formerly Mathew Tomlins wth Rights Medows and after Divisions. Also all y^t Tract or parcell of Land which was Sold to the S^d Capt Wing by Joseph and Sarah Peck Joseph and Mary Cowell Containing by Estimation Three Hundred & Twenty acres more or less & all Town Rights Division and Divisions of Land thereto belonging, and halfe of five Huttlotts Ten Rods in breadth and Thirty Rods in Length Each, and another Huttlott formerly William Pains Also a piece of Land Containing five acres more or less being in Length forty five Rod & in breadth Eighteen Rod, And also Six acres of medow in the Pine Medow So Called according as y^e Same were granted to the Said John Wing by Peter Goulding, Also a Forty acre Lott bought of Isaac Tomlin and four acres of medow, and a ffarm Lott or Third Division of Land wth the medows and ffences thereto belonging. Also a Thirty acre Lott bought of Isaac Gorge wth all the priviledges thereto belonging, and Three Planting Lotts wth the medows and rights thereto appertaining. Also the Hutt lotts Sold by George Ripley, being his proportion of a Thirty Acre Lott; and also William Weeks his Hutt lott being his proportion of a fforty acre Lott And also all other Tracts of Land Granted to the S^d John Wing by Charles Williams Daniel Henchman Thomas Baker Digory Sergeant George Shrewsbury James Homes Benjamin Hinton George Danson Richard Hilton m^r Brown John Fay, or by any other p^rson or p^rsons of any Lands Tenements Hereditaments or Real Estate within S^d Town Ship of

Worcester, Also all Lands Confirmed to the S^d John Wing by the Selectmen of the Said Town. And also all Such other Lands & housing and Real Estate as are Confirmed to y^e s^d John Wing and his heires by a Committee appointed by the President and Council as will appear upon Record. Together wth all the Housing Edifices buildings fences rights medows after Divisions wayes passages plaines ponds woods underwoods Trees mines mineralls Mills Dams Rivers Brooks proffits priviledges Comodities Hereditaments Emoluments and appur^{ces} whatsoever To the Said Severall Tracts Lots, pieces or parcells of Land or any part thereof belonging or appertaining, or therewith now or heretofore Used occupied or Enjoyed accepted Reputed taken or known as part parcell or Member thereof, with the Reversions and Remainders thereof And all the Estate Rights Title and Interest of the heires of y^e s^d John Wing John Street & Thomas Tomlin, or of me the s^d Sarah Tomlin or Either of us of in & to y^e s^d granted p^rmisses or any part thereof; Of all which S^d granted Lands Houseing & premisses my Said ffather John Wing died Seized in his own right in ffee; And his Admrs Refuseing to paymewhat the Said John Wing owed to the Said John Street and Thomas Tomlin I the Said Sarah Tomlin in my Capacities aforesd Obtained Three Severall Judgments against y^e s^d John Wings Estate in the hands of his Administrators, which they Refusing to Satisfie Three Severall Executions Issued out upon the S^d Judgm^{ts}, and were all Levyed upon the Said Estate hereby granted by the Sherriff of the County of Middlesex, as will appear by his Return of his Doings thereon in the Clerks offices of the Courts where the Judgments were obtained. To Have and To Hold, &c.

“The Rest of the Creditors” mentioned in this deed were Thomas Palmer, Esq., Gilbert Bant, Philip Headman & Co., William Hutchinson, Esq., Abigail Gillam, widow, and John Ruck & Co., merchants, all of Boston.

This deed was given Sept. 5, 1716, witnessed by Joshua Lamb and Samuel Tylly (or Tytley), Jr., and recorded at Charlestown Sept. 27, 1716, Book 18, 146.

Edward Lyde, David Jeffries, Esq., Gilbert Bant, Philip Headman & Co., merchants; William Hutchinson, Esq., John Ruck & Co., merchants, and Abigail Gillam, widow, all of Boston, the parties mentioned as grantees in the foregoing deed, sold, Feb. 20, 1717, to Thomas Palmer, John Oulton and Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, merchants, for six hundred and fifty-one pounds, five shillings and eight pence, all the tracts of land in Worcester granted to them in that deed by Sarah Tomlin.

This deed was recorded at Cambridge March 1, 1717, in Book 18, p. 596.

At the same time Philip Headman and Job Lewis of Boston quitclaimed to Palmer Oulton and Waldo their right and title to the estate of the late John Wing of Worcester. See Book 18, p. 596.

Cord Wing, of Boston, Shipwright, only surviving Son of Capt. John Wing, formerly of Worcester, but late of Boston, Mariner, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., John Oulton Cornelius Waldo Philip Headman and Job Lewis, all of Boston, merchants, May 21, 1717, for fifty pounds, "all my right Estate title Interest Inheritance property Claim Share Dividend & Demand whatsoever of & in all such Housing Lands Tenem^{ts} hereditaments & Real Estate whereof my S^d Father Cap^t John Wing Dyed Seized in ffee Situate Lying and being within the Township of Worcester afores^d & also of in all after rights Division & Divisions of Land to any part or parcel of the s^d Real Estate belonging or in any wise appertaining & of and in the Reversions and Remainders thereof,"

Deed witnessed by William Parker and James Dowell,

and recorded at Charlestown June 5, 1717, Book 18, p. 403. See the quitclaim, page 596, above referred to.

Thomas Glezen, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, sold to James Knap, of Worcester, March 7, 1726, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Two Hundred and Fifty Acres be the same more or be it Less and Lyes Northerly of a Pond called North Pond one Hundred acres of Said Land I formerly Bought of Jonas Rice the other Hundred and Fifty acres being Second and third Division Land layed out on the Right of Benjamin Barron Said Two Hundred and Fifty acres is bounded begining a Stake and heap of Stones markt T G from thence Running Southerly to a Stake and Stonse markt T G thence turning and Running Westerly to Stake and heap of Stones markt T G and from thence runing northerly to a Stake and Stones mark'd T. G then turning Easterly and runing to a Stake and Stones thence turning and runing northerly to a Stake and Stones marked T. G and from Said heap of Stones turning the angle and runing Easterly to the Stake and Stones first above mentioned."

Priscilla Glezen, his wife, surrenders her right of dower, both her husband and herself signing the deed with their mark.

Deed witnessed by John Gray, Isaac Miller and Jonas Rice, acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, March 9, 1726, and recorded at Cambridge, March 17, 1725 [-6], in Book 24, p. 621.

Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Husbandman, sold to Alexander McKonkey, of Worcester, Tailor, Dec. 25, 1722, for twenty-six pounds, "One Tract of Land Situate lying

and being in Worcester in the county of Middlesex containing by Estimation fifty Seven acres be it more or less and the Said fifty Seven acres of Land being part of the Third Division of Land laid out to and drawn by Vertue of the houselott now in possession of Jonathan Marble and the Said Tract of Land butted and bounded Southerly by the Third Division of Land laid out to Benoni Flagg Easterly by the Second Division of Land laid out for the heirs of Digory Sargeant every way else by undivided Land.”

Deed witnessed by Thomas Hammilton with his mark, and Ephraim How, acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, Dec. 27, 1722, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 665.

John Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to William Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Jan. 7, 1723-4, for Sixty pounds, “A Tract of land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Thirty acres be it more or less and is butted and bounded Easterly upon the land of Richard Ward north by the Land of Benjamin Flagg Jun^r Westerly by the land of Henry Lee Southerly on both sides of the Country Road by the abovesaid John Gray as the fence now Stands And also One Acre of Meadow Staked out on the West Side of the brook called Danson’s Brook and is bounded Easterly by the Meadow of the abovesaid John Gray and every way else by the Land or meadow in possession of Thomas Palmer Esq^r John Oulton and Mr Cornelius Waldow (Said Thirty Acres of upland lyes on both Sides the country Road leading to Marlborough.”

Deed signed by John Gray, with a mark and seal, in presence of John Clark and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged at Worcester March 4, 1723-4, before J. Meinziez,

justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 666.

John Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Mathew Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Jan. 7, 1723-4, for seventy-five pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation fifty acres be it more or less and is butted and bounded Southerly by Land laid out to the heirs of Mr Henchman Easterly by Common Land North by Richard Ward Westerly by the abovesaid John Gray by marked trees—and also One Acre and forty Rod of meadow Staked out and lyes within the land of Will^m Gray is bounded Easterly by Benj^a Flagg's Meadow and north upon Said Flagg West by Will^m Gray and South by the abovesd John Gray's Meadow: and also One Acre of Mowing Land Staked out upon the North East Corner of the mowing Land commonly known by the name of Great Swamp Together with the fourth part of a Thirty acre Right thròut all the Common and undivided Lands in the Township of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by John Clark and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged March 4, 1723-4, before J. Meinzie, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 667.

Richard Ward of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Matthew Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Feb. 14, 1723-4, "for a Valuable Consideration," "A Certain Tract of Upland & Swampland Situate in Worcester aforesd Joyning to Indian hile containing by Estimation Fifteen Acres be the Same more or less being part of a Thirty acre Lott formerly granted and laid out to Said Rich^d Ward and is bounded as follows Viz^t begining at a Stake and heap of

Stones being a Corner mark of Said Ward's Second division thence runing South Easterly forty Rods cross Said Thirty Acre Lott abovementioned to a Stake and heap of Stones and from thence turning and runing Southwesterly to a white Oak tree being the Southerly Corner of Said Lott then turning and runing Westerly to a White Oak tree being the Corner mark of Said Lott and from thence turning and runing N. Easterly to the Stake and heap of Stones first abovementioned."

Deed signed sealed and delivered in presence of Moses Lenard, Daniel Heywood and Joseph Crosbey, acknowledged before J. Meinzie, justice of the peace, at Worcester, March 4, 1723-4, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 668.

Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to John Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Nov. 15, 1723, for thirty-eight pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land or a house-lott originally granted to Isaac Leonard Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation forty acres be it more or less battled and bounded South-erly by the Land of Mr Allen Easterly in part Thomas Binny in part by Common Westerly on the Land of Jonathan moore North Supposed by Undivided Land or however reputed to be bounded is more fully Signified in the Platt and also four acres of medow and upland laid out for medow for Said Lott be the Same more or less and lyeth about Seventy Rods Distance from the Said House Lott however the Same may be reputed to be bounded may fully appear by the Proprietors Book of Records in Worcester reference being had thereunto."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Flegg and Elizabeth Flegg, with her mark, acknowledged at Worcester July 17, 1725, before J. Minzie, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge May 11, 1726, in Book 25, p. 416.

John Gray, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his Son, John Gray, Jr., of Worcester, husbandman, Oct. 28, 1726, for the love and good will he bore him, and divers other good causes and considerations, "The one moiety or half part of all Such right Estate Title interest & Demand whatsoever" as he had in "one measuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester afores^d and lyeth on both Sides of the country Road containing by Estimation Sixty Acres of meadow Land and upland be the same more or less and is bounded northerly by Land in possession of William Gray Easterly by Land in the possession of Matthew Gray south and west by Esq^r Palmers land," "together with the one moiety or half part of all the buildings fences and Improvements belonging to the same."

Deed signed by John Gray with his mark and seal, in presence of William Gray and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged at Leicester, Dec. 13, 1726, before John Menzes, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 7, 1727, in Book 27, p. 284.

John Gray, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Robert Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, May 3, 1725, for Twenty Two pounds and ten Shillings, "a three quarter part of all the after divisions of Land and meadows to be laid out and Drawn in the North half part of Worcester by Virtue of a three Ten Acre lott in the South half part of Worcester originally Granted to Thomas Gleazen. afterwards conveyed from Said Gleazen to the Said John Gray and now from John Gray to Robert Gary [Gray.]"

Deed signed by John Gray, with his mark and seal, in presence of William Gray, Mathew Gray, and Samuel Gray, acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 11, 1727, in Book 25, p. 686.

Mathew Gray, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Robert Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, May 3, 1725, for fifteen pounds, "one quarter part of all the divisions of Lands and meadow to be laid out and drawn in the North half part of Worcester by Virtue of a three ten Acre lott in the South part of Worcester Originally granted to Thomas Gleazen afterward Conveyed from Said Gleazen to John Gray and from John Gray to Mathew Gray and now from Mathew Gray to Robert Gray."

Deed witnessed by William Gray, John Gray, and Samuel Gray, acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725 [6 ?] and recorded at Cambridge, July 11, 1727, in Book 25, p. 687.

John Gray, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Sept. 28, 1727, for fifty pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation Fifty acres be the Same more or less and is butted and bounded North-erly by Land laid out to the Heirs of James Butler West-erly by the Land of the abovesaid Palmer Southerly by Land in the Possession of Moses Rice in Part and in part by Land in Possession of James More Easterly by Common Land."

Deed signed by John Gray, with his mark and seal, in presence of Nathaniel Balston and Eliakim Palmer; acknowledged at Boston Sept. 27, 1727, before John Ballantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 15, 1729, in Book 28, p. 484.

Richard Wheeler, of Worcester, Carpenter, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, March 16, 1727-8, for thirty pounds, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation

Twenty acres be the same more or less and is butted and bounded northerly by the Land or Lot of Said Palmers formerly Gouldings Southerly by Said Palmers and Oultons Lotts of meadow in Pine meadow So called Easterly by the Said Wheelers Land Westerly by Common Land commonly called by Rattlesnake Hill which he is to have Surveyed and deliver Said Palmer a Platt of the Same from the Surveyor upon Demand."

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Balston and Thomas Palmer, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston March 16, 1727-8, before Thomas Steel, justice of the peace, and recorded in Book 28, p. 485.

Palmer Golding, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Nov. 2, 1728, for twenty-one pounds, five shillings, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of Land lying in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Seventeen acres more or less Thirteen acres whereof is in part of my Third Division and the other four acres was allowed me for an highway runing cross my Homelot the Said granted Seventeen acres of Land lyes upon millstone hill So called near Bladder Pond adjoining to the Said Thomas Palmers Land Westerly and Southerly and Land of m^r Henchman and Bladder Pond North and Easterly by Wheelers Land or however otherwise described and bounded."

Deed witnessed by Richard Salter and Edward Moberly; acknowledged at Boston, Nov. 2, 1728, before Daniel Oliver, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 15, 1729, in Book 28, P. 486.

Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Oct. 15, 1729, for thirty-six pounds, "Thirty Six acres of Land consisting of Two

Tracts or Parcels One Parcel containing Twenty Two acres and is near and adjoining to Lands in the Possession of James Moore and so bounded Southerly by Said Moores Land Westerly by Land laid out to the Said Palmer and Northerly by Land laid out to James Butler and others Easterly by Land laid out to James Curtis's Right to *Stearns* the new Road laid out runing thro Said Land Also four acres of Land more both which Tracts are Situate and being the Worcester aforesaid And the Said Parcel of four Acres more is laid out adjoining to the Dividing Line and So bounded by Said Line and bounded Westerly by Land in the Said Palmers Possession and is bounded every way else by common Land and marked Trees and Stones as by the Plan annexed more fully appears which Tracts or Parcels were laid out in full Satisfaction for Swag a chain on George Dansons Division to me the Said Nathaniel Jones as appears by a vote of the Proprietors dated.....Together with all and Singular the Rights members Profits Priviledges and appurtenances whatsoever to the Said granted Premisses belonging or in any wise appertaining Also all the Estate Right & Title Interest Inheritance Use Property Possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of me the Said Nathaniel Jones of in and to the Said granted Land & Premisses with the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders of the Same."

Deed witnessed by Joseph Marion and John Barker; acknowledged at Boston Oct. 15, 1729, before Samuel Sewall, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 8, 1729, in Book 28, p. 488.

John Gray, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his dutiful Son, John Gray, Jr^r, of Worcester, Husbandman, July 1, 1730, in consideration of his love, good will and affection towards him, and for divers other good Causes and

Considerations, all his right title and interest in "One messuage or Tract of upland mowing land which the Said John Gray and John Gray Jun^r now Dwells on Scituate Lying & Being in Worcester abovesaid and Lyeth on Both Sides of The Country Road Leading Thrô Said Town Containing by Estimation Sixty acres Be the same More or Less & is Bounded by Land in Possession of William Gray Easterly by Land in Possession of Mathew Gray Southerly & Westerly by the Land of John Oulton Esq^r as also all the Buildings fences and Improvements Standing and Being on the Same as also all my Right in the meadow Called Dansons meadow Containing by Estimation one halfe of an acre Be it more or Less Bounded Southerly by the meadow of John Oulton Esq^r westerly by the meadow of W^m Gray North and east by Said Oultons Land and also the one moiety or half Part of all the meadow Belonging to Said John Gray Lying within the Land of William Gray Containing in the whole about one acre Be it more or Less Bounded Easterly by the meadow of Benj^a Flagg Jun^r Northwesterly by the meadow of Matthew Gray Every way Else by the Land of William Gray and also a Two ten acre Right in the undivided Land in the fourth Half Part of Worcester yet to be Laid out upon the original Right of Tho^s Glezin."

Elizabeth Gray, wife of John, renounces her right to dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Flagg and Charles Sloan; acknowledged Oct. 12, 1730, at Worcester, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Oct. 21, 1730, in Book 31, p. 186.

Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, merchant, and Faith, his wife, sold to Jonathan Waldo, of Boston, Gentleman, June 10, 1728, for one thousand pounds, "all that Great Farm That Did Belong to Cap^t John Wing Late of Bos-

ton Deceased who formerly Lived on the Same Lying and Being in the Town of Worcester in the County of Midd^x and Province aforesaid Together with the Several Divisions and Tracts of Land Since Laid out and added to the Said Farm Containing together Seven Hundred & Ten acres more or Less wth all the Buildings thereon being Two Dwelling Houses & Barns Together with a Saw mill & appur^{rs} and The Pond and Stream and all Belonging to the Same which Said Land is Bounded as followeth Viz^t Southerly in Part by the Land in Possession of william Jefiison and in Part by Ministerial Land Part by Joshua Rices's Land in Part by Land in Possession of John Stearns Westerly in Part by Land Laid out to Gershom Keyes and now in Possession of Andrew Macfarland and Part by Land Laid out to the Heirs of m^r Henchman and in Part by the Forty acres of Land Drawn By Thomas Palmer Esq^r in his Division N^o 3. Being Part of the Eighty Two acres and a half of Land bo^t of moses Lenard by the Said Palmer and John Oulton Esq^r and the S^d Cornelius Waldo in Comp^a Northwestwardly and Northerly in part By Robert Peables's Land in Part by North Pond Meadows and in Part by Land Belonging to the said Jonathan Waldo Easterly in Part by Isaac Sanger's Land in Part by Thomas Glezens Land in Part by Daniel Coles Land and in Part by mill Brook together with all the Meadow lying on the West Side of Mill Brook and also Thirty Seven acres of Land more or Less adjoyning to and Lying on the Easterly Side of mill Brook Called Pine Plane which is Bounded Northerly By Land Belonging to John Oulton Esq^r Easterly by Land Belonging to the Heirs of m^r Henchman and Both Southerly and Westerly by mill Brook Together with ten Rod of Land Round where the Said mill Standeth also with the Priviledge of mill Brook and also two Lotts of medow in Prospect medow So Called Viz^t Lott the Third Contain- ing five acres and a Halfe of medow and Swamp on the

Right of Daniel Turrel measuring fifteen Rod on the Easterly Side of the meadow and So Runing on a Southwest Ten Degrees Westerly Course Cross the Swamp to the other Side Bounded Northerly by Col^o Tyngs five acre Lott Southerly by John Hubbards Three and a half acres and Lot the Sixth Containing Six acres of meadow on the Right of John Wing which he purchased of Samuel Daniel measuring Twelve and a half Rod wide on the Easterly Side of the meadow and So Runing on a Southwest Ten Degrees westerly Course Cross the Swamp to the other Side and Bounded North by Bridget Ushers Four and a half acres of meadow and Southerly By the Schoole Lott of three acres of meadow all which Said Tracts of Land and meadow were Set off appointed & allotted the Eighteenth of September Last Part to Be one full Share or Third Part of all the Land Bought By Thomas Palmer Esq^r John Oulton Esq^r and The Said Cornelius Waldo in Comp^a that was Laid out to them in The South Part of the Said Town of Worcester the whole Being made into Three Divisions and Numbered 1. 2. 3. and The Said Palmer Oulton and Waldo Cast Lotts for their Respective Parts and the above Said farm Tracts of Land and meadow Sawmill &c Being the Division Number one fell by Lott to the Said Cornelius Waldo as p^r Platt may appear & Confirmed to him by the Said Palmer and Oulton, as p^r Divisional Deeds Bearing Date The Thirty first Day of Jan^a Last Platt upon Record Reference Thereto Being had may more fully appear Together with all the fences Easements wells waters water Courses Profits Priviledges and appurtenances to the Said Granted farm Tracts of Land and Premisses Belonging or in any wise appertaining with Their and Every of their rights Common Rights Priviledges Members and appurtenances whatsoever and the Reversions and Remainders Thereof.”

Condition: That if the said Cornelius and Faith Waldo should pay to Jonathan Waldo, his Heirs, Executors, Ad-

ministrators or Assigns The Sum of One Thousand and Sixty pounds before June 10, 1729, this mortgage deed should be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Deed signed in presence of Abraham Francis and Samuel Salter, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston June 11, 1728, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Dec. 7, 1730, in Book 31, p. 187.

The farm described in the foregoing mortgage was, in September, 1735, reconveyed to Cornelius Waldo by Samuel Waldo, merchant, of Boston, executor, and Anne, wife of Capt. Edward Tyng, of Boston, executrix, of the testament of Jonathan Waldo, late of Boston, for a consideration of £1338-7, in full satisfaction of the mortgage and interest due on same, it having been previously leased to Cornelius Waldo for the term of one month.

The instruments relating to both these transactions are recorded in Book 36, pp. 333, 334, the last mentioned being dated Sept. 30, 1735.

It appears from this deed that the premises had previously come into their possession "by Virtue of a Judgment in Ejectment recovered against the Said Cornelius Waldo for possession of the aforesaid Messuages Land and Tenements at the Superior Court of Judicature & ^{ra} at Worcester in September 1733."

Deed witnessed by John Mayne and James Molan; acknowledged at Boston Oct. 8, 1735, by Samuel Waldo, before H. Hall, justice of the peace, and by Capt. Edward Tyng and Anne, his wife, at Boston, Oct. 27, 1725, and recorded as above stated.

Thomas Haggitt, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to John Weeks, of Marlborough, Husbandman, May 4, 1728, for fifty-two pounds, ten shillings, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of land Situate lying and being in the south half

part of Worcester, abovesaid Containing by Estimation fifty Acres be the same more or less said Fifty Acres was laid out to said Haggit for third Division land and lyeth Adjoining to the Dividing line between the north and South Part and is bounded northwesterly by said Dividing line Southwesterly by land Laid out to Adam Winthrop Esq^r or Common land Southeasterly by the Com^{tee} Lotts northeasterly by land laid out to the heirs of Mr HENCHMAN."

Deed signed by Thomas Haggit, with his mark and seal, in presence of James How and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged May 4, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1728, in Book 27, p. 358.

William Jenison, of Worcester, Gentleman, sold to John Clark, of Worcester, Husbandman, Oct. 10, 1728, for Sixty pounds, "the one Moiety or Half Part of a certain Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester containing in the whole one Hundred and Twenty five acres Said Hundred and Twenty five acres of Land was Laid out in the South Half of Worcester as a Second Division to the Heirs of Peter Goulding Late Dece'd and after wards Sett off by the Judge of Probate to Peter Goulding of South-Carolina Said Half part of the one Hundred and Twenty five acres is measured off at the Western End of S^d Division and is Bounded Southerly by Land in the Possession of Said Clark Easterly Bounded by the other Half Part and markt trees Northerly and westerly by Common land when the whole was Laid out."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Flagg, Phinehas Heywood and Samuel Jenison; acknowledged July 15, 1729, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 29, 1731, in Book 31, p. 531.

Jonathan Moore, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Moses Rice, of Worcester, late of Sudbury, Cordwainer, May 30, 1721, for forty-six pounds, a certain Parcel of Lands Situate lying and being in the abovesaid Town of Worcester on and near to a Place called Mount Stems [Sterns ?] consisting of Upland Meadow and Swamp containing one hundred acres with allowance for Swag of Chain being my third Division of Land and is bounded as followeth Easterly by Lands in the Possession of James Moore Westerly by Waldos Land Northerly by Lands in the Possession of John Grays Southerly by Land laid out to James Holding (having at the Corners Heaps of Stones) as may more fully appear by a Plat (upon Record) taken by m^r David Haynes May y^e 20th 1720."

Deed witnessed by Robert Jenison Jason Rice and Dorothy Jenison; acknowledged Jan. 13, 1729, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 9, 1730, in Book 32, p. 241.

James Hambleton, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Thomas Hambleton, of Worcester, Husbandman, for Two Hundred pounds, "The Several Tracts and Parcels of Land hereafter mentioned with the Several Rights viz^t one Messuage or Tract of Land with a Dwelling House on the Same Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing about Seventy Seven Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded Easterly and Southerly by Land in Possession of m^r John Smith Westerly & Northerly by Common Land or however it may otherwise appear by the Proprietors Book of Records Reference thereto being had Said Seventy Seven acres of Land was part of Second Division Land laid out upon the Original Right of Jacob Lennard dece'd and lyeth on the Northerly Side of Baggage Hill———One more Peice or Tract of Land lying in Worcester abovesaid containing about Seventeen

Acres and one hundred & forty Rods be the Same more or less Said Land was laid out as part of a third Division in the South half part of Worcester to the Heirs of m^r Peter Goold Dece'd and lyeth on both Sides of French River and is bounded Southerly by Common Land Westerly by Land laid out to James Rice Northerly by Common Land as by the Proprietors Book of Records may more fully appear Reference thereto being had Also Six Acres of Land in Common being the third Division to be laid out in the South half originally upon the Right of m^r Ephraim Curtis and also Six Ten Acre Rights in Common in the South half part of Worcester the Right in the Cedar Swamps excepted Three of Said Ten acre Rights belonging and deriving from the House Lott now in Possession of Benj^a Flagg the other three Tens derived from the House Lott now in the Possession of Thomas Rice of Worcester and originally granted to Ephraim Rice of Sudbury."

Deed signed by James Hambleton, with his mark H and a seal, in presence of Gershom Keyes and Samuel Callhoon; acknowledged March 5, 1730-31, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1730, in Book 32, p. 243.

Thomas Hagget, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to James Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Dec. 7, 1728, for twenty pounds, "a Certain Lot of meadow Situate lying & being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation four acres and half be the Same more or less Said Lot of meadow was laid out to Said Hagget upon the Right of the House Lot he now lives on and Said meadow lyeth at the Southerly end of nonesuch meadow is bounded north-erly by meadow now in the Possession of Joseph Thursten every way else by the upland."

Deed signed by Thomas Hagget with his mark h and

seal, in presence of Matthew Gray, Benjamin Flagg and Hugh Kelo; acknowledged Dec. 7, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 23, 1728, in Book 29, p. 266.

James Dickson, "of Lime within the Government of Connecticut & County of New London in new England yeoman," sold to Moses Harper and William Mahan, of Worcester, Husbandmen, Jan. 16, 1726-7, for one hundred and twenty pounds, "a certain parcel of Land containing in Two Peices the one upland the other medow which Land is Situate lying & being in the Township of Worcester within the County of Middlesex containing by Estimation fifty Eight Acres be the Same more or less the one peice is fifty five acres or thereabouts being upland and Swamp Land with a dwelling house on the Same which land was formerly granted to Ephraim Rice of Worcester for part of his Third Division and is bounded Easterly by Land now in the possession of Zebediah Rice Southerly by Land in the possession of John Smith Westerly by Land formerly belonging to David Haynes now in the possession of Daniel Hubburd northerly by the Land laid out for the School Lott or howsoever otherwise bounded or reputed to be Bounded by a Platt of the Same Also Three acres of medow which Said Three Acres was first granted to Ephraim Rice and it being the Eighth Lott of medow lying upon a River called the French River and is bounded as followeth west or westerly upon the Lott of medow now in the possession of Elisha Rice East or Easterly upon a Lott of medow now in the possion of James Holdin North or Northerly upon Common Land South or Southerly upon Common Swamp or howsoever otherwise bounded or deputed to be bounded Also with all my Right in the Ceder Swamp in the South part of Worcester which

I formerly bought of Capt. Nathaniel Jones of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by John Stearns and William Jenison; acknowledged at Leicester Jan. 18, 1726-7, before Justice Minzies, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 31, 1726, in Book 26, p. 205.

Two days later than the date of the foregoing deed Moses Harper and William gave back to James Dickson a mortgage deed of the above described land for one hundred pounds, the mortgage running for a period of four years from date. Deed recorded in Book 26, p. 206.

James Holdin, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Daniel Hubbard, of Concord, Husbandman, Dec. 25, 1726, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of land Situate lying and being in Worcester afores^d & in the northerly half part of Said Town containing forty and five Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz^t beginning at a white Oak Tree Standing on the north side of Rutland Road thence north Seven degrees East one hundred and twenty Rod to a clump of Chesnut Trees the Second Angle west Seven degrees north Six two Rod to a Small Hemlock Tree marked the third Angle South Seven degrees West one hundred & Twenty Rods to a heap of Stones the fourth Angle East Seven degrees South Sixty two Rods to the white Oak Tree first mentioned bounded every way by Common land and also all my right in Common and after divisions of land and meadow which are or hereafter may be known or proportioned by the aboves^d Lot in the north half part of the Township of Worcester aboves^d."

Deed witnessed by Aaron Adams, Jonas Rice and Jonas Rice, Jr.; acknowledged Sept. 4 [11 ?] 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 11, 1728, in Book 27, p. 435.

David Haynes of Sudbury, Gentleman, sold to Daniel Hubbard, late of Concord, then of Worcester, yeoman, May 17, 1726, for three hundred pounds, "a certain Tract of upland & meadow and meadow Ground by Estimation 250 Acres be the Same more or less Situated lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the Southerly half thereof and in the county aforesaid, and is butted and bounded Southeasterly upon land laid out for the use of the Ministry and School Southerly upon land of m^r John Smith Southwesterly upon land formerly m^r Prentices now in the possession of Simon Gates northwesterly partly upon land of Obadiah Ward & partly upon land of Joshua Rice north-easterly upon land of said Obadiah Ward till it comes to Beaver Brook then turning northerly by the brook till it comes to a highway and then is bounded upon Said highway or land left for a highway till it comes to said Ministry or School land said Tract of land lying on both Sides of Beaver Brook and half way River also a Fifteen Acre right in the South half Common."

Deed witnessed by John Haynes, Joseph Hubbard and Jacob Moore; acknowledged Aug. 31, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 11, 1728, in Book 27, p. 436.

James Holdin, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Moses Rice, of Worcester, Cordwainer, Jan. 18, 1726-7, for thirty pounds, "One Messuage or Tract of Land lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be the Same more or less Said Seventy five acres was a Third Division laid out upon the original Right of the Said James Holdin and is bounded Westerly by land laid out to Thomas Palmer Esq^r and Company Southerly in part by Land laid out to the Heirs of Obediah Ward deceased and in part by the Land of Daniel Heywood

Easterly by Land now in the Possession of James Moore
Northerly by Land now in the Possession of the Said
Moses Rice."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Nathaniel Jones and
James Rice; acknowledged at Worcester July 19, 1729,
before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded
at Cambridge Oct. 31, 1729, in Book 28, p. 510.

Moses Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Humphry
Taylor, of Marlborough, Husbandman, March 4, 1728,
for one hundred and fifty pounds, "Seventy five
acres of Upland and Swamp land to be measured
and Set off upon the Southerly End of the Farm
Said Rice now dwells on Situate in Worcester above-
said that is to Say to begin to measure Said Sev-
enty five acres at the most Southeasterly Corner of
Said Rices Farm being a white oak it also being the
Corner of Land in the Possession of Dan^l Heywood and so
to extend northward as Said Rices Land now runs So far
as to compleat and make up the quantity of Seventy five
acres The Dividing Line between the Said Seventy five
acres to turn upon a Square angle across Said Farm Said
Seventy five acres is bounded Southerly by the Land of
Isaac Ward Westerly the Land of John Oulton Esq^r
northerly by Said Rices own Land Easterly by the Land
of James Moore."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Jenison and Benjamin
Flagg; acknowledged Oct. 4, 1729, before William Ward,
justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Nov. 27,
1729, in Book 28, p. 511.

James Holmes, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk,
Husbandman, deeded to his loving son, Jacob Holmes, of
Worcester, Nov. 7, 1717, in consideration of his parental

love, good will and affection for him, "All my Lands lying in the Town of Worcester aforesd, (Except the Reserve hereinafter mentioned wch I Reserve for my Selfe my heirs or Assigns Containing a home lott of fourty Acres, and Is bounded on the South and East wth Land of Gershom Rice, and North & West upon Common Together wth all and Singular the medows belonging unto the Same as a home Lott of Forty acres through out the Said Town of Worcester and all other rights, or Divisions of Land to the Same belonging or appertaining by any ways or means (Saving to my Selfe my heirs or assigns the one halfe or moietie of the Divisions of upland or Swamp that is or may be hereafter laid out, Giving liberty to my Sd Son his heirs or assigns **To Have and To Hold** to him, and to them, forever y^e first Division of upland or Swamp that is or may be laid out, my Reserve to be allowed out of the other Division or Divisions, So that in all to make up and Compleat the one halfe or moietie of the whole Saveing the home Lott & medow as aforesd w^{ch} is to be and belong to the Sd Jacob Holmes his heirs and assigns forever."

Deed signed by James Holmes, with his mark and seal, in presence of Ebenezer Holmes and John Chandler, Jr.; acknowledged at Woodstock, March 31, 1718, before John Chandler, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge June 4, 1718, in Book 20, p. 105.

Gershom Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Jacob Holmes, of Worcester, April 30, 1719, "for and in Consideration of Twenty Two Acres of Land in Worcester above said to me delivered by Jacob Holmes of Worcester abovesaid as by one Instrument given under his hand and Seal bearing even date with these Presents may more fully appear," "Two certain parcels of medow in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation Six acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz^t one

Lott of three acres in a meadow commonly called and known by the name of pine meadow bounded Easterly upon meadow in possession of James Taylor westerly upon Land in possession of Said Jacob Holmes or otherwise as it is platted in the Town Book also one Lott containing Three Acres by Estimation be the Same more or less lying in a meadow called prospect meadow bounded both Southerly and northerly by meadow in possession of the widow Joanna Ward and otherwise as it is platted in the Town Book."

Deed witnessed by James Knap, Mary Rice and Jonas Rice; acknowledged Oct. 15, 1720, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 390.

James Holmes, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his loving daughters, Hannah, Thankfull, Rachel, Abigail, Pheebe, and Sarah, March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his love and affection towards them, and as Eight pounds of Each of their Portions or Shares of his estate, "all Such Right or Interest whatsoever as I have or ought to have of in and unto all the Lands whatsoever that are Situate & being within the north half of the Township of Worcester in the County of middlesex by virtue of my being an Original Proprietor in Said Township Including what is already laid out and what is or may be agreed upon to be laid out or that shall or may hereafter be laid out in Said north half part of Worcester aforesaid Excepting and reserving to my Son Jacob Holmes what I have already given him as by his Deed will fully appear reference thereto being had what I now grant & Confirm to my aforesaid Daughters is and lyes in Partnership with my Son Jacob Holmes aforesaid and is to be divided in Equal Halves with Respect both to Quantity & Quality."

Deed signed by James Holmes, with his mark i and seal, in presence of Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, Jr.; acknowledged at Woodstock March 3, 1726-7, before John Chandler, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 391.

James Holmes, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, deeded to his loving son Thomas Holmes, of woodstock, March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his service to him for the space of about eight years last part, and for further service which he was to do for him, which he accounted at 90 pounds, and also in Consideration of thirteen pounds advanced towards his portion of his father's estate, 100 acres of land by estimation lying in the township of Worcester, near the west bounds thereof and bounded as the same was surveyed and stands on record in the Proprietors Book of Records of Worcester.

Deed witnessed by Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, Jr.; acknowledged March 3, 1726-7, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 392.

Thomas How Esq^r, of Marlborough, deeded to his loving son, James How, of Worcester, yeoman, Dec. 5, 1729, in Consideration of his love, good will and affection towards him, "A certain Tract of Land lying and being within the Limits and bounds of the Town of Worcester abovementioned in manner as followeth My whole Tract of Land lying in the Town of Worcester it being the Place where the Said James How now dwells being four hundred acres more or less is bounded Westerly by the Land of Mr John Ballantine Easterly partly by the Town Line and partly by Malden Farm And Whereas I having given unto Joseph Rugg and Isaac Wetherbee each of them a Piece out of the Said Tract of Land as may more fully appear

by Deeds of Gift to them And now I do reserve to myself the Southerly End of the Said Tract of Land and it is to be divided from the Land I now give to my Son the Said James How by a Straight Line extended from an old Cel-lar runing paralel with the Southerly Line of the Said four hundred Acres of Land All the Remainder of the Said Tract of Land of four hundred acres besides what is reserved at the Southerly End and what is formerly given to the Said Joseph Rugg and Isaac Wetherby as above is expressed."

At the decease of the Son James, all the lands covered by this deed to go to James' children as follows: "My Grandson James How the Son of the abovementioned James How to have the one half of all the abovegiven and granted Land to be taken off the Southerly End where the improved Land and the Buildings are to be divided by a Strait Line across the Said Tract of Land thus given & granted So as to divide the whole Tract into two equal Parts the Said James How Jun^r to possess and enjoy the Southerly part after his fathers Decease he and his Heirs Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} and Assigns forever And the other half of the abovegiven and granted Land being the Northerly Part (at the Decease of my Son James How) to be equally divided amongst his other Children."

Deed witnessed by Simon Gates and Joseph Rugg; acknowledged Jan. 9, 1729, before Joseph Buckminster, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 19, 1729, in Book 30, p. 167.

William Williams, of Weston, Clerk, sold to Isaac McGregory, of Weston, Husbandman, Nov. 23, 1726, for thirty pounds, "a Certain Farm Lot or Tract of Land lying and being in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester containing Forty five Acres be it more or less lying on the Easterly Side of a Hill called Pine Hill

and is bounded as followeth viz begining at a Chestnut tree marked thence runing East North East forty Six rods and a half to a Stake and Stone marked N I then turning and runing North North West one hundred and Sixty rods to an heap of Stones marked N I and from thence turning an Angle and West South west forty Six rods and an half to an heap of Stones mark'd N I and from Said heap of Stones turning the Angle South South East and runing one hundred and Sixty rods to the Chestnut tree first mentioned bounded every way by Common Lands Said Lot or Tract of Land being laid out by the Committee and Surveyr on the Right of a three ten acre (or Thirty acre) Lot in the South part of Worcester formerly granted to Ephraim Rice and which the Said Williams bought of Cap^t Nath^l Jones of Said Worcester as may appear by his Deed bearing date may 28, 1725 Said Lot or Tract of Land (exclusing and excepting any after Rights or Divisions) with all the Priviledges and Appurtenances Commodities & Conveniences thereunto in any wise belonging to him the Said Isaac McGregory'' &c.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Harrington and Jonas Allen; acknowledged at Weston April 17, 1728, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 3, 1728, in Book 28, p. 318.

Jacob Lennard, of Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, yeoman, sold to Moses Lennard of Marlborough, May 9, 1717, for forty pounds, "One whole purchase Right in y^e Township of Woster, part of which namely fforty acres Is already laid out, The Rest being Undivided Lands Sd fforty acres lying by a Hill Called Abimlech [?] Hill bounded as followeth, On the North East Corner by a Pine Tree marked & from thence runing Westerly about Eighty poles unto a Stone pitched into Sd Ground & from thence runing Southerly Eighty poles

to another Stone Pitched in the ground, & from thence runing Easterly Eighty poles unto another Stone Pitched in the ground and so from thence upon a Straight line to the bound first mentioned.”

Deed signed by Jacob Lennard, with his mark and seal, in presence of Benjamin Allen and Joseph Sharpe [?]; acknowledged at Plymouth May 9, 1717, before Josiah Edson, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge April 4, 1721, in Book 21, p. 295.

Henry Lee, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Estes Hatch, Esq., of Boston, March 14, 1723, for one hundred and five pounds, “one full Sixty acre Right or Share of Land in the North half part of the Township of Worcester with all the After Rights and Divisions of Land that Shall or may be Set off to one Sixty acre Right of the North half part of the Said Township,” with all the rights, privileges, &c., thereto belonging.

Rebecca, wife of Henry Lee, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Rolfe and Joseph Marion; acknowledged at Boston March 14, 1723, before Thomas Palmer, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 4, 1724, in Book 30, p. 397.

John Maccrackan, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, sold to Samuel Bowtel, of Reading, Housewright, Feb. 12, 1728-9, for one hundred and twenty-five pounds “a certain Tract of Land Situating or lying between the Towns of Worcester and Sutton in the abovesaid Province containing by Estimation fifty acres more or less being Part of a Farm originally granted to Malachi Hollowa, and was measured upon the Easterly End of Said Hollowas Land and is butted and bounded Easterly by a Farm laid out to Cap^t Ephraim Curtice Southerly by a Farm laid out to Cap^t

Nath^l Jones Westerly by the other Part of Said Hollowas Farm and Northerly by Worcester Town Line.”

Deed witnessed by Samuel Batcheller and Abraham Savage; acknowledged at Charlestown May 19, 1729, before Henry Phillips, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 9, 1730, in Book 30, p. 398.

Henry Lee, of Worcester, sold to James Knapp, of Newtown, Aug. 15, 1717, “for & in Consideration of a Considerable Sum of money,” “One house Lot Situate lying & being in the town of Worcester in the county of Middlesex containing Thirty acres of upland Swampland woodland be the Same more or less bounded North with the land in possession of the Hon^{ble} Committee or highway East & Southerly with Land in possession of Isaac Miller West with undivided land.” Also “three acres of Meadow laid out to said Lot in Worcester & all Divisions of lands that may or ought to be laid out or drawn by S^d Lot in Worcester, with all their appurtenances, privileges, &c.

Deed witnessed by John Smith, Benjamin Flagg and Daniel Biglo; acknowledged Aug. 27, 1717, before Jonas Bond, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Nov. 1, 1721, in Book 21, p. 438.

Edmund Faulkener, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to James Knap, of Worcester, Husbandman, April 6, 1724, for a valuable sum of money, “a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation Two Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz^t beginning at a Stake and heap of Stones which is the Southwesterly Corner mark of Said Faulkeners House Lott thence running Northerly

Crossing the highway which Leads from the House of Lieu^t Henry Lee to Coll^o Winthrops Farm to a Stake and heap of Stones then turning the Angle and running Easterly Cross Said highway to a white oak marked and from Said white oak Tree running Southerly to a Stake and Stones Standing in the Line between the Lands of Faulkener and Isaac Miller thence turning and Running westerly to the Stake and heap of Stones first above mentioned having the Land of the Said James Knap on the west the Land of Coll^o Adam Winthrop on the north the Land of the Said Faulkener on the East and the Land of Isaac Miller on the South.”

Deed witnessed by William Gray, Isaac Sanger and Samuel Gray; acknowledged April 24, 1725 [?], before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 21, 1725, in Book 24, p. 598.

Daniel Shattuck and Martha, his wife, sold to Moses Leonard, of Worcester, Yeoman, Dec. 20, 1721, for a valuable sum of money, “a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesd containing Eighty Two Acres and an half be the Same more or be it less and was formerly granted and laid out on the Right of Digory Sargeant, of Worcester dece’d being part of a Second Division granted on the Right of the s^d Digory Sargeant which Eighty two acres and a half of land lyes on y^e Westerly Side of a pond commonly called and known by the Name of North pond and is Bounded as followeth Viz^t Begiñing at a Stake and heap of Stones [marked] D S thence runing northerly by marks to a heap of Stones marked D S on y^e Westerly Side of a Swamp, and from thence turning and runing Easterly through S^d Swamp and So on by marks to a Stake and Stones marked Standing on the Brow of a hill near the Meadow, thence turning Southerly and runing by marks to an Oak tree

and heap of Stones marked D S and from thence turning westerly to the Stake and heap of Stones first abovementioned And also all that our Right Title and Interest of in and unto all the Lands within the North half part of the Town of Worcester aforesd belonging to us by Vertue of a Division of our late father Digory Sargeants Estate which already is or hereafter may be known or proportioned by Thirteen Acres of Homested.”

Deed signed by Daniel Shattuck, and Martha Shattuck, with her mark and Seal, in presence of Elisha Bruce, and Mary Witherby, signing, with her mark; acknowledged at Worcester April 14, 1722, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 3, 1723, in Book 22, p. 279.

Andrew Farrand, of Worcester, Wheelwright, sold to Moses Leonard, of Worcester, Husbandman, Dec. 26, 1722, for thirty pounds, “all that my Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester which s^d Land is one Moiety or half part of a Second Division of Land drawn by Vertue of a House Lott in the s^d Township of Worcester formerly in the possession of John Stearns now in the Possession of me the S^d And^w ffarrand, the S^d Land being already divided containing by Estimation Sixty Acres be it more or less Butted and bounded Northerly upon the Second division of Land laid out upon the Right of Mr Goldin, Easterly upon the land laid out to the heirs of Mr Henchman, South by the other half part of S^d land, and West by Common and undivided land, or however otherwise the Same is bounded together with the Rights Members profits priviledges and appurces whatsoever to the s^d granted premises belonging and in any wise appertaining: Also all the Estate Right Title Interest Inheritance Use property possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of me the s^d And^w ffarrand of in and unto the s^d

granted land with the Reversion and Remainders thereof."

Margaret, wife of Andrew Farrand, relinquishes right of dower.

Deed witnessed by James Stow [?] and Robert Peebels; acknowledged June 28, 1723, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 3, 1723, in Book 22, p. 280.

David Shaw, of Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, May 29, 1722, for Eighty pounds, "One Messuage or Tract of Land containing by Estimation One hundred and fifty acres Situate lying and being between the township of Worcester and Sutton Bounded and Butted Northerly upon Worcester line, Easterly by Mr Malakiah Hollowes ffarm and every way else by County land as may more fully appear by the Platt: And Also three acres of meadow & Swamp in Worcester aforesd laid out to the Mill Lott now in the possession of the abovesd Jones in Worcester butted and bounded Southerly upon the Tract of land abovementioned, everyway else by undivided land in Worcester as is signified in the Platt."

Deed witnessed by Simon Rice and Ephraim How; acknowledged Nov. 2, 1722, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, July 9, 1723, in Book 22, p. 284.

Elisha Rice, of Sudbury, yeoman, sold to Moses Lenard, of Worcester, yeoman, May 11, 1725, for a valuable sum of money, "A certain Tract or parcel of Land lying Situate and being in the northerly half part of Worcester aforesaid Containing forty five Acres be the Same more or be it less lying on the West Side of a hill called pine

Hill And is bounded as followeth Viz^t beginning at a white Oak Tree and a heap of Stones marked M thence running northwest Twenty Degrees west forty Six Rods and an half to a Stake and Stones marked M Then turning the Angle and Running north East Twenty Degrees North one hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones marked M from thence turning and Running South East Twenty Degrees East forty Six Rods and a half to a Stake and Stones marked M then Turning the Angle and running South West Twenty Degrees South one hundred and Sixty Rods to the White Oak Tree first above mentioned bounded every way by Common." "Together with all the Rights Members Priviledges Additions and after Divisions of Lands Meadows Swamps mines minerals and whatsoever Doth or hereafter may or ought to Rise accrue or be proportioned to me the Said Elisha Rice in the northerly half part of the Township of Worcester by virtue of a Three Ten Acre Lot formerly quartered and laid out to me the Said Elisha Rice in Worcester aforesaid."

Deed witnessed by James Rice and Moses Rice; acknowledged May 14, 1725, at Weston, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 9, 1725, in Book 24, p. 615.

Benjamin Barron, of Concord, Cordwainer, sold to Thomas Gleason, of Marlborough, Yeoman, Dec. 5, 1718, for a certain valuable sum of money, "All y^e Draughts and Division Lands whatsoever belonging or in any wise appertaining to a Certain House Lot in Worcester in the County aforesaid in the possession of Isaac Miller of Worcester w^{ch} S^d miller purchased of Benjamin Barron It being a Thirty acre Lott bounded northerly by another Lott of Sd Millers, and James Knap, Easterly upon y^e Comittees Land & Thomas Haggat Southerly upon Benjamin Flagg, Westerly upon millers other Lott."

“This is to be understood before Signing & Sealing, That Three acres of meadow already laid out to James Miller belonging to the Lott abovesd Is not to be understood as Comprehended in the p^rmisses above granted.”

Deed witnessed by John Miles, Woodis Lee and Timothy Minott; acknowledged before James Minott, justice of the peace, Dec. 5, 1718, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 27, 1718 [1719 ?], in Book 20, p. 188.

Lieut. Jonas Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Glesen, of Marlborough, yeoman, Dec. 3, 1718, for a valuable sum of money, “A Certain parcel of Land Containing by Estimation One Hundred Acres be y^e Same more or less Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester and on y^e Northerly Side of a Hill Called Arrarat Hill and Is bounded as followeth, Viz^t Begining at Stake & heap of Stones marked T G from thence Runing Northerly Two hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake and heap of Stones marked T G Thence Turning y^e Angle & runing Westerly Sixty Three Rod and a halfe to a Stake and heap of Stones markt T G Then Turning and runing Two Hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake & heap of Stones marked T G The line runing Southerly, and from thence Turning and ruñing Easterly to the Stake and heap of Stones first above mentioned, Also bounded Every way by Comon Land.”

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Marble, Jonathan Moore and Peter King; acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, Feb. 21, 1718-9, and recorded at Cambridge, March 10, 1718-9, in Book 20, p. 226.

Thomas Gleeson, of Worcester, sold to John Gray, of Worcester, Oct. 7, 1718, for three hundred pounds, “One House Lott Situate lying and being in Worcester in

County and Province aforesd Containing by Estimation Thirty Acres be the Same more or be it less Butted and bounded East by Land in possession of Benjamin fflagg, North by y^e Country Road, and Every way Else by undivided Land, * * * * and also all the Right of Meadow already laid out, with all after Divisions of Lands & Meadows which shall or may be laid out to or drawn by vertue of Said Lott wth all the appur^{es} priviledges & Commodities to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining.”

Deed signed by Thomas Gleson, with his mark and seal; witnessed by David Houper, William Blair and Hannah Baerns, with her mark; acknowledged November 17, 1718, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 21, 1718, in Book 20, p. 157.

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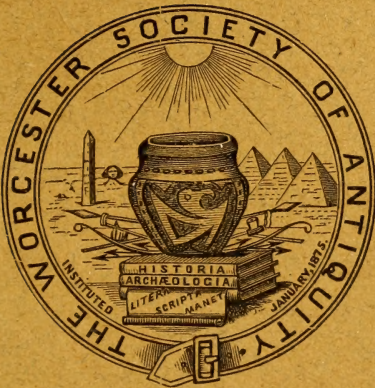
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PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-NINTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1908.

MET at the rooms of the Society this evening at 7.45 o'clock. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-Presidents, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Ellery B. Crane was chosen President pro tempore.

There were present Messrs. Crane, Davidson, Harlow, A. A. White, Miss Reed, Miss Moore and others.

The Librarian reported additions to the Library during the past month: fifty bound volumes and one paper.

A report of the Field-day trip by members of the Society to Plymouth, Mass., was presented by Mr. Walter Davidson, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and is as follows:—

ANNUAL FIELD-DAY AT PLYMOUTH.

BY WALTER DAVIDSON.

With the approach of the season for our Annual Field-day, our memory goes back to the time when there was no little enthusiasm expressed when the President called for action and a committee was appointed to investigate and report at the next regular meeting what were considered the most noted places of historic interest for us to visit. The members were mostly deeply interested in

this annual pilgrimage and their friends were many who were interested to go with us, and it was often a question whether we should be able to accommodate any other than the members of the Society. It was customary for a while to have a member read a short paper in addition to the regular paper at the June meeting *outlining* the historic events connected with the town to be visited, thus preparing the members historically for what was in store for them. We recall one occasion when a special meeting was held, especially for this purpose, a few days previous to the excursion, which nearly filled Salisbury Hall, at which there were many speakers, all enthusiastic to voice their sentiments in praise of the grand old Connecticut Valley town, Deerfield. All were interested in the story of the stirring events connected with the history of this town when human life was in jeopardy and captivity to be dreaded. The members and visitors, some of whom were natives of the town, vied with each other in extolling the beauties of scenery throughout the entire valley. Another interesting excursion was that to Lexington in 1888, when a large company went and was enthusiastically received and entertained at lunch by the ladies of the church over which Rev. Carleton A. Staples was settled as pastor. This venerable divine was the life of the occasion, and his historic address in the Town Hall enthused every member, and what we learned from him historically would require the searching of volumes, so much did he impart to us. In connection with this visit we recall the visit to Quincy in 1902.

Rev. Mr. Staples joined our party in Boston, and those who heard his address in the church of magnificent proportions, where lie interred the remains of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, will ever remember his interesting stories of the Adams family.

Another very enjoyable visit was that to Pomfret and Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1904, when every member spoke

with enthusiasm of the reception tendered him by the citizens of the towns.

The only unpleasant recollection we recall in connection with our many historic journeys is that connected with the contemplated trip to Concord in 1889. This section of country was visited by a heavy storm for two days previous to the appointed date, and on the morning of that day the storm was so furious no attempt was made to go. Had we gone as arranged, we should have been greeted, on our arrival, with clearing weather, followed by an almost cloudless sky for the remainder of the day. This experience was not without benefit to the committee, as it caused them to form a lasting agreement—never to postpone on account of the weather; a wise decision, as we have seldom been inconvenienced by *unpleasant* weather. Our records show that we have had thirty-one excursions, commencing with the visit to Oxford in 1879, and continuing without a break up to and including the recent second trip to Plymouth, with the exception of 1892, which was the year of our entrance into our new building. In June of that year, at the time of our outing, a collation, followed by a reception, was held in the new building, which was attended by members and their friends, and later in the evening the rooms were thronged with people who had attended a band-concert at Institute Park. Many other equally as interesting trips as those mentioned have been made, and shall we say—many more are to follow?

At the regular meeting of the Society, held May 5th, the committee was appointed to consider and recommend some suitable place for the Society to hold its Field-day. At the meeting in June, when the committee made its report, only fourteen persons were present and very little interest was manifested, a striking contrast to those held for the same purpose on the above mentioned like occasions. *Why this apathy?* Is it caused by the depressed

financial condition of the country? We dislike to think it is owing to the passing of the enthusiastic antiquarian, or the want of a Staples to enthuse us with his oratory at these historic shrines. You may say it is owing to the advent of the trolley lines that are extending more and more into the villages and hill towns of old New England. Another cause is worthy of consideration. Have we visited every historic spot within a day's journey of Worcester and, like Alexander, are weeping for more historic worlds to conquer? We recall the following places mentioned but never visited, viz.: Ipswich, Danvers, Newbury, Amesbury, Sudbury and the Wayside Inn, Franklin, Springfield, Hadley, Medford, Provincetown, all in Massachusetts; Concord and Portsmouth, N. H., the latter especially rich in historic associations; Lebanon, Windsor and Hartford, Conn.; and we might continue to the mouth of the Connecticut River, where are two historic old towns, Lyme and Saybrook, both but a few miles from New London.

Saybrook was the place of meeting of the post riders of colonial days. By government documents we are informed that Ebenezer Hurd, a post rider, closed in 1775 a service of 48 years, riding once a fortnight between New York to Saybrook and back, 274 miles, making the distance covered by him twelve and one-half times around the world. It has been stated in our meetings that a post rider entered Worcester at mid-day, April 19, 1775, *warning* the people of the march of the Regulars on Lexington and Concord. His name was forgotten, but his mission was of as much importance as was that of the one Longfellow has immortalized in verse.

In the government records it is stated that about 9 o'clock in the morning of April 19, 1775, the Watertown Committee started Israel Bissell to convey the news of the march on Lexington and Concord, through the country. At noon he entered Worcester shouting: "To arms,

to arms, the war has begun!" He had ridden 36 miles, and his white horse, bloody with spurring, fell exhausted and died as he reached the church door. Immediately another was procured, the dispatch was endorsed, and Israel Bissell was off again due south for Brooklyn, Conn., 38 miles more. This place, for some reason, he did not reach until 11 o'clock the next morning. (He might have been instructed to notify General Putnam, thereby causing him to leave his plow and hasten to his country's aid.)

Norwich, 20 miles more, was reached at 4 o'clock p.m.; New London, 13 miles more, at 7 o'clock. The British had stopped the riders on the Providence route, and Bissell was compelled to ride 20 miles more to Saybrook to meet the New York riders. At 4 a.m. of Friday he was there. From Saybrook to New York it is 137 miles. A new rider now mounts and New York is reached at 12 o'clock Sunday, and at 4 o'clock the dispatch was forwarded to Philadelphia. This dispatch is now preserved in the Historical Rooms in Philadelphia. Katharine M. Abbott, author of "Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border," says "it would be a fitting close to the 48 years' service as post rider of Ebenezer Hurd, which took place about this time, if this could have been the crowning feat in his long service," but of this, history is silent.

But to our story of the trip to Plymouth. June 20th dawned bright and beautiful, thus proving the assertion of the members of the committee that we were to have pleasant weather. The indications for two days were favorable to our predictions, however, but a very few people were willing to procure their tickets before the day of our journey. This was another hindrance to the work of the committee, as it is quite essential for them to know, with a certain degree of accuracy, how many to provide for. Our Society visited historic Plymouth, June 18, 1898, and some have questioned the advisability of a

second trip so soon, but Plymouth is ever interesting, and who of us is there that, after visiting a historic town, a beautiful landscape or a Niagara, is not doubly anxious to pay it a second visit? Can any one, then, blame us for desiring another visit to this hallowed spot? The story of the first trip, written by our master hand, Mr. George Maynard, cannot be equaled by the writer of this sketch; therefore, if you wish a glowing account of what is to be seen and extolled in Plymouth, we refer you to his story as recorded in the Proceedings of 1898.

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements and conduct the party was as follows: F. E. Williamson, E. B. Crane, W. Davidson, C. H. Burleigh and George Maynard. Our party left Union Station at 6.47 a.m., Saturday, June 20, 1908, in a special car, and too much praise cannot be given to the two railroad corporations over whose roads we passed. Our treatment was never better in this respect, and the member of the committee who attended to the transportation is deserving of our thanks for doing his work so thoroughly, as we were provided with a special car on both roads, both going to Plymouth and the return to Worcester.

The following persons constituted the party: Maj. Wm. T. Harlow, Duane B. Williams, Miss Alice H. Foster, Miss Florence M. Foster, A. C. Munroe, Miss Mary E. Grover, Miss Mary A. Smith, Chas. H. Burleigh, H. V. Pettibone, Mrs. Charles Baker, Miss Carlana Manly, F. E. Williamson, Mrs. F. E. Williamson, Miss Anna M. Moore, Mrs. M. C. Hall, Miss Helen G. Turner, Wm. I. Waite, Mrs. Wm. I. Waite, C. K. Reed, Mrs. C. K. Reed, Miss Mona Reed, C. W. Gassett, Mrs. C. W. Gassett, H. G. Hadley, Mrs. H. G. Hadley, Earle Hadley, Geo. C. Rice, H. H. Kingsbury of Leicester, Hon. E. B. Crane, Walter Davidson.

After a ride of but a little over an hour, we reached Boston and were soon transferred to the Plymouth train.

At 8.43 we started for the point of destination, which was reached at 10.15. Our party was not so large as we had reason to expect, and when contrasted with the 101 that made up the party of 1898, we were inclined to be disappointed, but for sight-seeing and opportunities to listen to the stories of the guides, in addition to the greater facility with which we could roam among the historic places, we concluded the number was about right.

We were immediately conducted to Pilgrim Hall, where the interesting collection of relics was inspected until the hour for dinner. Many relics taken from the old buildings in England, where the Pilgrims formerly resided, were inspected with much curiosity and recalled to mind the interesting paper read before the Society by Miss Hildreth, in which she described her visit to Scrooby. Days might be spent profitably in this hall had we the time to give for such a purpose, but we are all history-makers to a certain extent, and cannot stop in this busy life to become acquainted with but a little that is of great interest to all.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the members assembled at the Samoset House and were ushered into a private dining-room, but a trifle too large to accommodate our party, and where an excellent dinner had been provided, to which all did ample justice. After dinner we were conducted by Mr. Benson (from Mr. A. S. Burbank's Pilgrim Bookstore) to the *National Monument to the Forefathers*, which occupies a commanding site, and so awe-inspiring is it that one, seemingly transfixed, is loth to leave the sight of its grandeur. The march was then taken up to Burial Hill, where lies the dust of so many of the Pilgrims. As we approach this eminence and behold the monuments erected to the memory of so many that braved the storms and hardships of those first years of their existence here, we should consider it one of the greatest honors to be descended from these people who

builded better than they knew. Here we were taken in hand by an official guide licensed by the town authorities, and were convinced of our good fortune in being able to listen to the history of events associated with this locality as related by this man, who prides himself in this labor of love. The Doctor Lebarron headstone attracted our attention, and after reading the inscription, our guide informed us that the age, recorded as 36 years, was incorrect. The story in connection therewith was that the doctor went on a voyage to the islands in the vicinity of Barbados, and was not heard from for years. Accordingly his wife, supposing him to have been lost at sea, erected this headstone, but fate had decreed otherwise and the doctor returned, took up the stone, stored it in his office, where it remained until his death, when his widow replaced it, but the inscription remains as first chiseled. Which may be accounted for from the fact that the stones were brought from England, with inscriptions complete, therefore changes in dates were difficult to make.

Descending from Burial Hill the two churches were visited, but little did we trouble our minds with the controversies that visited so many of our church organizations a hundred years ago and set brother against brother and caused so many heart-aches. The Pilgrim Spring was next visited, and we trust no pilgrim ever enjoyed a drink from this fountain more than we did, as this was said to have been the warmest day of the year at Plymouth and the intense heat of the sun had little mercy for over-zealous sight-seers. Passing down Leyden Street, the site of the first house erected in Plymouth was noticed, and farther along we came to Coles Hill, where those of the Mayflower's passengers who died the first winter were buried. This hill, we are told, was at one time covered with "old shacks" of buildings, but through the generosity of Joseph Henry Stickney, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, these were removed, and

the hill presents an unbroken field of green, save two estates, one occupied by the blacksmith, the other the site of the Old Curiosity Shop. The latter is kept by Winslow Brewster Standish, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish. Can anyone deny him the right to occupy this prominent site? We think not. And the blacksmith, can we object to his occupying a place on this hill, after having read Longfellow's poem, "The Village Blacksmith"? We must let him remain also. We now descend to the canopy-covered rock, which has long been almost an object of worship—the famous Plymouth Rock—which our mothers have told us of, even from infancy; this, then, is the Mecca of every pilgrim of modern times, and every member considered it a duty to stand upon it, or press their hands on it, thus expressing their pleasure for a chance to pay homage to this relic of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We are told that in the days of doubting as to the authenticity of this being the rock upon which they landed, an old man 98 years old came to the town and was carried in a chair to this spot, and, pointing to the rock, assured them it was the veritable rock on which the Pilgrims landed, he having been told the story by members of the Mayflower party. Major Harlow, the grand old man of our party, told an interesting story of his visit to this rock over 70 years ago. Accompanied by his father they made inquiries as to the location and were directed to its site, but could not find it. They then retraced their steps and made further inquiries; their informant then brought out a broom, and brushing away the sand disclosed the object of their search. How striking and commendable is the contrast of this generation with that of 75 years ago in its people's veneration for the places and articles of historic interest!

The next object of interest was the A. S. Burbank Pilgrim Bookstore, where an hour or more was spent,

and where we could reciprocate for the many favors bestowed upon our party by the proprietor. We then returned to the hotel and enjoyed the enchanting view from its broad piazza for an hour.

At 5.56 o'clock we entered the train for the journey homeward. With the beauties of the Plymouth landscape receding from view as we sped swiftly toward Boston, we could not help reflecting upon the changes time has wrought upon these beautiful shores, and with what admiration the Pilgrims would look upon the transformation that has taken place since that bleak December of 1620. On our arrival at Boston our party, with few exceptions, took the 7.35 train for Worcester, which was reached in safety, more than pleased with the pleasures derived from our outing, and those of us that were in the party of 1898 were enabled to say—we saw and heard much more than on that occasion.

For the committee,

WALTER DAVIDSON.

Mr. Crane stated that for twenty-nine years members, under the auspices of the Society, had been making annual pilgrimages, visiting in the course twenty-seven different cities and towns, the average attendance being about sixty persons on each occasion. Much pleasure as well as profit had resulted from these outings. Historical societies had been organized in several instances as a result of those visits.

Major Harlow made extended remarks in explaining the part his ancestors took in the settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTIETH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

THE regular meeting was held at the Society's rooms, No. 39 Salisbury Street, President M. A. Maynard presiding, he having just returned from his European trip.

Others present: Messrs. Brannon, Burleigh, Belisle, Bolland, Baldwin, Crane, Davidson, Ely, Forehand, James Green, A. K. Gould, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Muzzy, Saxe, W. C. Smith, M. M. Taylor, Williamson, D. B. Williams, A. A. White, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Brannon, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Manly, Miss May, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Rugg, Mrs. Saxe and others.

The Librarian reported additions as follows: two hundred eighteen bound volumes, six hundred twenty-six pamphlets, a number of miscellaneous papers and ten articles for the Museum.

Special attention was called to the donations from G. Stuart Dickinson and the twenty-four volumes from Mrs. S. E. Stewart; an oil painting from Mrs. C. L. Short; also a spacious book-case, sufficiently large to accommodate the Downes collection.

William T. Forbes, Esq., was then introduced and favored his audience with a very instructive and interesting talk on the "Revolution in the Ottoman Empire." Judge Forbes having for a number of years been a resi-

dent in Turkey, was well prepared to handle the subject in an intelligent manner. He reviewed briefly the early history of the Mohammedan religion, the rise of the prophet, the forms of worship, the increase of Mohammedans, particularly in India, where there are more than in Turkey; gave an account of the doings of the Sultan, his way of getting rid of undesirable subjects, the harem, the heirs to the crown, etc.

In conclusion, the speaker told of the adoption of the constitution and the manner in which the Young Turks secretly planned their work, with headquarters in Paris. He also described an interesting incident when on a recent visit to Turkey, his party, consisting of himself, family, and a few friends, enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the late Sultan and his suite pass through the main avenue to attend worship. And how each member stationed himself at the allotted point to see the dignitaries; and how they were watched closely by sentries or spies for the purpose of detecting any act of hostility or the display of wearing apparel not in accord with the dignity of the occasion; even every motion of the body was scrutinized.

At the close of the address many questions were put to the speaker drawing out further information regarding that quaint government, a relic of the dark ages.

On motion made by Mr. Burleigh a vote of thanks was extended Judge Forbes for his interesting and instructive address.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-FIRST MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

REGULAR meeting of the Society was held at the rooms on Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair. Others present: Messrs. Crane, Davidson, Eaton, Forehand, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Williamson, Woodward, Miss Grover, Miss Manly, Miss Smith, Miss Sawyer, John C. Crane, Mrs. Richard Crane and Miss Crane.

The Librarian reported additions as follows: sixty-seven bound volumes, thirty-six pamphlets and seven articles for the Museum.

In closing his report the Librarian moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. William E. Rice, and through him to Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, for the valuable book-case presented this Society, and it received a unanimous vote.

The Treasurer, Mr. Frank E. Williamson, stated that a check for one thousand dollars from the estate of the late O. B. Hadwen had been received and entered on the books to the credit of the O. B. Hadwen Fund.

The following paper was then read:—

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM.

BY MR. JOHN C. CRANE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Our meeting coming so soon after the anniversary of the Battle of Ball's Bluff, and almost under the shadow of

the statue of the jurist-hero, Charles Devens, who took such a prominent part in that early struggle, I have chosen as the title to my paper this evening, "Champions of Freedom."

One, though born under the demoralizing rule of human slavery, saw with true vision that the time would come when the system must go down. He saw its days were numbered. To prevent its further encroachment upon free territory, he became the author of the Missouri Compromise, restricting forever the slave power to states south of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, north latitude.

Having in view the welfare of the black race, he became identified with the American Colonization Society and was its first President. Seeking in a measure to atone for the wrongs done to the down-trodden race, he made provision for the emancipation of his own slaves, longing for the hour when his country should be free indeed. Remarkable in one reared under the degrading influence of American slavery, such a man was Henry Clay of Kentucky.

Behold a Boston editor, once a cabinet-maker's apprentice, wielding the pen which time showed to be as mighty as the sword. See him with a rope around his neck, dragged through the streets, severely beaten, lodged in jail, and for what? For using that pen in the interest of Freedom. Persecuted on all sides, yet true to the great purpose he had in view, the good of his fellow-men; the authorities of Boston being often appealed to to suppress his paper, organizing the American Anti-Slavery Society, which did much for the liberation of the black man.

For thirty-five years he labored with his pen and voice to advance the cause of human freedom, arousing throughout the land a sentiment against the traffic in slaves. Mighty among those who led the advance-guard

of freedom, who lived to see the triumph of right written high upon the roll of those who loved their fellow-men, stands a champion's name, William Lloyd Garrison.

Useful among those who labored in the cause of freedom, a poet had his part. In 1836 the "Voices of Freedom" sung by him did a mighty work. They stirred to the depths the hearts of all true men. Panorama-like they unrolled a nation's wrong. They lit a spark in many hearts that grew to brighter flame. Their pathetic tones went whispering on. The god of Freedom smiled and fanned the flame anew. From lip to lip the songs did go that told of cruel wrong. Injustice hid its head in shame and Freedom gained a point. The poet lived to see the work he urged well done before he passed beyond.

To-day his sweet songs stir the hearts of men in every clime. He wears the heavenly garb, but the flame of song he lit still lives to tune the lyre. The black man much doth owe to the poet, Quaker-born, Whittier.

A howling mob, a surging mass of angry men, with clubs and stones in hand are seeking the life of one man. Some of the advance guard of freedom have closed around a carriage in Washington Street, in Boston. Within sits a pale man with firm-set teeth. And who is he? A champion of freedom.

The old Hall of Music but an hour before had rung with the silver tones of his voice. Its notes had often before in Faneuil Hall stirred the echoes beneath the old roof where John Hancock, John Adams and Paul Revere had gathered to stir the hearts of men. That voice in clear and ringing tones had condemned the traffic in human flesh. A plea for personal liberty had been made. The spirit of freedom in him sought to kindle a flame in those around. It struck a spark, now here, now there, but the bands slavery had bound were not easily rent asunder. The old Music Hall rocked beneath the tread

of angry men. At last the silver notes are still, the voice for freedom is hushed. The champion is at bay. The servile tools of slavery are upon him, but yet he goes not down. There's work for him to do. Three millions of human slaves in his own land are bought and sold. A stain is on the flag. Its stars are dim, its stripes do tell of cruel wrong.

Driven from his speaking ground, he's hurried towards his home. The frenzied mob is at his heels and boasting not, yet proud I am to say I offered the resistance of one to stay the hand of Death. At last the mob is put to flight; the champion is safely home. A victory is scored for freedom. He they sought to slay lived to walk those streets in peace.

Again his voice rang clear in Faneuil Hall. Again its echoes stirred. No mob is there, but plaudits cheered the champion on, and Phillips lived to see the stars upon the flag grow bright, whose stripes were freed from wrong.

A great metropolitan daily, in times past, advocated in vigorous style the abolition of human slavery. The power behind the pen that controlled the editorial columns was vested in a man rough and uncouth in appearance. But notwithstanding this, telling blows were given for freedom—vigorous the language, keen the satire and cutting the sarcasm that flowed from his pen. The enemies of human rights were dismayed. A price was set upon the devoted editor's head. The sheet was prohibited south of Mason and Dixon's line. But still on he wrote—scratch, scratch, went his pen. Far into the night a light gleamed from the miserable sanctum in which the unkempt philosopher worked. Often the gray morning dawned ere he ceased from his labors. Mighty as a power to create public sentiment against the slave-power was what he wrote. Who can measure all its worth? And though his life was clouded at its close by ambition's futile hopes,

history bears the name of one hard-worked in freedom's cause, and that was Horace Greeley.

In the hands of a noble woman the pen proved a mighty weapon in the cause of human rights. Of an illustrious family, she early showed a taste for things literary. At the time the immortal Whittier was sounding through the press his songs of freedom, she was instilling in the minds of American youth that which should fit them to become true men and women.

In 1851 she was a contributor to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, and in it began the never-to-be-forgotten work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mighty as a factor it proved to be in preparing the American people to realize the wrong done the black man.

Later came from her pen, "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," also powerful in exhibiting in a true light the evils of American slavery. The accursed system has gone down for all time, and associated forever with those who caused its downfall is the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

History has recorded the name of one born in the valley of the Blackstone, whose efforts in the cause of freedom bore fruit a hundred-fold. I knew him in manhood's prime, and saw him enter the arena in the contest for human rights. With an eagle eye, he saw the victory yet to come, and from his vantage ground in the hall of Congress hurled his scathing anathemas against the slave power, that would plant on free soil the "peculiar institution" cursed by God and despised by all true men.

His work for a down-trodden race was well done. History, often tardy in justice towards her heroes, has not as yet given him his rightful place, but when that time does come (as it surely will), there among those who labored for oppressed humanity *will* shine no name more brightly than that of Eli Thayer.

Kansas in recognition of his services has wrought from the marble block his features to grace her Capitol and to be forever to her youth an inspiration for noble deeds.

On the Park Street corner of our Common, facing our Main Street, not far from where Isaiah Thomas read the Declaration of American Independence, Worcester should erect a statue of heroic size in his honor (fit companion for his co-laborer in the work, George F. Hoar), and well might be inscribed on it: "His act, which gave to Kansas the free state men of Massachusetts, was a mighty factor in sounding the death-knell of human slavery on American soil."

One standing in the Senate of the United States lifted his voice against the law that made a hunting-ground of free states, defying the slave power, making the declaration that freedom was national, slavery sectional; for two whole days' fighting with all the power of his mighty eloquence the crime against Kansas; a champion of freedom bidding defiance to the traffickers in human flesh, using the great powers God had given, the matchless eloquence and all that was within him to stay the tide of wrong; seeking to carry out the great principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created free and equal; uttering the great truth that in the sight of God all men are free—but, alas! falling before the murderous blow dealt by a tool of the slave power, which ultimately resulted in his death; rallying for a short time to urge upon Lincoln the duty of emancipating the slaves and living to see the deed accomplished; to see the curse of slavery removed from the land; at last to behold the work complete, and then he passed away—the champion's work was done. Such a man was Charles Sumner.

Engaged in the cause of emancipation from 1836 until the great conflict with slavery closed his labors, was found another earnest advocate of freedom.

Rising from almost obscurity to the high office of Vice-president of this great country, his voice was ever heard in favor of human rights. Shoulder to shoulder with those who struggled manfully against the aggressions of the slave power, he labored on. Unpopular as was the cause in which he was engaged, he felt the time must soon come when the giant fabric reared on human wrong would go down. With clearness of vision he saw the great system tottering on its foundation. His foresight saw this great empire without a slave to tread her soil.

With this result in view, he gave his manhood to the work, and lived to see the great end he had in view reached at last. Such a champion was Henry Wilson.

Within a nation's council-hall a voice was raised for equal rights. A plea for liberty was made. Testimony was given of a belief in the word of God. A noble man standing there uttered warning words to the slave power to desist from their attempts to encroach upon territory then free, warning them that as sure as there was a God in Heaven, the stain would be wiped away. That if they would not take measures to do away with the great evil of slavery, God in his wrath would wipe the blot away in blood. Prophetic words—how soon to be realized!

His words were unheeded, the tide of evil rolled on, the judgment of a wise and God-fearing man was disregarded, but ever arrayed on freedom's side he still fought on, ever true. Among the boldest of the bold spirits to dare the slave power's wrath was Benjamin F. Wade.

From humble circumstances in life came one who, by his manly course, rose to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Freedom and justice were dear to him. Early identifying himself with the anti-slavery cause, he bore a noble part, lifting his voice against the fugitive slave law, suc-

cessfully resisting the schemes of those who would spread the curse of slavery over free territory.

Ever a true champion was Salmon P. Chase.

Descended from one of the Mayflower emigrants, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1800, another champion of freedom. Hating slavery, he went to Kansas in 1854, engaging in many of the border-ruffian contests then going on to make Kansas a slave state. There his son was killed, himself being wounded.

Having done what he could to make that commonwealth a free state, he returned to the North with more bitter hatred of the slave power. For some time he traveled through the free states, speaking against the baleful system and the crime against humanity, arousing to a high pitch a sentiment against it. He conceived in his own mind a plan to capture Harper's Ferry, the United States Arsenal, and liberate the slaves around—to begin the war for freedom. With seventeen white and five black men, he succeeded in taking the place, the arsenal with from one to two hundred thousand stand of arms, and entrenching himself and his little army within the town. The news spread like wild-fire. Old Virginia was aroused, the chivalry flew to arms; Old Ossawatimie and his band were hedged about; Brown resisted until his tall form was covered with wounds. He was within the grasp of that power he hated with an undying hate.

Brown was tried for treason and executed in 1859. However much we may differ with him as to his method of abolishing slavery, no one can doubt his love for freedom. His bitterest enemies cannot but say he labored with firm purpose and heroic efforts to achieve the end he had in view. Old John Brown was a martyr to the cause he espoused. His action was no doubt instrumental in hastening on the great conflict with slavery. Opinions differ as to the methods employed by him, but the great struggle was to come, and God alone knows how far he

was used as an instrument to bring the desired end about. His firm purpose at the beginning, his heroic bearing under great physical suffering, is known and admired by all men, and in the language of immortal song: "His soul is marching on."

In lasting remembrance is held the name of one who for forty years was engaged in the service of his country, filling many high places in his native state, in the councils of the nation and also in foreign lands.

One of the earliest to espouse the anti-slavery cause, by all peaceful means, he sought to do away with the giant evil. But when the shock of battle came, true to the land which gave him birth, his sword was drawn in her defense, ready to die if need be that the land bought with blood and treasure might endure, that its great mission might be fulfilled and show to the world that a free people are capable of self-government. While time lasts, the stirring words of John A. Dix will, ringing, sound:

"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Towering high among the champions of human freedom was one lowly born, destitute of the means to secure as complete education as he wished, being forced to content himself with that at his command. He evidently used such means to good advantage, filling his mind with useful information which became invaluable to him in the station which he afterwards filled. He was truly a self-made man. Having great natural abilities combined with earnest purposes in life, he rose from one position to another, until he reached the highest office in the gift of the American people. In every place showing an honest purpose to do what was required of him in the best possible manner, we find him presiding over the executive government of our country when the final contest with slavery began.

Well do I remember when the news came that the flag was fired upon at Sumter; how like an electric shock it thrilled the hearts of all. The question was asked: "Is Lincoln the man for the hour?" In regard to some states that had (as they thought) seceded, he had said in his inaugural address on March 4, 1861: "I consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states."

His wife's connections were from the South. "Would he remain true to the advanced sentiment of the North upon the question of slavery?" If worse came to worst, would he push slavery to the wall? Surely he was the right man in the right place, guided by a sense of justice and right, for he was a firm believer in the word of God. For as he said to a committee of colored men who presented a copy of the Bible: "It is the best gift which God has given to man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for that book we should not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it."

When the question of the emancipation of the slaves as a means to end the war came before him, he hesitated. Before affixing his signature to the proclamation, he calmly thought of the consequences to the southern white race. He thought of the black race long down-trodden with oppression, whose wrongs cried aloud to God for vengeance. He thought of wives and husbands torn asunder, of little children wrenched from their mothers' embrace. He thought of a free North looking to him as a champion of freedom. He saw millions of his own countrymen and lovers of liberty throughout the world waiting for the stroke of pen. Then with his great heart swelling within as he realized the importance of the trust reposed in him, he wrote the name that ever after would be immortal,

that gave to millions of human slaves the blessings of freedom.

Well do I remember the anxiety and suspense of that hour. Being in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the day the proclamation was signed, there were gathered many representative colored men and women, among whom was Frederick Douglass, and many white men and women. Among the colored people the question was often put from one to the other: Will he sign it? At times they almost gave up in despair. Again the black faces would light up with a gleam of hope. At last a messenger entered the hall. Walking straight to Frederick Douglass, who stood upon the platform, he whispered something in his ear. A ray of joy lit the countenance of Douglass for a moment; then realizing the news in all its fulness of hope, he jumped high above the stage and exclaimed, "Thank God, we're free!" while the old Temple rang with deafening cheers as the glad news burst with full force upon them.

Whatever we may think of the political career of one once well known throughout the land; however much we may have differed with him as to certain methods in some affairs of state, yet the history of his administration of affairs at New Orleans, during the war of the Rebellion, the excellent judgment displayed by him in the restoration of law and order in that city, won for him the commendation of all true men. With quick perception he saw the opportunity to cut the Gordian knot that bound the great problem as to property in slaves, and he quickly decided they were contraband of war. He saw in this action the golden opportunity to strike a telling blow at the very vitals of the slave power. He saw with keen vision the time had come for heroic measures to be applied. The universal testimony of the press of the North and the great body of her people was that Benjamin F. Butler did good work for the cause of freedom.

Two noble women of Massachusetts, in those stirring days of war, proved angels of mercy, and history's page teems with the record of their labor of love. While time shall last, the names of Clara Barton and Mary A. Livermore will not be forgotten.

Far up on the high land that overlooks the Hudson River sleeps a hero of two wars—just outside of the strife and turmoil of the nation's great metropolis, after life's fitful fever he sleeps well. His sword is sheathed forever. The great pageant that wound slowly to Riverside is gone. The cannon's echoes are still; a nation's homage is paid. The tribute of friend and foe is found on history's page.

Rome, the Eternal City, gave to her own Cæsar no more fitting tribute than North and South has given to him who said, "Let us have peace." The din of battle, the clash of arms, the roar of cannon he'll hear no more. The blood-stained fields, with scenes of death, deserted are.

The glittering swords by brothers crossed are sheathed for aye. Citizen, soldier, statesman, noble in all the relations of a citizen. Among the greatest of those who have perilled life on the battle-field, and wise among the statesmen of his time, he ever lives in the hearts of a grateful people. Ranking with Washington, Bonaparte, and the greatest generals of all time, he yet loved peace. Magnanimous in the hour of victory, he sought the welfare of those he conquered.

He labored with earnest efforts to bring on the glad hour when all sectional hate should pass away. When this great stronghold of freedom should be bound together by bands of love, running north, east, south and west, such a champion was Grant, who died at Mount McGregor.

And is this all? Were there no other champions of freedom? Is the list complete? Let us turn back the

wheels of a few short years. 'Tis April, '61. The air is rife with the omens of a coming conflict. The stirring drum doth beat; the bugle is calling to arms; the slave power is at the nation's throat. The contest long feared is at hand. Upspringing from ten thousand homes the champions come. From the rocky coast of Maine roll her gallant sons. On from the land of Stark tramp Green Mountain boys, and from the home of Roger Williams come the Island men.

New Hampshire and Connecticut are ready for the fray. The Middle States and boundless West whole legions of them send. The land of gold doth freely give the bravest of her brave. The old Bay State, where Adams lived, where Hancock toiled, is up in wild alarm. From every city, hamlet, town, come youth and manhood's prime. With fife and drum they tramping come. Camp Scott and Wool ere long show stirring scenes. There Worcester County boys are eager for the strife.

In the yard of the Old South Church in Boston, on whose walls are writ: "The Sword of the Lord and Gideon," the heroes sign the roll. At Haymarket Square and Union Street the Boston boys fall in. At Worcester, where sleeps Timothy Bigelow, the ground shakes with the tread of armed men, the sons of Worcester County are leaving the plow and workshop, the country's life's in danger.

Later in the struggle there comes riding up Washington Street, in Boston, with drawn sword Fletcher Webster, son of the God-like Daniel. "A thousand men," he says, "for freedom." A thousand freemen answer. A thousand champions at a time roll on for the scene of conflict. Fathers, husbands, sons, how few to come again!

Soon the great battles for the nation's life follow thick and fast. The death roll is fast filling up; Big Bethel and the fearful disaster at Bull Run are over. At Wilson's

Creek the brave Lyon has met a hero's death. Ball's Bluff has thinned our ranks of friends.

The war record of the year '62 tells of Pea Ridge, Newbern, South Mountain and Winchester, the scene of many conflicts, and where later the battle raged and Sheridan twenty miles away, and of his famous ride that gave to us the victory. On goes the great contest; up and down the Shenandoah Valley rides Stonewall Jackson and the rebel Ewell. The gallant Fremont dares the rebel hosts.

The record tells of Williamsburg and "Little Mack," Seven Pines, the victory at Fair Oaks not followed up; of McClellan's triumph at Malvern Hill, though still he kept retreating; of Cedar Mountain, where Pope and Jackson fought in bloody strife; of Manassas, that spread a gloom over Northern homes; of Chantilly, where the blue and gray with desperate valor strove, where the brave Kearney and Stevens laid down their swords forever; of the fierce struggle at Shiloh, 'twixt Grant and Johnston, where many thousands found a bloody grave; of Beauregard retreating before Grant and freedom's sons; of the two days' struggle between Lee and McClellan at Antietam; of the armistice asked for and granted to the Confederates to bury their dead; of 12,000 of our noble champions who went down before the storm of death; of the two days' contest at Corinth between the forces of Halleck and Beauregard; of Fredericksburg, where the wave of death came surging on, where strong manhood and youth lay down in bloody heaps; of our own Twenty-first falling like grass before the reaper's scythe; of the brave Plunkett, clasping with bloody stumps the flag he loved so well. The horrors of that fearful time yet living heroes tell. On sweeps the storm of death, again and again the champions strike the day to win. But on flows the tide, by hundreds, by thousands the champions fall. Disaster has come upon the Union arms, but still the spirit of freedom is not quenched. The spirit

of liberty handed down by the men of '76 yet lives in Northern hearts. The fiat has gone forth—the Stars and Stripes must be upheld though the land be drenched in blood. It tells of Stone River, of Fort Pillow and hundreds of other engagements by land and sea.

Coming with the year '63 is the desperate battle of Chancellorsville, one of the longest contests throughout the struggle for freedom. Engaged in this great battle were Hooker, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Howard, Slocum, Meade, Birney and Pleasanton. Against them were pitted Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the flower of Southern homes. The angel of death is hovering over the bloody conflict, the reaper is gathering in. The champions are falling before the storm of battle. A wail of agony goes up throughout the land, 30,000 from North and South have fallen on the bloody field. The record shows Vicksburg surrendered with its 30,000 prisoners and 70,000 stand of arms; of Grant, who moved on their works immediately, with the result just told. It tells of the terrible struggle on the free soil of Gettysburg for the nation's life; of the anxiety, the hopes and fears displayed throughout the land; of the gallant Meade and of his gallant men fighting with all the energy of desperation.

The slave power is on free soil striking for the nation's heart. For three long days the contest rages, the storm of shot and shell goes on; the lines of gallant men show bloody gaps; the heaps of dead lie thick; the champions of freedom lie down to die in the thickest of the fray. War in all its horrors is depicted on the bloody field. The sweeping charge of cavalry is met by glittering steel. The lines of men go down before the iron hail, but still the ranks fill up.

At last the storm is o'er, the cannon's noise is still and dying groans are hushed. Calm is the battle-field, the forces of freedom have triumphed o'er the foe, but

freedom's soil drinks deep of Northern and of Southern blood. The brave Lee retreats with gaping ranks, that tell of fearful loss. All this is followed by the record of Port Hudson, the boys of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, of Lookout Mountain, and the battle above the clouds; the defeat of Braxton Bragg, and the triumph of Northern arms; of the desperate fight at Chattanooga.

The year '64 tells of the terrible struggle at the Battle of the Wilderness, of the thousands of the Union's brave defenders who there gave up their lives; of the fierce fight that raged around; of the hundreds who perished by flame within the woods; of Cold Harbor and its struggle, long-lasting, and its loss of 13,000 to our army. Then come Petersburg, Five Forks, and then the on-to-Richmond. The total engagements fought by the land forces were 2208, and 50 by the naval branch, making a grand total of 2258 engagements fought by the hosts of freedom. The record of this war for liberty tells of Sherman's grand march to the sea, that divided the enemies of human rights; of the many fierce contests on the sea by brave sailors fighting like true champions for the flag of freedom; of the many thousands who manned our forts, who guarded camps, who though removed from actual conflict, yet nobly went where duty called. Immured in dungeons deep and dark, at Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, lay our gallant sons. At Andersonville, at Florence, the hollow-eyed champions watched and waited for the tramp, tramp, tramp of their brothers' feet. The death-line was marked for them. The weary days and sleepless nights no succor brought. The gaunt figure of Death stalking midst filth and starvation claimed the poor victims. The horrors of this living death no pen can describe. At last the tramp of feet are heard, the foul hells are opened. The misery, the want, lie bare unto the light of day. The starving champions of freedom hear once more a friendly voice and for the flag of freedom give a feeble cheer.

Well do I remember the night the rebels set fire to New York City. Being in the parlor of Engine House 49, I heard the tolling of the alarm bell and ran with the engine to the scene. The news soon spreads that the rebel incendiaries have fired the great metropolis at the Astor House, Barnum's Museum, and other places. Soon the flames are subdued, but 'tis a watchful night throughout the great city. The slave power is driven to the torch, assassination and the spread of pestilence. In homes of mourning throughout the North and West, pale wives and mothers live waiting for the ending of the fray. Some of their loved ones have passed the river over. Others yet fight for the nation's life. When shall they see the coming of the dawn of better days?

But the closing scenes of Petersburg and Five Forks herald the coming peace. The on-to-Richmond has come. The brave Lee has sheathed his sword forever. The silent man of Galena looks o'er a conquered foe. The champions of freedom have won the day. This great empire is free indeed. Upon her soil there treads no slave. At Arlington, at Gettysburg, at Wilderness and on a thousand fields the sheeted and unsheeted lie still. Old Ocean rolls o'er whitened bones, but in the calm or in the storm brave sailors sleep, who fought for freedom, well.

On motion of Mr. Forehand a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Crane for his valuable paper.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-SECOND MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1908.

THIS being the stated Annual Meeting for the election of officers and such other business as shall come before the Society, it was held at the rooms, No. 39 Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair.

Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Baldwin, Boland, Coffin, Crane, Davidson, Ely, Eaton, Forehand, Harlow, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, George M. Rice, Williamson, Wheeler, Miss Moore, Miss Cogswell, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Reed, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson and others.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month: six bound volumes, twenty-seven pamphlets and three articles for the Museum.

The Standing Committee on Nomination presented the name of Charles A. Flagg for honorary membership, and he was duly elected.

Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell was introduced and presented the following paper:—

ROMAN HOMES AND COSTUMES.

BY MARY LOUISA TRUMBULL COGSWELL.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUITY:

I appear before you to-night as a makeshift—to take, not to fill, Mr. Chase's place. It was an alternative between this or nothing; half a loaf or none at all.

This paper on Roman homes was written some years ago for the Pallas Club of Boston. It makes no pretense to originality, being merely a compilation. Nor is it exactly in line with your usual work; yet it may plead as excuse your own name—the Society of Antiquity. Antique though my subject may be, it still reaches not so far back as the pyramid upon your seal.

The student of antiquity has an extraordinary advantage in his investigation of Roman life through the excavations at Pompeii begun in 1748 and still in progress; while more recently Herculaneum has disclosed its treasures. This advantage is almost wholly lacking in the case of other nations. Few specimens of the domestic architecture of early Greece have survived to our day, while these cities have been, as it were, miraculously preserved for our benefit during nearly seventeen centuries. It is true that Pompeii, originally settled by the Oscans and developed under Greek influence, remained, even after the Roman conquest, essentially a provincial town, a watering-place for the gay society of the metropolis, which repaired thither for rest and recreation, just as the London beaux and belles of the last century flocked to Bath. Therefore the Pompeian houses cannot be taken as infallible guides to those of Rome, which not only were on a larger scale, but contained many apartments and furnishings not required in the provinces. However, the essential features were the same in both, and the testimony of the buried city joined to the information culled from Latin writers enables us to reconstruct a Roman house with tolerable accuracy. Vitruvius gives us in his treatise on architecture detailed instructions as to the proportions of a house and the method of its construction, although he omits to explain the position and use of the individual parts, since they were of course too familiar to his contemporaries to need explanation. The letters of Pliny the Younger con-

tain descriptions of two villas, and a vast number of isolated passages bearing on this subject has been collected from the writings of Horace and Ovid, Plautus, Cicero, Petronius, Seneca, etc.

Among the nations of antiquity there was by no means the diversity of architecture in private dwellings that prevails in our time; and the Roman house had many points of resemblance with the Greek, such as the plain exterior, flat roof and low walls, seldom over two stories in height. An exception to this rule is found in the lodging-houses, which were high and many-storied; it is a proof of the unequal distribution of wealth under the empire that there were no fewer than 44,000 of these lodging-houses in Rome and only 1780 private houses. Romulus and his fellow shepherds of the Alban Hills dwelt in huts of wattled reeds, circular in shape, with conical roofs. The so-called *casa Romulea*, preserved for a long time as a sort of sanctuary, was of this description. As time went on, these simple shelters were replaced by square wooden cottages whose roofs were thatched in the form of a four-sided pyramid. Still later, brick was the usual building material among the middle classes, and stone or marble among the wealthy. The upper stories were still built of wood, at least in Pompeii, where this circumstance contributed to their destruction, for on the fatal "last day," they were either consumed by fire or crushed by the weight of falling ashes; consequently but little is known about their construction. While there were no windows on the ground floor of a city house, around whose blank outside wall small shops were sometimes closely built, the villas were provided with glass windows on both upper and lower stories. One of the bedrooms in the house of Diomedes at Pompeii has a semi-circular projection much like a modern bow-window, which was glazed on three sides, admitting the sun at all hours of the day, and affording delightful views of

the surrounding country. Occasionally a balcony, called appropriately *solarium*, was built out over a piazza. The sloping roofs were tiled; the flat roofs paved with stucco, stone or metal, hollow tiles being laid in the corners to carry off the water. Tubs of earth in which flowers were planted stood on these flat roofs, which were sometimes laid out in regular terraced gardens called also *solaria*.

The parts of the house whose situation was fixed and invariable were the *vestibulum*, *ostium*, *atrium*, *alae*, *cavum aedium*, *tablinum*, *fauces*, and *peristylum*. The *vestibulum* seems to have been merely an open space in front of the entrance, which was exactly in the middle of the front wall. On the threshold the word "*Salve*" was laid in mosaic, or perhaps a parrot hanging above the door-way would utter this salutation to visitors. Several steps led to the door hung between posts of marble or carved wood, and moved not like ours on hinges, but on bronze or iron rings, or by wedge-shaped pins, fitted into hollows in the upper and lower thresholds. It opened directly into the *atrium* or hall, that distinctive feature of a Roman habitation. The earliest houses indeed consisted of little else besides the *atrium*; it served as work-room, chapel, kitchen, dining-room and bed-chamber for the master and mistress—in short, it was the common living-room of the family, an apartment quite unlike anything to be found in historic Greece or the Orient (though it was used in Homeric times), and which may be compared to the great hall of our Saxon ancestors or even to the large old-fashioned kitchen of a New England farm-house. Its very name has been derived—perhaps fancifully—from *ater*=black, referring to the walls darkened by the smoke from the central hearth-fire. An opening in the roof through which the smoke was supposed to escape, also allowed the rain to come in, and consequently an excavation called the *impluvium* was made in the floor directly underneath to catch the water.

In later years when the houses were larger and more pretentious, special rooms were added for culinary and other purposes, but the *atrium* remained the most important part of the dwelling, where guests were received, where the dead lay in state, and where the waxen masks of the ancestors or their images, made of precious metals or marble, were kept. These ancestral portraits were usually placed in niches set in the walls of the alcoves—called *alae*=wings—situated usually at the further end of the *atrium*.

Beyond the *atrium* was the *cavum aedium* or *cavaedium*, an open court surrounded by colonnades and having a marble cistern in the centre with pipes under the floor for carrying off the water. The opening in the roof, like that of the *atrium*, was in summer hung with carpets as a protection against sun and rain, while in winter a movable ceiling could be pushed over it. Some authorities maintain that the *atrium* and the *cavaedium* were one and the same thing. The truth seems to be that as these two apartments constituted together an expansion of the old-fashioned *atrium*, some modern houses would lack one, and some the other, while the large mansions contained both; differing not so much in general structure as in the use made of them. The *cavaedium* survives in the court-yard of an ordinary Italian house.

The *tablinum*, a sort of porch in the middle of the house, served as an office or “den” for the master, where he kept the family records and transacted business. On either side were passages—called *fauces* or throats—leading from the front to the back of the house. The *peristylum* was, like the *cavaedium*, a court with a fountain in the centre, but the columned foot-way around it was narrower and the enclosed area much larger, planted with trees, shrubs and flowers and adorned with statues. This garden was called the *viridarium*. The stiff and formal style of gardening recalls the French mode of the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with its straight paths, and beds laid out in geometric figures, bordered by hedges of box clipped into fantastic shapes of beasts, ships, letters of the alphabet, etc. The flowers chiefly cultivated were lilies, roses and violets, and these were lavishly used at the banquets, in garlands for the guests and in many other ways.

We often hear our millionaires condemned for their floral extravagances, but they hardly surpass the ancients in this respect. For roses, especially, the demand was so great that they were imported from Egypt. Flowers as well as grapes, melons and other fruit were grown in hot-houses.

The apartments above enumerated constituted the main part of the house, whose plan never varied; the remaining divisions were arranged according to the circumstances or the individual taste of the owner. The *cubiculae* or sleeping rooms were small, hardly more than alcoves, opening out of the three principal apartments, or situated in the upper story. The Romans, always more solicitous for outside show than for private comfort, bestowed little attention on their bed rooms, their chief care being to place them in quiet parts of the house—a not unnecessary precaution, since the streets of Rome were nearly as noisy at night as in the daytime, for the brawlings of nocturnal roisterers had hardly ceased before the stir of morning traffic began. The wealthy changed their sleeping quarters with the changing seasons, and in like manner would also have several *triclinia* or dining-rooms, the north side being chosen for summer, the east for spring and fall, the west for winter. The kitchen was usually built next the dining-room, to which also a pantry adjoined. The slaves, with the exception of the porter, occupied tiny cells in the rear or upstairs, meanly furnished as a general thing, though Pliny boasted that his slave-quarters were neat enough for guests. There were

also store-rooms, vaulted cellars, and in the houses where the good old customs were kept up, a room for spinning and weaving; perhaps also a bake-house, with a hand-mill for grinding grain, though the middle classes bought their bread and meal at the public baker's. A laundry was unnecessary; washing-day, that bane of the modern housewife, was unknown to the Roman matron, for the soiled clothes were all sent to the fuller's to be cleansed.

A person in moderate circumstances required only the rooms above mentioned, but the wealthy added a chapel, a library and a picture gallery, besides multiplying halls and courts indefinitely. Bath rooms, though frequently found in private houses, were not regarded as indispensable, because the magnificent public baths were not only more convenient, but afforded opportunities for social intercourse, including as they did within their walls gymnasia, lecture-rooms, gardens, ball-courts, picture galleries and libraries. The price of admission was but a penny, and they were thus brought within the reach of all; while it was a common form of imperial liberality to throw them open free to the public on holidays. The Romans were a cleanly people, unlike their descendants, the modern Italians; the majority of the citizens bathed once a day, and the aristocrats still oftener, some even indulging in this luxury seven times daily.

The floors were paved with brick or marble slabs, or with mosaic; the ceilings panelled in wood, which was later covered with stucco or gilded and inlaid with ivory. The walls were sometimes overlaid with slabs of real or imitation marble; more frequently decorated with paintings. In the latter case, they were divided into compartments encircled with arabesques, the centre field adorned with paintings of architectural subjects, landscapes and historical or mythological scenes. Interior doors were seldom employed, their places being supplied by curtains. The mildness of the climate enabled the Romans to dis-

pense with elaborate heating apparatus, and though hot air pipes were in occasional use, small portable stoves for wood or charcoal were generally all-sufficient.

Compared with our own houses, those of the Romans would seem very scantily furnished. Couches for slumber, for reading and writing, and for the dining-room, tables, chairs and candelabra were the chief articles of furniture. The couch, something between a bed and a sofa, was made of brass or of wood inlaid with ivory, tortoise-shell, gold or silver, and supported on legs of the same precious materials. Mattresses of wool superseded those of straw, and were in their turn superseded by feather and eider-down beds and pillows; the feathers of the small white German geese were valued particularly, and whole cohorts were employed in hunting these birds. Upon these beds of ease were spread voluminous coverlets of purple silk, embroidered or covered with feather tapestry. One of Martial's sarcasms is directed against the vanity of Zoilus, who pretended to be ill, that he might display to his visitors a handsome scarlet quilt which he had just received from Alexandria. The bedsteads were open on one side only, having a tall back and arms like an old-fashioned sofa, and they were so high that a foot-stool or a step-ladder was needed to scale them.

The chairs were not dissimilar to ours, and were of two typical shapes: one, a lofty throne-like seat with arms and back, suitable for the father of the family; the other, less imposing but more comfortable, without arms, but with a sloping, stuffed back. They were, like the couches, of costly material and elegant design. But the greatest expense was lavished on the tables. Even more esteemed than those made of precious metals were the *monopodia*—massive slabs of wood, cut transversely across the tree-trunk, highly polished and mounted on a single ivory column. Enormous sums were paid for tables made from

the citrus, which had a beautiful grain, mottled like a panther's skin or like a peacock's tail. Seneca owned 500 tables of this expensive wood. The dining-tables and sideboard were low and small, surrounded by a raised rim. They were placed in the middle of the *triclinium*, a name which, later applied to the dining-room itself, originally signified only the three couches arranged to form a hollow square, the fourth side of which was left open for serving. Three people could recline on each couch; the lowest place on the middle couch was considered the position of honor, while the other places had their corresponding rank. Questions of etiquette and precedence were discussed as keenly as at the English court to-day. It was thought more seemly for women to sit at table. When round tables were introduced, the *triclinia* proper were exchanged for semi-circular sofas.

The ancients reclined also while reading or writing, resting on the left arm and drawing up the right knee as a support for the manuscript or tablet. The outfit of a literary man consisted of a stylus and a set of wooden tablets for ordinary correspondence or memoranda; for durable work, rolls of parchment or of paper made from the bark of the Egyptian papyrus; an inkstand filled with a pigment compounded of lamp-black and gum, resembling sepia, and pens made from reeds. His volumes, rolled up and labeled, were kept in round boxes. Books were more numerous than we are apt to suppose possible in those days before printing; and they were also very cheap, for the reason that they were copied by educated slaves, who wrote with extraordinary rapidity. There were twenty-eight public libraries in Rome, and some private collections contained 20,000 or 30,000 volumes.

The candelabra resembled our piano lamps, being tall, slender stands of metal with three claw feet; upon them was placed either a single large wax candle or an oil lamp. Small candlesticks and hand lamps were also used,

and lamps were sometimes suspended by chains from the ceiling. They were of elegant form and workmanship, but having no chimneys they sent out clouds of smoke, which vitiated the atmosphere and blackened the handsome ceilings. Among the minor articles of furniture may be mentioned chests for clothes, money and other treasures; cabinets and footstools; sun-dials and water-clocks to mark the time.

If the Romans had few pieces of furniture proper, they made up for this deficiency by a multitude of works of art. Statues adorned the *atrium* and the *peristylum*; vases placed on tripods and large silver mirrors were scattered about the apartments; immense sums were spent on the tableware, which was of gold, silver, glass and the costly *murra*, which some authorities suppose to have been Chinese porcelain, others a kind of alabaster. Jeweled drinking cups were not uncommon, and caused the host some anxiety when he entertained guests of doubtful honesty. It became a craze to collect bric-a-brac, such as silver-plate ornaments wrought by famous artists, Corinthian bronzes, *murra* vases, etc. Nero, for example, paid a million sesterces for a *murra* cup, and Cicero the same sum for a *citrus* table. Tables of common wood veneered with *citrus* and other imitations, as well as spurious antiques, were displayed by persons of small fortune who desired to ape their betters.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the vessels used in the dining-room and kitchen. The central ornament on the table of the rich and the one article of luxury in every "poor but respectable family" was the massive silver salt cellar, which was handed down as an heir-loom, and possessed a sacred significance. Upon it were laid the salted sacrificial cakes which were offered to the Lares and Penates at every meal, together with libations. In old times these religious rites were of course performed in the *atrium*, where the hearth-fire served likewise as the

family altar, but they were later transferred to the *triclinium*, though a small altar often stood against the wall of the *atrium* or a special room would be set apart for religious exercises. Napkins were used, and a sort of spoon, sometimes fashioned of silver, sometimes moulded of dough; but forks were unknown, and knives used only for carving. It is rather a severe shock to our ideas to find that these superfine fops used the implements provided by nature, and hence the finger-bowls passed around between the courses were a highly important adjunct. Each course was brought in on a large tray, which was set on the table, and the food was then distributed by the slaves, among the guests. The wine was kept in large jugs or *amphorae*; and before being poured into the goblets was cooled with snow or heated, according to individual preference. The food was cooked either on a hearth or on a small charcoal stove, and the cooking utensils equaled those of our own kitchens in number and variety.

The dress of the Romans was not unlike the Greek costume in its essential features, i.e., a long undergarment like a shirt and a mantle, though there were of course many differences of detail. The undergarment or *tunica* usually had short sleeves and reached to the knee; men who wore a long-sleeved garment reaching to the floor were considered effeminate. One or more undertunics might be worn, according to temperature. While the tunic was the approved house dress, the *toga* was the robe of state, worn on all public occasions; it was semi-circular in shape, and the method of adjusting the folds varied according to the fancy of the wearer. A man of simple habits threw one end over the left shoulder to the front, the round side falling outward; the robe was then carried behind the body over the right shoulder across the front and over the left shoulder, so that the other end hung down at the back. The left arm was wholly

covered, the right supported in the folds of the robe as in a sling. Fashionable men adopted a more elaborate arrangement. During the republic, the toga was the distinctive mark of a Roman citizen, which he wore proudly as distinguishing him from Greeks and barbarians; exiles and persons deprived of civil rights were forbidden to wear it, while candidates for office, rejecting the tunic as a sign of luxury, presented themselves to the people clad in the toga alone. Yet curiously enough, it fell into such disfavor among men of fashion at the time of the empire that it was relegated to the use of clients and other inferiors. It continued, however, to be the court costume, and edicts commanding its use on certain occasions were issued by the emperors. The reason for its unpopularity was its awkward shape, unsuitable for work or pleasure. In its stead several kinds of cloaks were adopted, such as the *lacerna*, an oblong piece of cloth clasped on the right shoulder, or the *paenula* (a sleeveless mantle with a hole for the head to pass through, used on journeys and in rough weather), but in general relegated to the use of slaves. At dinner parties the *synthesis*, a garment whose exact form has never been determined, was assumed; and the dandies often put on a fresh one for every course. Invalids wrapped bandages around their legs for warmth; but trousers, such as the Persians wore, were scouted as a sign of outer barbarism. Very simple felt hats were used for traveling or as a shelter from the sun; in rainy weather a hooded cape was worn, or a fold of the mantle was drawn over the head. Boys and girls were dressed alike in the *toga praetexta*, a simple white robe with a purple edge; round their necks was hung the *bullæ*, a flat gold locket, regarded as a charm against the evil eye. The youth, on arriving at the age of manhood, was solemnly invested with the *toga virilis* and the *bullæ* was removed from his neck and consecrated to the Lares. A maiden laid aside the *toga praetexta* on the eve of her

marriage. The women also wore tunics, the interior one sleeveless, fitting close to the body and girded by stays made of leather. The outer tunic, called the stola, had short sleeves fastened by clasps, and fell to the feet. Over this was placed the girdle. In dearth of pockets, the girdle served both men and women as a receptacle for tablets and stylus, purse, etc. Outdoors the *palla*, corresponding to the toga of the men, was wrapped about the body in graceful folds, often allowed to trail on the ground or brought over the head like a veil. Veils proper, umbrellas, and fans made of peacock feathers, were in use. Both men and women wore sandals or low shoes, the women's being made of brighter material and more richly ornamented; the belles of that time were as proud of a small foot and as fastidious about its covering as the dames of Paris to-day. The clothes of both sexes were in ancient times made exclusively of wool; later, linen and cotton fabrics were introduced, and a transparent silk tissue worn only by women. White was the color for state occasions, and the rank of a senator or knight was indicated by a broad or narrow purple stripe. The Tyrian purple, which seems to have been a scarlet, was the most costly dye, a certain shade being restricted to imperial use. Green, blue, cherry color, and violet were also in favor. Ovid counsels the ladies to abandon the trying Tyrian hue for "pale sky-blue, rose-pink, a very faint amethyst or sea-green; otherwise, the deep tint of the Paphian myrtle, the soft gray of a crane's plumage, the brown of acorns, or of almond shells." Men and women wore gold and jeweled ornaments in profusion, brooches, rings, ear-rings, neck-laces, bracelets, hair-pins, etc. Often each joint of each finger was occupied by a ring. Diamonds were rare, pearls the favorite jewels. A common form of armlet was a gold serpent with ruby eyes. The first barber is said to have come to Rome from Sicily 454 A. U. C., and from that time until the reign of

Hadrian the Romans shaved their beards; the barber's shop speedily became a resort for idlers and gossips as it has been ever since. The women were very vain of their fine long hair, which they dressed elaborately, confining it with pins, fillets, or nets of gold thread. The toilet of a lady of fashion was an affair of importance. A kneeling slave held a small silver mirror before her mistress, while the tiring-women performed their office. The dressing table was furnished with ivory or box-wood combs, implements for the nails and an endless array of perfumes. All the artifices of the modern toilet and many others were practiced; we read of face-powder, rouge, hair-dye, false hair, curling-tongs, cosmetics and tooth-powder. There is nothing new under the sun, even in the province of feminine vanities. Indeed, the more we study the ways of the Romans, the more we are struck, not by their dissimilarity from us, but by countless points of resemblance, and the abundant evidence that, whatever changes eighteen centuries have wrought, human nature has altered but little since the time of the Cæsars.

Many illustrations were shown which helped to make quite clear to the minds of her hearers the pen-pictures given by the reader.

On motion of Mr. Paine a vote of thanks was extended Miss Cogswell.

Henry M. Wheeler in his remarks gave a description of a Roman house he visited at Saratoga, N. Y.

President Maynard spoke of his recent visit to the ruins of Pompeii, and gave a brief account of what he saw there.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Within the past twelve months the additions to the Library have been 697 bound volumes, 1292 pamphlets, 46 bound volumes of newspapers, and a generous collection of miscellaneous papers, programmes, broadsides, etc.; for the Museum there have been received 78 articles.

These contributions, together with the total number reported as being upon our shelves one year ago, gives the Library at the present writing a grand total of 21,963 bound volumes, 46,292 pamphlets, 320 bound volumes of newspapers, a large collection of miscellaneous papers, broadsides, etc.; while the Museum will contain upwards of 6400 articles to interest, educate and entertain visitors who may desire to look in upon that branch of the Society's work.

The recent generous gift from Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, of the spacious book-case formerly used by her late deceased husband for storing his law library, thus supplying our rooms with more than one hundred and fifty lineal feet of shelving, came in a most opportune time, for it gave us an attractive, well-equipped book-case sufficiently large to accommodate the Downes collection, thereby relieving the crowded condition of our previously well-filled book-stacks. The collection, the contents of which treat chiefly of mathematics, astronomical and nautical problems, has already been placed within its doors and the thanks of the Society extended to the donor for the valuable gift.

The number of visitors to the Museum and the Library have been fully up to the average of other years, and the interest expressed has been of the most encouraging nature.

Within the past twelve months the Society has caused to be issued through the press more than eighteen hundred and fifty pages of its Proceedings, including volumes

21, 22, 23 and part of 24, at a cost of more than eleven hundred dollars, practically bringing the work of printing forward to the month of April, 1908.

This accomplishment has been of such magnitude and importance that special reference to it at this time may not be inappropriate; and that the result may be the better appreciated, let me briefly give a review of the history attending the issuing of the Society's publications, for many of our members, especially those who have recently joined, may not realize the extent of this portion of the Society's work. The first number of the Proceedings appeared in print the early part of the year 1877; it contained the transactions of the Society from January 21, 1875, to March, 1877, also a copy of incorporation and the Society's constitution. The pamphlet contains sixty-nine pages. There had been an impression in the minds of the twenty-eight members that it would give the young organization a little prominence to advertise our wares in printed form, thus bringing the Society into notice with the hope of attracting persons interested in historical subjects and if possible secure them as members of our flock.

We were fresh then and quite ready, also anxious, to show our colors; but it did not require a great length of time to do that, for when Messrs. Tyler & Seagrave's bill for printing came in, we learned that the color most needed at that time was greenbacks. That financial year had been ushered in with but just one dollar in the Society's vault; and January 2 an assessment of three dollars had been laid upon each of the twenty-eight members, constituting the entire taxable roll. But eighty-five dollars would not pay a printer's bill of *one hundred seventeen and a half dollars*; and to help out, two of the members paid each a life membership fee, and the Treasurer was enabled to settle for Proceedings No. 1. Only *one* of those life members is living at this present writing.

No. 2, issued also in 1877, contained simply the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

The following year, 1878, No. 3, containing the transactions for the previous year and inscriptions from the old burial grounds in Worcester, came out; loans of money having been secured on the Society's promissory note to pay Tyler & Seagrave for printing that number, which contains one hundred and twenty-four pages.

The inscriptions in No. 3, *bound* separately, constitute No. 4. The assessment on each active member, in 1877, was four dollars, and for the year 1878 five dollars.

At this time (1879) it was costing about one dollar and ninety cents each page for the printing, and each active member was paying about five dollars annually on assessments. A room in which to hold meetings was requiring a quarterly payment of thirty-seven and a half dollars; besides there were other expenses needing attention; and the debt was rolling up against the infant Society. One of our heads, wiser perhaps than the rest (for he had occupied the position of chief executive of our city), foresaw the dangers toward which the Society was tending, and rather than not see the transactions of the Society in print, offered to do the printing providing some member would furnish the paper.

The Secretary's report of the adjourned meeting, March 18, 1879, in a resolution which was unanimously adopted, states that the paper was furnished and the late Hon. Clark Jillson, then President of the Society, printed No. 5 without charge.

After the experience of printing one hundred and sixty pages for No. 5, Judge Jillson decided he could not afford to continue the work without some remuneration, as it became necessary not only to do the work, but occasionally to spend money for the necessary equipment of type, etc. And the following year he printed the Proceedings for 1879 at fifty cents per page, the paper being fur-

nished as before. This was made No. 7, and contained one hundred and fifty pages.

Under the same arrangement Judge Jillson printed the Proceedings for the years 1880, No. 13, and 1881, No. 17, this last number containing one hundred and sixty-four pages. You will notice that Judge Jillson received but a trifle more than one-third of the price per page than was paid for the first numbers; and little do we realize what it cost the judge to make that sacrifice. Practically the entire work, setting the type and making the impressions on his hand-press, he personally did, and at odd hours, much of it in the night-time. He quite regularly might be found burning the midnight oil while at this work; and putting it aside only for two or three hours' sleep, when, awakening at the sound of his alarm-clock at three or four in the morning, he would hasten to catch the train on his way to Sturbridge or Webster, where he was to hold court during the day. This was not for once, but for four successive years. You must have noticed the irregularity in the numbers, as presented, of the Proceedings issued.

About the time that No. 5 came out, Mr. Franklin P. Rice, one of the founders of the Society, an enthusiastic member and specially interested in historical research, having examined the first book of records for the town of Worcester, conceived that in print it would make about one hundred pages, and that with the help of some of the members he would undertake to put it in printed form. Mr. Albert A. Lovell, then the Society's Librarian, offered to copy the record for Mr. Rice, who was to do the printing and publishing.

As patronage from members of the Society was looked for, Mr. Rice wished his publication to bear the official seal of the organization as an endorsement of the work. And obedient to that wish, a vote was passed at a meeting held May 6, 1879, authorizing the Executive Commit-

tee to cause to be pulished "the first volume of the Early Records of the Town of Worcester; said volume to make when printed one hundred pages more or less, and to be numbered six of the publications of the Society." But in issuing his work he made two parts of it; the first being No. 6, the second, No. 8. Mr. Samuel E. Staples made the index, and the two parts covered one hundred and forty-five pages.

Although the order, signed by the committee at his request, which he printed upon the first page of the publication, intimates that it may have been printed at the expense of the Society, in the preface given on the next two pages but one, he clearly states that he is the printer and publisher; and extends thanks to certain individuals who assisted him in the work, which statement appears under date of September, 1879. This venture, undertaken by Mr. Rice, was a most worthy one, and members of the Society heartily encouraged and supported him in it. The Record Book had become much worn and shaken, portions were liable of becoming scattered, possibly beyond recovery, and he was given at home and abroad the plaudits of numerous persons, who commended him for his wisdom, courage and skill in thus helping (as Mr. Rice says in his preface) "to place beyond the probability of destruction" a portion of the annals of the town.

The setting of type and making the impressions upon a hand-press were executed by Mr. Rice at his home, he previously having had considerable experience as an amateur printer, and the examples he presented to the public of his skill as a careful, painstaking workman at once gained for him a lasting reputation as an efficient printer. The result of this experiment gave Mr. Rice the courage to engage in another, and at a meeting of the Society held June 1, 1880, a vote of thanks was extended him for the seventy-five copies he contributed to enable the Society to forward them to the list of libraries receiv-

ing our Proceedings at that time. Another vote was also passed authorizing Mr. Rice to edit and publish "for the Society of Antiquity" the Records of the Proprietors of the Town of Worcester, in four parts, to be numbered with regular order, with publications of the Society. Members of the Society subscribed quite generally for these publications, each taking from one to ten copies, paying Mr. Rice his price for them, and many persons not members did the same.

September 7, 1880, a committee was appointed to "determine what publications should be consolidated and denominated 'Collections of the Worcester Society of Antiquity,' and edit a title-page, index and otherwise edit the work."

Thus was the act of incorporating the publications of the Society with those of Mr. Rice accomplished; and how the term "*Collections*" came to be used in the place of Proceedings on the title-pages of certain volumes, a step that has caused more or less confusion and no little trouble in deciding how best to arrange properly the numbers for binding. Many expressions have been heard that the Society's publications should have been bound separately from the records of Mr. Rice. But the Society was only a hopeful stripling, ready to grasp at any staff or even a straw that displayed the least sign of helpfulness. The Proceedings, as already noted, were being printed by Judge Jillson at a nominal price, and even then the members were severely taxed to meet the current expenses of the organization; therefore, not in a condition financially to assume an undertaking requiring the expenditure of any considerable sum of money, thereby plunging the Society into debt. Each individual member was not only giving his time, but more or less of his cash to further the best interests of the Society; labor and money were freely contributed. Although to some the movement seemed rather slow, there was a perceptible advance along all lines.

Mr. Rice, with a willingness to help forward the cause, after making a test of what he could do by printing the first record book of the town, and at that time having under way the printing of the Records of the Proprietors, which appeared in 1881, now felt further encouraged to attempt the much greater task of issuing in printed form more of the Worcester town records, and if possible continue the work even to the time of the adoption of the city charter. The Proprietors' Records were numbered 9, 10, 11 and 12. In the year 1882 came numbers 14, 15 and 16 of Mr. Rice's Town Records. This carried his work to 1784. Then followed the Records of the Court of General Sessions, No. 18, by Mr. Rice, which went with the Proceedings printed by Judge Jillson; numbers 17 and 19 to make Volume 5 of the Collections.

No. 20, Proceedings for 1883, was printed by the late Daniel Seagrave. Nos. 21 and 22, the latter the account of the tenth anniversary of the Society in 1885, was printed by Worcester Printing & Publishing Company, and went to help make Volume 6. No. 23, Proceedings for 1885, was printed by Mr. F. P. Rice, at ninety-five cents per page; No. 24, Proceedings for 1886, also printed by the Worcester Printing & Publishing Company; No. 25, Review of Eli Thayer's Paper, by Oliver Johnson; and 26, Proceedings for 1887, making 244 pages, were printed by Mr. Rice at about a dollar and five cents per page, and constituted Volume 7, and for which Mr. Rice received full compensation.

In the meantime, while the Society was moving forward with signs of promise on every side, Mr. Rice was continuing his labors under the following votes, which he formulated and wished to have adopted. At the meeting held May 3, 1881, Mr. Henry L. Shumway, then Secretary of the Society, presented the following and it was adopted: "Voted, that the Society will publish the Worcester Town Records from 1753 to 1783, edited by Frank-

lin P. Rice, in three parts or volumes, to be numbered in regular order with its publications.”

This vote referred to the Nos. 14, 15 and 16, previously mentioned. Here the work of printing Worcester records by Mr. Rice rested from 1882 to 1889, when at a meeting held March 5, 1889, the subject of printing early records of various towns for the sake of preserving them from destruction came up, and after some little discussion Charles R. Johnson, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed with power to act, to lay the matter before the City Council to see whether they would appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of publishing records of Worcester from 1783 to 1848. The motion was carried and E. B. Crane, F. P. Rice and Richard O'Flynn constituted that committee.

The City Government was formally petitioned and a hearing granted, with the result that the city agreed to pay one-half the expense of printing the proposed records, and Mr. Rice received on that account from the city \$2000; and gave the city 100 copies for public distribution. This venture included the printing of the births, marriages and deaths to 1848.

The Society's Proceedings for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 were printed by Mr. Rice and furnished in the order named, Nos. 27, 31 and 35 to constitute Volume 9, at a cost of about \$1.10 per page. The Worcester Town Records published by Mr. Rice and numbered 28, 29 and 30 constitute Volume 8.

Volume 10 was made up of Town Records numbered 32, 33 and 34.

Volume 11, Town Records numbered 36, 37 and 38.

Volume 12 included the births, marriages and deaths, Nos. 42, 43 and 44.

Volume 13 included the Proceedings for 1891, 1892 and 1893, numbered as named, 39, 40 and 41.

Volume 14, also made up of Proceedings for 1894, 1895 and 1896, numbered in their order, 45, 46 and 47.

Volume 15 completed the Town Records to the year 1848, and also granted a relief from the use of the term "Collections" on the title-pages in the future.

Since the year 1896, the Proceedings have been printed by Messrs. F. S. Blanchard & Company, with the exception of two or three numbers, which were issued from the press of the late Charles Hamilton; and since the completion of Volume 16, issued in parts, number of the volume being indicated on the cover of each part.

Beginning with Volume 21, the Society's publications have been issued as a quarterly; four numbers constituting a volume.

The Society can furnish at reasonable price almost any of the back numbers of the Proceedings from stock on hand, but as the Town Records were the private property of Mr. Rice, and no member received them without settling with him for them, our stock of those numbers is somewhat limited, although the Society is in possession of some by purchase and by gift which might be sold.

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

During the Year Ending Dec. 1, 1908.

Abbot, William F.,	Books, pamphlets and papers.
Academy of Science, St. Louis,	Transactions as issued.
Albree, John.	
American Antiquarian Society.	
American Geographical Society.	
American Historical Association.	
American Irish Historical Society.	
American Museum of Natural History.	
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.	
Arnold, James N.	

Association of International Conciliation.

Barton, Edmund M.

Beloit College.

Boston City Registry Department.

Boston Port and Seamen's Society.

Boston Transit Company.

Bostonian Society.

Bowdoin College.

Bradley, Charles.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Cambridge Historical Society.

Canadian Institute.

Catholic Historical Society.

Chase, Charles A.

Clark University.

Coburn Library, Colorado Springs.

Colorado College.

Connecticut Historical Society.

Crane, Ellery Bicknell.

Cutler, U. Waldo.

Davis & Banister.

Dedham Historical Society.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Department Interior, U. S.

Department of State, U. S.

Depew, Chauncey.

Dickinson, G. Stuart.

Drew Allis Company.

Dyer, Charles T.

Eliot (Maine) Historical Society.

Essex Institute.

Fitchburg, City of.

Forbes, Mrs. William T.

Garver, Rev. Austin S.

Gates, Burton N.

George H. Ward Post 10.

Heirs of Leonard Gates.
Hildreth, Mrs. A. P.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
Hoar, Mrs. Rockwood.
Holy Cross College.
Howland, A. H.
Hyde Park Historical Society.
Iowa State Historical Society.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Jack, David Russell.
Johns Hopkins University.
Johnson, Hannibal A.
Kansas State Historical Society.
Lake Mohonk Conference.
Library of Congress, U. S.
Leicester Library.
Logan, Hon. James, Mayor of Worcester, Mass.
Maine Historical Society.
Manchester Historical Society.
Massachusetts Record Commission.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Maynard, Mander Alvan.
McAleer, Dr. George.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Newbury Library (Chicago).
New England Historic Genealogical Society.
Navy Department, U. S.
New Hampshire Historical Society.
New Haven Colony Historical Society.
New Jersey Historical Society.
New York State Historical Society.
New York State Library.
Northwestern Railway Company.
Oberg, John.
Old South Church.

Ontario Historical Society.
Pacific Era Publishing Company.
Paine, Nathaniel.
Parks Commission.
Peabody, Elliott H.
Peabody Museum.
Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Philosophical Society of Ohio.
Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ramsay, Mrs. J. A. W.
Reed, Miss M. E.
Rice, Franklin P.
Robbins, M. Louise.
Secretary State of Massachusetts.
Schenectady County Historical Society.
Scott, James Brown.
Sheldon, George.
Smithsonian Institution.
State Historical Society of Iowa.
State Librarian of New Jersey.
State Library of Pennsylvania.
State Historical Society of Missouri.
Stedman, Henry F.
Stuart, Mrs. S. E.
Swedish American Historical Society.
Taunton Public Library.
The Messenger Printing and Publishing Co.
Thompson, S.
United States Infantry Association.
University of California.
Washburn, Hon. Charles G.
Wesby, Herbert.
West, Arthur W.
Willoughby, Charles C.
Wood, Capt. Edwin A.
Woods, Henry Ernest.
Worcester Academy.

Worcester Art Museum.
Worcester Board of Health.
Worcester Board of Trade.
Worcester, City of.
Worcester County Law Library.
Worcester Free Public Library.
Williamson, Frank E.
Wisconsin Historical Society.
Yale University Library.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the past year the work of archæological research has been prosecuted vigorously in various parts of the world.

From the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates; from the fields of Greece and Italy; from Switzerland, France and Britain, and various other parts of the Old World, as well as many sections of the New World, have come reports of rich finds which have rewarded the patient efforts of scientific investigators.

Of all the results achieved abroad, perhaps the most interesting to us are those relating to Roman Britain, intimately connected as they are with the history of our own ancestors.

The London Globe, in an article on the subject, says that the most important of the additions which were made to our knowledge during the year, came from Northumberland, where the continued excavation of the ancient Roman town of Corstopitum brought many valuable relics to light.

Not the least important of these was a splendid collection of forty-eight gold coins, in a fine state of preservation, wrapped in lead foil, and hidden in a cavity in a wall.

Several tutors and undergraduates of Oxford University took part in the work during the summer, so that the site of the old town became for a while, as Professor Haverfield said, "a school of practical archæology."

At Silchester, already famous for its contributions to our knowledge, noteworthy discoveries were made, the season's work practically bringing to a conclusion the exploration of the whole of the hundred acres within the town wall.

At Skipton, in Yorkshire, and at Ribchester, Roman forts were excavated and found to be defended by strong ramparts, faced outside with dressed stone. In the latter place, part of a substantial buttressed building was unearthed, which the remains of burnt corn upon the floor showed to have been the granary. There were also found there fragments of an important Roman inscription.

At Catterick, during the work of enlarging the race-course, much pottery and a variety of Roman coins were found, as well as a great quantity of human bones.

At Abbeydove, in Hertfordshire, a Roman road was uncovered, the wheel tracks in which, showing a gauge of four feet six inches, were clearly visible.

At Stroud, near Petersfield, the excavation of a very fine Roman villa was completed; and extensive discoveries, including those of some particularly beautiful tessellated floors, were made on what had been recognized for many years as the site of a Roman villa, in a field near Wimborne, Dorset.

If in this country less seems to have been accomplished than elsewhere, the result is more in appearance than in reality, as reference to the government reports will show. In this connection it is a pleasure to call attention to the magnificent work done by the Bureau of Ethnology during the past few years, and in fact since its establishment by national authority three decades ago. Under the able management of Major Powell, reinforced by the advice

and assistance of such masters of their profession as Dr. Wallace Fewkes and his associates, a mass of information as to the aborigines of America, their history, habits, customs and accomplishments, has been collected, such as is not possessed as to any other ancient people on the face of the globe.

Supplementing the work of this great institution, and rendering most valuable service, is a strong body of minor investigators scattered all over the land. Prominent among these are two of our own members, Edward H. Thompson, well known for his researches in Yucatan, and John C. Crane of Millbury, whose life-long study of all that relates to the red Indian of the United States has made him a high authority on that subject.

It is with modest pride that we can refer to such representatives as these among our numbers; while they, and such as they remain with us, there need be no fear but that this department will be able each year to do something in the line of original research, a result which formerly seemed unattainable.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

In compliance with the by-laws, the Treasurer of the Worcester Society of Antiquity herewith submits his annual report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1908.

The amount of investments and cash on hand December 1, 1908, was divided as follows:—

The Albert Curtis Fund,	\$2,047 91
The Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund,	1,000 00
The Stephen Salisbury Fund,	5,023 72
The Hester Newton Wetherell Fund,	4,004 82

The Life Membership Fund,	335 70	
Cash on hand,	72 01	
		\$12,484 16

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

DR.

Cash on hand per last report,	\$1 64	
Received from annual dues,	576 00	
Rent of hall,	147 88	
Obadiah B. Hadwen estate,	1,000 00	
Interest on bonds,	470 00	
Interest on bank deposits,	6 55	
Thomas H. Dodge, for printing,	550 00	
Sale of paper stock,	1 35	
Sale of Proceedings,	66 80	
		\$2,820 22

CR.

By salaries,	\$625 00	
For Worcester Consolidated Street Rail-		
way, 5% bond, 1927,	1,000 00	
Premium on 5% bond,	25 00	
Abstract of old deeds,	92 00	
Catalogues and pamphlets,	5 00	
Coal,	93 75	
City directory,	3 00	
Deficit (excursion to Plymouth),	5 68	
Electric lights,	19 44	
Express and trucking,	17 43	
Extra labor (care of building),	20 15	
Flowers,	5 00	
Gas,	5 07	
Half-tone cut,	3 50	
Horse hire (to deliver Proceedings),	4 00	

Interest on bond,	1 11	
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.,	29 00	
Printing,	691 85	
Postage stamps and postals,	55 73	
Repairs of building,	8 56	
Stenographer,	1 80	
Safe deposit box,	2 00	
Soap and pearline,	3 04	
Taxes,	22 60	
Water,	4 00	
Wood,	4 50	
Cash on hand December 1, 1908,	72 01	
		\$2,820 22

CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Albert Curtis Fund—

Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1907,	\$2,046 07	
Income received to Dec. 1, 1908,	81 84	
	\$2,127 91	
Transferred to General Fund,	80 00	
		\$2,047 91

Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund—

Received Oct. 23, 1908, from executors,	\$1,000 00	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908,		1,000 00

Hester Newton Wetherell Fund—

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907,	\$4,000 00	
Income received to Dec. 1, 1908,	194 82	
	\$4,194 82	
Transferred to General Fund,	190 00	
		4,004 82

Stephen Salisbury Fund—

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907,	\$5,004 70
Income received to Dec. 1, 1908,	219 02

\$5,223 72

Transferred to General Fund,	200 00
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5,023 72

Life Membership Fund—

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907,	\$322 68
Income to Dec. 1, 1908,	13 02

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908,	335 70
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\$12,412 15

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS.

3 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. bonds, 5%, 1936,	\$2,880 00
--	------------

2 Boston & Northern Street Railway 4%, 1954,	1,830 00
---	----------

3 Old Colony Street Railway 4%, 1954,	2,700 00
--	----------

1 Worcester Consolidated Street Rail- way 5%, 1927,	1,000 00
--	----------

3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, 4%, 1921,	3,000 00
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Deposit in Mechanics Savings Bank,	493 72
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Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	383 61
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Deposit in Worcester County Institution for Savings,	124 82
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\$12,412 15

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. WILLIAMSON,
Treasurer.

I have examined the securities and bankbook balances; also the Treasurer's entries for receipts and expenditures with their proper vouchers, and they appear to be correct and complete.

MARCUS L. FOSTER,

Auditor.

January 4, 1909.

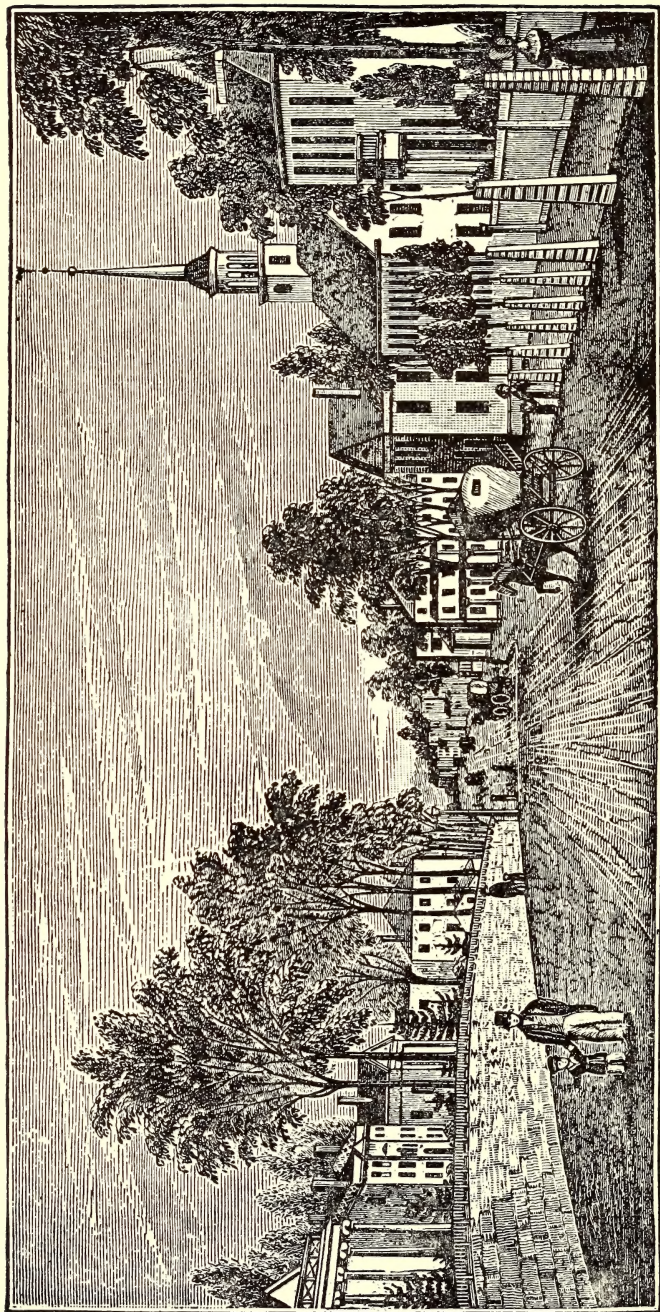
The election of officers being next in order a committee was appointed to retire and bring in a list of names of persons to be balloted for.

Messrs. Ely, Paine and Burleigh constituted that committee, and on their report and recommendation the following named persons were elected to serve for the year 1909:

For President, Mander Alvan Maynard; First Vice-president, Charles E. Burbank; Second Vice-president, Miss Adeline May; Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson; Secretary, Walter Davidson; Librarian, Ellery B. Crane.

Standing Committee on Nominations, for three years: Major William T. Harlow.

On motion of Mr. Crane the meeting was adjourned for one week to listen to a paper by Charles A. Chase, Esq.



MAIN STREET IN 1836, LOOKING NORTH.
(See foot-note, page 3)

PROCEEDINGS.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

PURSUANT to adjournment the meeting was called to order at the rooms of the Society by President Maynard, who presided. There were present: M. A. Maynard, president; Messrs. Abbot, Baldwin, Crane, C. A. Chase, Davidson, Eaton, Fowler, Gates, A. V. Hill, Harlow, George Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, F. P. Rice, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, D. B. Williams, H. M. Wheeler, Miss Foster, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Grover, Miss Moore, Miss Manly, Miss May, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, A. C. Munroe, Mr. Lincoln, Miss Chase, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Foster, Miss Harlow, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. H. Ward.

The paper announced for the evening was then read by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, at the request of its author, the latter following the reading with extended remarks bearing upon the same subject:

NOBILITY HILL.

BY CHARLES A. CHASE.

Those persons who were familiar with Worcester in the years before the War of the Rebellion remember well the terrace of the west side of Main Street, just south of the Common. It was precisely similar to Court Hill at the north end, but about 200 feet shorter. A street came down from the west, near the centre, just as State Street

comes down to Main. The terrace began at a point opposite Park Street, and terminated at a point opposite Burnside Court. After being occupied by residences for some forty years, the City Committee on Highways in 1868 recommended that the sustaining wall be taken down and the road reduced to the level of Main Street.

A view of Main Street looking north from Franklin Square was printed with Barber's Historical Collections (Massachusetts) in 1836, and is reproduced herewith.¹ The angle at which this picture was taken makes the hill appear much longer than was really the case. It ended between the first and second houses on the left of the picture. The County Commissioners in 1869 took more radical action than was recommended by the City Committee. They lowered High Street some three feet, and cut off a corner of the Goddard estate to make Corbett and Chatham Streets continuous. The Main Street terrace was then cut down, leaving the old estates which abutted high above the street below.

Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis, in her fourth paper on "Old Worcester," read before this Society in 1902, in speaking of this hill says: "I am not aware if this elevation was given any distinctive name, except that it was called 'Nobility Hill' or 'Mount Pisga,' but of the why and wherefore of these distinctions I am ignorant."

Personally speaking, I never heard of the latter name, but in referring to the locality a short time ago to a gentleman

¹The view of Main Street in 1836 looks north from Franklin Square. The first building on the right is the Charles Allen house. Next come the Old South Church and Town Hall. The old "Compound" building, on the corner of Front Street, is hidden by the "one-horse shay." The United States Hotel, next north, with its swinging sign, is in plain view. On the left appear the embankment and retaining wall of Nobility Hill. The perspective is very faulty. The Sargent house, which appears first, was really the most northern house on the hill, which began between this house and the Judge Barton house. Next (or third) is the house of Isaac Davis.

who first came to Worcester about fifty years ago, he said: "You mean on Nobility Hill," which was what it was called at the time of his arrival and for more than twenty years previous to that.¹

Now it is not uncommon to give nicknames to certain quarters of a town to indicate the character of the inhabitants. Some seventy years ago the east end of Mechanic Street was called "Guinea" because it was inhabited by the Riches, the Cloughs and the Hemenways, very respectable colored families. To-day we have on the east side of the city "Dungarven;" and when Cedar Street was extended west a few years ago, the new portion of it was called "Quality Flat."

We have heard of "Nob Hill" in San Francisco, and I wrote to Hon. Horace Davis to inquire if that name was given on account of its physical conformation or from the character of the population. Mr. Davis wrote in reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12, 1908.

CHARLES A. CHASE, ESQ.

My dear Charlie: In reply to your inquiry of November 6th, my recollection is that Nob Hill in this city got its name from the erection of four big palaces on its summit by four railroad magnates, and I think that the nickname was bestowed on the hill by Dennis Kearney. At all events it got that appellation about his time, 1877.

¹As supplementary to the valuable papers on Old Worcester, contributed by Mrs. Sturgis, the reader is referred to the semi-centennial number of the Evening Gazette of Feb. 26, 1898. It contains a letter from Senator George F. Hoar, giving his reminiscences of the fifty years which had passed since he came here as a law student, and also a very vivid picture of the life of the town when it became a city. I was in my fifteenth year at that time, and had a much more intimate acquaintance with the young city and its 15,000 inhabitants than is possessed by boys of that age to-day. I was therefore able to co-operate with Mr. John Nelson in his work of writing up the account, and to give him much information about the people, the customs, the schools, etc., at the time which he so graphically delineated.

Nobility Hill in Worcester was called by that name before my day. It was the residence of the aristocracy of the village as far back as the days of the Chandlers.

Very truly your friend,

HORACE DAVIS.

As Mr. Davis was a scion of the Chandlers, the Davises and the Bancrofts, and was born and lived in the aristocratic purlieus of Lincoln Street, such a tribute as the above is like approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley.

I should mention here a little hill or knob which existed on the west side of Main Street, opposite Central Street. The front door of Dr. John Green's house opened upon the top of this little hill, over which a sidewalk ran; but this hill was cut down some eighty years ago and the house cellars were converted into living rooms.

The origin of the title "Nobility Hill," as Mr. Davis says, is evidently to be found in the character and social position of those who were the first owners and occupants of that section of the city. To begin with, Judge Nathaniel Paine occupied a fine estate on the north corner of Pleasant Street. The south corner came into possession of Sheriff Gardiner Chandler, whose land ran from Pleasant to Austin Street, except a half acre at the south corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, which Daniel Ward sold to Rev. Isaac Burr. Sheriff Chandler built a fine mansion, which afterwards became the residence of Judge Ira M. Barton, on the present site of the Taylor building. It is the second house on the left in the picture, and is on the Main Street level.

Mr. Henry H. Chamberlin, at a meeting of this Society in January, 1885, read a paper entitled "Worcester's Main Street Sixty-three Years Ago," (i. e., in 1822). I quote from the paper:

Across Pleasant Street, in a corner of the yard, stood one of those large elm trees which are the glory of some of



MAIN STREET, CORNER OF CHATHAM STREET, IN 1860.
RESIDENCE OF ANTHONY CHASE.

our old New England towns, and which once made of Main Street a perfect arcade of verdure. The one above mentioned was the monarch of its race; its spreading branches overshadowed the whole breadth of the street in front, while it shaded the whole yard and the house as well in its rear. This house was known as the "Nazro House," but was said to have been built by Rev. Isaac Burr, and occupied by him from 1725 to 1740.¹ Near it, directly on the street, was a large one-story building, known for a long time as the Nazro store; both house and store were at this time (1822) occupied by Mr. John Foxcroft.

Proceeding southerly across a meadow, always musical with the songs of bobolinks and other birds in their season, we come to the elegant mansion built by Gardiner Chandler. It was sold by Chandler's son in 1800 to John Bush. It was sold again in 1818 to Deacon Benjamin Butman, who occupied it in 1822, and continued there until he took possession of his new house built just south of it, which has recently given place to the spacious new business block built by Mr. Jonas G. Clark. Next, after a considerable distance,² came the house of the late Dr. Austin, pastor of the Old South Church, then occupied by Mr. John W. Hubbard, his adopted son, a man of brilliant qualities, whose early death was a public loss. The house was last occupied by the late Samuel H. Colton.

The Worcester Village Directory, published by Clarendon Harris in 1829, gave a map of the principal streets, with an index showing the owners and occupants of the estates. At that time Sheriff Calvin Willard had become the owner and occupant of the Chandler mansion, and Benjamin Butman had built the fine residence just south of it, which he occupied. Next came a double house of brick, built by Mr. Hovey and occupied by Isaac Davis and George T. Rice. A little beyond, William M. Towne, Esq., had built a house; Mrs. Towne was the daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Robinson.

¹This house was removed to Blackstone Street.

²The terrace extended from the Chandler house to the Austin house.

Mr. Hovey and Mr. Butman were both developers of real estate in Worcester, the former, in 1818, building the United States Hotel of brick, at the corner of Mechanic Street. He built a fine residence on the present site of the "Chase Building" on Front Street, which in 1829 was owned by Rejoice Newton and later by Osgood Bradley. Mr. Hovey was a manufacturer of machinery. It is said that Ichabod Washburn found employment with him as a blacksmith when he came to Worcester to begin the successful career which ended with his creation of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, which eventually became one of the constituent parts of the American Steel & Wire Company. As I remember Mr. Hovey in 1842, he had a small shop on Summer Street, just north of Thomas Street school-house, where he made old-fashioned hay cutters, getting his power from a small reservoir which he had constructed at the corner of Laurel and Hanover Streets by damming the water of Hermitage (or Bear) Brook. He was a respected citizen, but not so successful as his old-time journeyman, Ichabod Washburn.

My first acquaintance with Nobility Hill was in 1842, as I was born on the present site of the Armory and so was originally a north-ender. My father bought the double brick house to which I have alluded. A picture of the place as it looked prior to 1868, and showing the general appearance of the hill, accompanies this paper. I cannot explain why it should have been built of brick, as there were not two dozen brick houses in the whole town at that time, nor why it should have been for two families, unless Mr. Rice and Mr. Davis, its first occupants, should have asked for it. Mrs. Rice was the great-granddaughter of John Chandler, the refugee. Among the later tenants had been Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Ward, the latter a cousin of Mrs. Rice, also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kinnicutt, the latter a great-granddaughter of Timothy Paine, the mandamus councilor, both ladies being therefore representatives of Worces-

ter's oldest families. Levi A. Dowley, who married a daughter of Otis Corbett (a prominent citizen who lived at the corner of High and Chatham [once called Corbett] Streets), lived in this brick house before he built opposite the Common.

In 1842 Mr. Isaac Davis had built a house just north of the Gardiner Chandler house, which last was then owned and occupied by Ira M. Barton, who was for so many years the judge of probate. Next south, Mr. Edward F. Dixie occupied the house built by Benjamin Butman. Mr. George T. Rice had built a house on the south corner of Chatham Street. Next came the Towne house, owned by John Milton Earle, who was for many years editor and publisher of the *Weekly and Daily Spy*. Next came the house of Dr. John Park. For an account of this delightful and cultured old gentleman I must refer to a paper read by Rev. Edward H. Hall before the American Antiquarian Society Oct. 21, 1890. One of Dr. Park's daughters married Benjamin F. Thomas, and another became the second wife of Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hall of Providence, the father of Rev. Edward H. Hall. Next came the Rev. Dr. Austin house, occupied by Mr. Colton. Mr. Colton's tract extended up Austin Street to about the top of the hill. He occupied it as a nursery for fruit trees, and by its sale in house-lots some twenty years afterward became a wealthy man. He removed his nursery business to the northeast corner of Cambridge and Southbridge Streets, and the sale of that tract in house-lots some years later added to his wealth. He was more fortunate than Deacon Butman or Mr. Hovey had been in the real estate business.

About 1842 Mr. Levi A. Dowley built an imposing residence on the site of the Nazro store, opposite the Town Hall. He afterwards sold it to Ethan Allen, who, with Charles Thurber, the old-time master of the Thomas Street grammar school, manufactured the Thurber & Allen revolvers, which were said to be more dangerous to the

shooter than to his intended victim. Mr. Allen subsequently removed the house to a point on Main nearly opposite Jackson Street, where it still stands, the residence of Ransom C. Taylor. Traces of the meadow described by Mr. Chamberlin were next visible, with a fountain on the premises of Mr. Isaac Davis, which sent forth a continuous stream coming from the hills to the west. In later years, when business crept in to this section, Mr. Davis's house was moved to the west side of Piedmont Street, where it now stands, facing Murray Avenue.

The Judge Barton estate was sold about 1870 to Ransom C. Taylor. This was one of the latter's first ventures in improved real estate. The old Chandler mansion-house was taken down to give place to Taylor block. Dr. Joseph Sargent had been for many years the owner of the next place on the south. To give way to business, he cut the house in two and moved it to Hammond Street. The Sargent place is now occupied by most of the Clark block. The Anthony Chase estate extended from the Sargent place to Chatham Street, about 168½ feet. When Mr. Chase bought his place, he altered the house to a residence for one family. He sold the huge ell, which was removed to "Pine Meadow,"¹ and built a small ell in its place. After the hill was cut down, he turned the whole house half around to bring its gable fronting upon Chatham Street. He built a basement story underneath, and it now stands in the rear of the Knowles building. The George T. Rice estate was sold to the Roman Catholics. St. Paul's Church was built upon the rear corner, covering also the rear portion of the Earle estate. The Rice house was subsequently taken down. The Earle house was moved back and still stands on High Street. The Dr. Park house, of which Amos Brown, partner of Calvin Foster in the hardware business, became the owner, was also taken down. The

¹Another locality with a name; now East Worcester.

Colton house was moved to Grand Street, where it still stands.

Among the families who occupied the Chase estate before my father's purchase was that of Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor.¹

I have been trying for several years to trace the title of the land in this section of the city back to the original Proprietors. Some ten years ago our Librarian, Mr. Crane, referred me to a grant from the Proprietors to Leonard Hoar, Jan. 26, 1714. We shall see that he was right, but I could not agree with him at the time, because the thirty-acre lot conveyed to Hoar was described as "on ye north side Connect. old road partly and partly on ye south side sd. road bounded . . . easterly by Ephraim Curtis land," etc. Now said Curtis had been granted a fifty-acre lot on the north side of the great road in 1675, which is still held by his family way out on Lincoln Street, and it seemed to me that from the description the Hoar lot must be out there.

We will now take up the result of recent investigation. Mr. James G. Saxe, who has done and is still doing a great amount of work in tracing the land titles of real estate in Worcester back to bed rock, has kindly furnished me with the history of the whole tract from Pleasant to Austin Street, and up Pleasant Street to Crown, beginning with 1750, when Daniel Ward conveyed the tract (except one lot at the south corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, which he had sold to Isaac Burr) to Gardiner Chandler,

¹Rev. Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, brother of Jonathan Prescott Grosvenor of Paxton, was a Baptist minister, at one time settled in Boston, and also in Salem. When he lived in Worcester, he was editor of a paper published in Boston, "The Christian Reflector." This was a Baptist publication, and also in its sentiments for the abolition of slavery. He was later President of a college called New York Central College, Courtland County, N. Y. This took in all, without regard to color or sex.

sheriff of the county and brother of John Chandler, the refugee.¹

Mr. Saxe thus prefaces his paper:

At the time Worcester County was set off from the County of Middlesex, in 1731, the "Ward homestead," of about thirty acres, was occupied by Daniel Ward, son of Obadiah and Johannah Ward. . . . At that time it bounded north on the town way from the meeting-house (Old South) to Captain James Moore's; west on Robert Blair, Jr., southwest on Zephaniah Rice in part and part on James Brown; east on the town street. To translate this description into one of the present day we must say, bounded north on Pleasant Street; west on the rear fence-line of the lots on the west side of Crown Street; south on the rear fence-line of the lots on the north side of Austin Street, and east on Main Street.

Mr. Saxe did not find how Daniel Ward acquired the property. It remained for Mr. George Maynard (who has done valuable work in searching the Middlesex Registry) to find a deed from Johannah Ward (widow of Obadiah) to her son Daniel, given in 1724. (Book 24, page 142, Mid. See Proceedings of this Society, Vol. XXIV, page 54.) She seems to have conveyed one-half the lot at the same time to another son, Obadiah, but we will ignore this and cling to Daniel.

We have still to account for the surveyor's description as on the "north side" of the road. The surveyors in early days were very loose in their descriptions, confused and confusing in regard to points of compass. Ephraim Curtis, besides his Lincoln Street farm, was the owner of a large tract on Main Street from about Walnut Street to Pleasant Street. (Grant from Proprietors Nov. 13, 1714.) It is evident that the surveyor was 90° out in his descrip-

¹This history, with a map of the tract and its sub-divisions, I have deposited with the Society of Antiquity.

tion, and that the lot should have been described as on the west side of the road. Making the corrections we have Ephraim Curtis on the north instead of east, and Jonathan Hubbard or Jonathan Rice on the south instead of west.¹

Since this paper was first written I have discovered an important link in our title. It is a quitclaim deed from Leonard Hoar to Obadiah Ward of Worcester, dated May 11, 1716, recorded in Book 4, page 149, in the Worcester Registry. Under this title Obadiah Ward's widow inherited through his will.

A word about two Leonard Hoars. The first one of the name to appear in our annals was the third President of Harvard College. He received a grant from the Proprietors about the time of his death. His widow, Bridget, soon married Hezekiah Usher, and her name figures in the Proprietors' Records. President Hoar died in 1675. The second Leonard was a grand-nephew of the President and great-grandson of Charles Hoare of Gloucester, England, the founder of the American families bearing the name. He was a captain and died in April, 1771, aged 87, in Brimfield, where he left descendants. His quitclaim to Obadiah Ward carries title to the thirty acres granted to him by the Proprietors January 26, 1714, and completes the chain of title.

The picture from Barber shows an iron fence surmounting the brick wall which sustained Nobility Hill. It also shows a row of sycamore trees extending over the hill,

¹Proprietors to Joshua Rice on right of Jonathan Hubbard (A.D. 1714), thirty acres on both sides of old country road bounded northerly by land laid out to Leonard Hoar. Also deed, Hubbard to Rice, Book 20, page 376, Middlesex Registry.

This up-town lot of Ephraim Curtis was sold by him to John Stearns, Book 18, page 419, Middlesex Registry. The "King's Arms Tavern" was built thereon, about opposite the present site of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

which continued from Pleasant to Austin Street, and I think ran much farther south.

Opposite the hill in the picture is the residence of Charles Allen, who owned from Park Street to Allen Court.¹ This house still stands at the corner of the court, but transmogrified for business purposes. Horse-chestnut trees formerly adorned the Main Street front of this estate. Some will remember the row of sycamores which extended over Court Hill, and the elm trees which continued southerly up Main Street. A very few will remember the poplar trees which lined both sides of the roads through Mr. Salisbury's farm, extending out Salisbury Street to Park Avenue, northward [along Quigley road or Pratt Street, now Park Avenue] to Grove Street, and thence southward to Lincoln Square.

The Charles Allen estate has an interesting history.

At a meeting of the Proprietors on December 26, 1732, it was voted—

that in answer to the Petion of Dan^l Gookin Esq^r the sd Proprietors do Grant to Said Dan Gookin Esqr his heirs and assignes a Convenient building place not to Exceed half an acre at or near the Little Knowle near the meeting house in Wcreester where the Rev^d mr Burr began to digg a Cellar Said building place to be Staked out at the descretion of a Com^{tee} to be Chosen by Said Proprietors this Grant made upon Condition that Said Dan^l Gookin Esq^r build & Settle on the same.²

¹Mr. Allen's land originally ran still farther south and included a house on the south corner of the court, which was undoubtedly formerly the tavern kept by William Jones, where the two British officers sent by Governor Gage to spy out the land were hospitably entertained by a sympathizing landlord who knew their character, and evidently had told his next neighbor, the attorney-general, of their presence. [See Lincoln's History, pp. 105-7.]

²In 1733 or 4 Isaac Burr bought of Daniel Heywood and Daniel Ward ten acres, which they had bought in 1731 of Joshua Rice, one of the first Proprietors of the town.

The "little knowle" was undoubtedly opposite the present foot of Chatham Street, where the slope must have been very steep from west to east, and where Main Street was doubtless eight or ten feet higher than now.

It is evident that Sheriff Daniel Gookin, son of the Daniel Gookin who was one of the first Proprietors of the town, built and settled on this lot, for his administrator in 1744 conveyed it to Stephen Fessenden for £302, describing it as "a certain messuage of housing and land." In 1751 Fessenden's administrator conveyed to James Putnam for £105 "one messuage with about half an acre of land."

Mr. Putnam, whom Joseph Willard, in his address to the bar in October, 1829, pronounced as the best lawyer of North America, married Elizabeth Chandler, a sister of John Chandler, "the honest refugee," another representative of the "nobility." For some account of Mr. Putnam I must refer to the pages of Lincoln's History and Wall's Reminiscences. He was attorney-general of the province prior to the Revolution, and was banished with the Chandlers and Paines for his loyalty or "toryism." He had become the owner of some eighty acres lying east of Main Street and south of the Common, extending to Millbrook. This was confiscated and was sold by the States Committee in 1779 for £2101, in lawful money, "sollid gold," to Samuel Flagg, who is described in the deed as of Salem, although he was a native of Worcester. Mr. Flagg's house (the Gookin house) was destroyed by fire in January, 1786. There was no fire department at the time, and this fire led to the formation of the Worcester Fire Society, which is still in existence, and of which Mr. Flagg became a member. He apparently rebuilt the house, for in 1794 he sold for £2000 to Patrick Jaffrey of Boston with four and one-half acres of land. I do not find that Mr. Jaffrey ever lived in Worcester. He is described as of Milton in a deed which he gave to John Farrar in 1803. Mr. Farrar sold in 1808 to Samuel Chandler, who in the following

year conveyed to Daniel Clap, the register of deeds. Mr. Clap's executor sold to Charles Allen in 1827. Charles Allen was a lawyer of the highest ability and became in later life Chief Justice of the Superior Court of this Commonwealth. His paternal grandmother was sister of Samuel Adams, the early patriot, and he possessed the Adams traits of a love of liberty and a fearlessness of expression. He was a delegate to the National Whig Convention in 1848, when the "machine" (or the "cotton Whigs") had arranged to nominate the slaveholder, Zachary Taylor, for President and—to conciliate the increasing number at the North (the "conscience Whigs") who were restless over the aggressive policy of the South—to nominate Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts for Vice-president. General Taylor received the nomination. Mr. Allen, in a speech of great power, pronounced the Whig party dissolved, "for its surrender to the slave power," saying:

"You have put one ounce too much upon the strong back of northern endurance. You have even presumed that the State which led on the first revolution for liberty, will now desert that cause for the miserable boon of the Vice-presidency. Sir, *Massachusetts spurns the bribe!*"

Two weeks later Mr. Allen addressed a public meeting at the City Hall in vindication of his course, and was heartily endorsed by his hearers. His fellow delegate, Henry Wilson, also made a brief address, and one week later at a state convention held here, the action of these two men was endorsed and the "Free-soil party" was organized.

A great effort was made by the Whigs to stop the secession from their party, and at Worcester this effort was especially made. Three days after the first Free-soil meeting a Taylor ratification meeting was held and was addressed by Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky. On September 12th, "Abraham Lincoln of Illinois," and on November 6th Daniel Webster addressed similar meetings, Mr. Webster speaking for three hours.

The late John D. Washburn said of Mr. Allen¹ that in pure intellectual power no one who has ever lived in this community was his equal, adding to this the statement of "a life-long political opponent" of his subject, that "to Charles Allen, above all others, does a race owe its present immunity from servitude."

How striking is the fact that the man who, by proclamation, gave freedom to the slaves should, only fourteen years previous, have opposed the movement which resulted in giving him the power! How and when would slavery have been abolished if Van Buren and Adams, the Free-soil candidates, had defeated Taylor and Fillmore in 1848?

Interesting remarks followed the reading and also the talk by Mr. Chase, the speakers being Nathaniel Paine, Esq., A. C. Munroe, Henry M. Wheeler and Gen. A. B. R. Sprague. The latter referred to the robbery that occurred many years ago at the house of Ethan Allen, whose name

¹"Worcester Fire Society Reminiscences," 1887. This and other numbers of the Reminiscences, which may be found in the libraries of the city, contain notices of several gentlemen named in this paper, including Messrs. Paine, Davis, Willard, Barton, Dixie, Kinnicutt, Dowley, Rice, Thomas, Corbett and Farrar.

Of special interest is the paper on CHARLES ALLEN of Worcester, by George F. Hoar, read before the American Antiquarian Society October 30, 1901. The reader is also referred to the work of Henry Wilson, entitled "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America." See also Wall's "Reminiscences of Worcester," pp. 285, 347.

For a notice of John M. Earle see "Ralph Earle and his Descendants," Worcester, 1888, pp. 205-8; for Anthony Chase and his family see same work, pp. 215-220.

On page 454 of the same will be found a very interesting letter from Thomas Earle, brother of John M. Earle, written May 30, 1840, accepting the nomination for Vice-president tendered him by the "Liberty party," with James G. Birney as candidate for President. This letter, written "with malice towards none, with charity for all," defines clearly the position of those who, like the writer, were guided by conscience in their political action.

had been mentioned. He stated that one of the robbers was captured by Mr. Allen and subsequently convicted and sent to prison to serve a sentence of several years. While the General was in the army, a soldier under his command came to him and confessed to being one of the robbers, saying he had been pardoned on condition that he enlist in the service of his country, which he did and that he was endeavoring to do his duty as a soldier and to live an exemplary life.

ABSTRACTS OF EARLY WORCESTER LAND TITLES,
FROM THE RECORDS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(Continued from page 168.)

Thomas Gleason, of Shrewsbury, husbandman, sold to Simon Gates of Marlborough, yeoman, March 7, 1721-2, for forty-five pounds, "All the Draughts and Division Lands whatsoever belonging or in any wise appertaining to a Certain house lott in Worcester in the county aforesaid in the Possession of James Miller of Worcester which Isaac Miller purchased of Benjamin Barron of Concord it being a Thirty acre Lott bounded Northerly on another Lott of Isaac Millers & James Knapp Easterly upon the Committees Land and Thomas Haggets Southerly upon Benj^a Flagg Westerly upon Said Millers other Lott **To have and to hold** all the Draughts or Divisions of Land whatsoever or in any wise appertaining to s^d Lott bounded as aforesaid Viz^t in y^e Tract of Land commonly called the North Six mile in Worcester aforesaid with all the Rights Priviledges Commodities Conveniences and appurtenances appertaining to the premises above granted Excepting and always reserving thereout all that part that is now Setling being the Southerly part or half of Said Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Moses Rice and Daniel How, acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, March 13, 1723, and recorded at Cambridge, April 5, 1725, in Book 25, p. 36.

Moses Leonard, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, Merchant, and John Oulton, of Marblehead, Merchant, Jan. 18, 1722-3, for thirty seven pounds, "a Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesd being

part of a Second Division of land laid out to the heirs of Dickory Sargeant containing Eighty three acres and a half more or less which S^d Leonard bought of Daniel Shattuck as of Deed appears and is butted and bounded Southerly by land laid out to the heirs of Cap^t Henchman Westerly by land in possession of Peter King alias Rice, Northerly by the other part of the S^d Division of land laid out to the heirs of Dickory Sargeant Easterly by land laid out to the S^d Palmer Oulton & Waldo Together with all and Singular the Timber trees woods underwoods fences profits priviledges Rights Comodities Hereditam^{ts}'' &c. thereto appertaining.

Hannah, wife of Moses Leonard, relinquishes her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark H and seal.

Deed witnessed by James How and Robert Peebels; acknowledged at Worcester, March 13, 1722-3, before Thomas How, justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 9, 1723, in Book 22, p. 223.

Moses Lenard, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Benjamin Townsend, of Brookfield, Inholder, July 15, 1729, for Eight hundred and fifty pounds, "A Tract of Land containing one hundred and Eighty acres be the Same more or less as it is bounded Situate in Worcester with Houses and Barn and Pew in the Meeting-House the Land being bounded as followeth begining at the Long Pond runing Wly 111 Rod to a white oak markt then runing S:ly 27 Rod to a White Oak marked then N:W:ly 38 Rod to a White Oak markt then runing S:W:ly to a White Oak 35 Rod then S:ly 25 Rod to a heap of Stones and S:W:ly 76 Rod to a heap of Stones then E:ly 94 Rod to a white oak markt then S:ly 72 Rod to a heap of Stones then E:ly 114 [Rods] to a black oak tree markt by the Pond then No:ly by the Pond 175 Rod to the first

Bounds Mentioned or however otherways bounded or reputed to be bounded with whatsoever is standing growing or lying thereon.”

Hannah Lenard, wife of Moses, renounces right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark H.

Deed witnessed by Joseph Bennett, James Macklelan and Joshua Dowsling; acknowledged at Brookfield, July 21, 1729, before Joseph Jennings, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 3, 1729, in Book 30, p. 5.

Moses Lenard, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Joseph Herrington, of Weston, yeoman, and Daniel Ward of Worcester, Husbandman, June 22, 1726, for seventy pounds, “a Three Ten acre Right in the North Part of Worcester forty five acres of Land already laid out and also all after Divisions of Land and Meadow to be laid out and drawn in Said north Part by virtue of a three ten acre House Lott in the South Part of Worcester originally granted unto Elisha Rice the Said forty five acres of Land that is already laid out lyeth on the West-erly Side of Pine Hill and is bounded every way by common Land in Said North Part All the abovesaid Land laid out or to be laid out belongeth to the abovesaid Three Ten acre House Lott in the South Part.”

Deed witnessed by James Knap, John Stearnes and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged at Worcester, June 18, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1730, in Book 30, p. 372.

Thomas Stearns, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Robert Lothrig, of Worcester, Husbandman, Nov. 3, 1726, for seventy pounds, “a certain Parcel or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Sixty two acres and a half be the Same

more or less and is butted and bounded Southerly by Land in Possession of Nath^l Moore Westerly by Land in Possession of James Moore Northerly by Land now in the Possession of John Clark Easterly by the Land of Esq^r Palmer and Company Said Sixty two acres and an half of Land was laid out and drawn by virtue of a five Ten acre house Lott now in the Possession of the above named Thomas Stearns being part of a Second Division."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Jenison, Robert Prebles and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged Sept. 11, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 9, 1729, in Book 28, p. 447.

Robert Peibles, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Robert Marble, of Marlborough, yeoman, March 12, 1728-9, for sixty-eight pounds, ten Shillings, " A Certain Tract or parcel of Land Scituate in Worcester aforesaid in the south half Part of Said Town Containing fifty acres be the Same More or less Bounded Southerly by the Land of Richard Temple Easterly Partly by the land of Said Temple and Partly by the Land of Jonathan Waldo Northerly by the Land of Col: Adam Winthrop westerly on the Dividing line between the North and South Parts of Worcester also Two ten acre Rights Throughout all the Common and undevided lands and Ceder Swamps now Remaining to be laid out or Drawn in the South part of Worcester by virtue of Two Tens of the original Right of mr George Danson Deceased Together with whatsoever is growing Standing or lying on the Said fifty acres of land Bounded as aforesaid or however otherwise Bounded or Reputed to be Bounded."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Wright and Benjamin Woods; acknowledged March 12, 1729, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 15, 1729, in Book 29, p. 236.

Gershom Rice of Worcester, sold to James Maccelellan, of Worcester, Aug. 9, 1718, for forty-one pounds, "one Messuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in the Town of Worcester in the County and Province aforesd, Containing by Estimation Seventy five Acres be it more or be it less, butted and bounded partly west by land in possession of Capt Prentice East wth Land in y^e possession of m^r John Smith and Every way Else by Comon land and marked Trees as Signified in the Platt, a Country Road runing thro sd Land of Six Rods wide."

Deed witnessed by Jonas Knap, Benjamin Flag and Elisabeth Flag, with her mark; acknowledged Sept. 17, 1718, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1718, in Book 19, p. 328.

Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, sold to James Maccelellan, of Worcester, April 23, 1719, for fifty-seven pounds, ten shillings, "one Tract of Land Situate lying and being in the Town of Worcester in y^e County of Middl^x Containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be It more or less, butted & bounded Southerly by the Town Line, East^{ly} by y^e Land of Gershom Rice & Comon Land, and northerly by undivided Land, as it is Signified by the platt."

Deed witnessed by Henry Lee, Elizabeth Rice, with her mark, and Benjamin Flag; acknowledged, May 6, 1719, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 10, 1719, in Book 19, p. 406.

David Shaw, late of Worcester, sold to James Maccelellan, of Worcester, Dec. 30, 1720, for divers good causes and considerations, "One Messuage or Tract of Land Situate lying between the Town of Worcester and Oxford

Containing by Estimation one hundred & fifty acres, be it more or less, butted and bounded Northerly by Worcester Town line Easterly by Malakiah Holloways ffarm, and Every way Else by Country Lands as may more plainly appear by the platt. Also Three acres of meadow in Worcester aforesd lying Westerly of the above bargained Tract of Land lying on both Sides of the French River originally granted to Nath^l Jones, as may more plainly appear by y^e Platt put upon file in the Town Book of Records for Worcester.”

Condition: That if said Shaw should pay to said Macclellen, on or before Dec. 13, next ensuing, certain specified sums of money, this deed to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Jones, James Macclellen, Jr., and Benjamin Flag, Jr.; acknowledged before justice Menzies, at Leicester, Jan. 16, 1720-1, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1720-1, in Book 21, p. 248. Discharged May 22, 1722.

Jonas Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to James Minott, Jr., of Concord, Gentleman, November 16, 1725, for a valuable sum of money, “A Certain Tract or Lott of Land Scituate Lying and being in the Northerly Half part of Worchester aforesd on a Hill Called and Known by the name of West Hill containing by Estemimation fourty five Acres be the Same more or be it Less and is Bounded as followeth Viz^t Begining at a Red Oak Tree Standing on the Westerly Side of Said West Hill thence runing East Ten Degrees Northerly Two Rod to a Stake and Heap of Stones then turning the Angle And running Southerly a Cross the river one Hundred and Twenty Rod to a Stake and Stones then turning the Angle and running Westerly Sixty Two Rods to a Small Beach Tree marked and from Said Beach turning Northerly Cross Said River

one Hundred and Twenty Rod to the Red oak tree First mentioned or however bounded or reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the platt thereof reference thereunto being had as also all my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all Lands meadows Swamps woods &^{ra} that Doth of Right belong or hereafter may arise or accrue to me in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester by virtue of a Three Ten Acre Lott formerly granted to Isaac George in the Township of Worcester aforesaid."

Deed witnessed by David Hayns, Joseph Hubbard, and John Hubbard; acknowledged Dec. 15, 1725, before James Minott, justice, and recorded at Cambridge, May 16, 1726, in Book 25, p. 433.

Isaac Meller, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Nathaniel Hapgood of Stow, yeoman, Feb. 6, 1719-20, for seventy pounds, "my whole Right Title and Jnterest in a Certain tract of Land Six miles Square lying in the Township of Worcester aforesaid and is Situate in the Norwesterly part of Said Town and my abovesaid Right is a thirty acre Town Right in all the abovesaid Six miles Square with all the divisions & grants of the Same which ever hath or shall be made or granted within the S^d Tract of Land be the Same more or less as it is above mentioned."

Deed signed by Isaac Meller, with his mark and seal, in presence of Jonathan Foster and Zachariah Maynard; acknowledged July 5, 1720, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1727, in Book 27, p. 125.

Stephen Minot, of Boston, Merchant, sold to William Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Aug. 13, 1728, for four

hundred pounds, "A Farm and Housing thereon Situate lying on the Country Road in Said Worcester by Estimation One hundred acres be it more or less with the Rights now in common belonging to Said Farm in the South half bounded Southerly upon the Country Road and the Lands of Thomas Hagget Westerly & Northerly upon the Counties [?] Land or Highway Easterly upon the Lands of Pan and Curtis."

Mercy, wife of Stephen Minot, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by John Minot, Stephen Minot 3^d and Hugh Kelso; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 15, 1729, before Stephen Minot, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1729, in Book 30, p. 99.

Richard Ward, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Stephen Minot, of Boston, Merchant, Jan. 15, 1730, for one hundred pounds, "All that his certain House and Land Situate lying and being in the Town of Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation one hundred Acres be the Same more or less lying on the Southerly Side of the Country Road and butted and bounded as followeth viz^t Northerly on Land of Thomas Hagget Southwesterly upon Land of Mathew Gray Southeasterly on Land of John Smith and Northwesterly on Land of John Curtis or however otherwise butted and bounded or reputed to be butted and bounded Together with the free Use Liberty and Priviledge of a Road or Highway runing from the main Country Road through the Land of the Said Hagget to the Premises before granted together also with the Barn outhouses Fences Trees Timber Wood and Underwood on the Said Land Standing lying or growing," &c.

Condition of this Mortgage Deed: That if said Richard Ward should pay said Stephen Minot one hundred pounds on or before Jan. 15, 1731, then this deed to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Lydia Ward, wife of Richard, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Rolfe and Michael Nolen; acknowledged at Boston, Jan. 15, 1730, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded Jan. 21, 1730, at Cambridge, in Book 30, p. 279.

Jonathan Marble, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Feb. 11, 1720-1, for twenty-one pounds, "One Tract of Land Situate lying & being in Worcester in y^e county of Middles^x containing by Estimation Fifty Seven Acres be it more or less Said 57 Acres of Land being part of the Third Division of Land laid out to and drawn by Vertue of the House-Lott now in Possession of the abovesaid Jonathan Marble Said Tract of Land Batted and bounded Southerly by the Third Division of land laid out to Benj^a Flegg Easterly by the Second Division of Land laid out for the Heirs of Digory Sargeant Every way Else by Undivided Land."

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Moore, James Knapp and Jotham Rice; acknowledged Dec. 7, 1721, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1721-2, in Book 21, p. 486.

Gershom Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Eleazar How and Caleb Rice, of Marlborough, April 12, 1721, for a valuable sum of money, "A Certain Right of Land within the Township of Worcester aforesd in that part of the township called or known by the Name of Six mile Square at the Northerly part of S^d township viz^t Three Ten acre Rights as they lye in common as well as all Allotments Divisions or Allowances in the Said North part of the Said Township when It shall or may be divided is intended in this Alienation which 3 Ten acre Lotts from which the aforesd Rights are derived were formerly

Lotts of Eneas Salters but by reason of One alienation after another are now in the possession of the aforesd Gershom Rice."

Deed signed by Gershom Rice and his wife Elizabeth, in presence of Joseph Stratten and Sarah Stratten, with a mark; acknowledged April 27, 1721, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1721-2, in Book 21, p. 487.

James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, and Sarah, his wife, sold to Jonathan Moore, of Sudbury, Jan. 2, 1717, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of land Consisting of four Ten acre Lotts and is Bounded on the west with land formerly Granted to Mathew Tomline and East north and South with Lands undivided together with all Rights Priviledges and After Divisions of Land Meadow Swamps or whatsoever Else may arise or be Proportioned by the same also Six acres of upland and Swamp adjoyning to the above said four Lotts Morerover three acres and halfe of Meadow being Part of His Proportion of Meadow Belonging to his Planting Lotts with an addition Further of Ten Rods in Length at The west End of the Meadow and Three Rods in Bredth Round about his Meadow for Egress & Regress to it all which abovesaid Bargained Premises the Said James Rice formerly Bought of Isaac Bull as by Deed may more fully appear."

Deed signed by James Rice, and Sarah, his wife with her mark and seal, in presence of Nathaniel Moore, Joseph Comins, with his mark, 2, and Jonas Rice; acknowledged at Worcester, April 13, 1722, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Dec. 5, 1729, in Book 29, p. 319. [Apparently this land was in Worcester.]

Thomas Parker, of Worcester, Shop Joiner, sold to Elijah Cook, of Needham, Feb. 2, 1726-7, for seventy-five pounds, "Two certain Tracts or parcels of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid the one parcel containing by Estimation ninety three Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded Southerly by land in possession of James Rice easterly in part by Common land and in part by French River northerly by land now in possession of the Said Parker westerly in part by land now in the possession of Simon Gates and in part by the land of John Dunkin the other parcel containing by Estimation Six Acres & one hundred & twenty Rods of Swamp land be the Same more or less and is bounded Southerly by land laid out to the heirs of m^r Henchman Dec'd westerly by Common land Said Six acres & one hundred and twenty Rod lyeth on both Sides of South brook on the westerly Side of French River."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged, Sept. 11, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 6, 1728, in Book 27 p. 485.

Robert Peibles, of Worcester, Blacksmith, sold to Simon Gates, of Stow, Sept. 27, 1727, for two hundred pounds, "one Messuage or Tract of land Situate lying And being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Ninety Seven Acres be the same more or less with a highway through the Same and is butted and bounded Southerly and westerly by the land of Benj^a Flagg northerly by land in Possession of Palmer Gouldin Easterly by the land of Jon^a More as is more fully Signified in the Platt of said Land Recorded in Worcester Book of Records and also three Acres of Meadow Original laid out & Drawn by Virtue of said land and lyeth in the Meadow Known by the name of pine Meadow and is bounded

Easterly by the Meadow laid out Isaac Wheeler northerly by upland westerly by Meadow laid out to the heirs of James Butler and also the one Moiety or half part of all the Common and undivided land in the South half part of Worcester that is due to or to be Drawn by Virtue of a Sixty Acre house Lott now in possession of Benjamin Flagg Jun^r Originally granted to Thomas Brown late of Cambridge Dec'd."

Deed witnessed by Robert Gray and Benjamin Flagg, Jr.; acknowledged March 9, 1727, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 25, 1728, in Book 27, p. 341.

Robert Peibles, of Worcester, Blacksmith, sold to James Mackilwean, of Worcester, Trader, July 8, 1727, for Eighteen pounds, "Six Ten acre Right Throughout. all the Comons and undivided Land and Ceder Swamp now remaining to be laid out or Drawn in the South part of Worcester by virtue of Six Ten's of the original Right of m^r George Danson Deceased."

Deed witnessed by John Gray, with his mark, *a*, and Benjamin Flagg, Jr.; acknowledged Sept. 11, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1730, in Book 31, p. 172.

James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Richard Barron [*Barrns* in deed] of Marlborough, husbandman, July 10, 1725, for eighty two pounds, "A Certain Mesuage or Tract of land Situate Lying and Being in Worcester abovesaid Containing by Estimation Seventy Five Acres with allowence Said Tract of Land Being formerly Layd Out To Benj^m Flagg juⁿ On the Right of Thomas Brown deceased as appears by the Platt and Return their-

of Reference thereto Being Had and Lyes westerly of a Pond Called North Pond and is Bounded Esterly By Land laid out to Martha Sergeant Southerly Partly By Land laid Out To the heirs of Cap^t Henchman and partly by land laid Out to the Heirs of Mr Goulding and partly by Common Land, Northerly by Common land or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the Platt with three ten Acre Rights to Common and Undevided land within the South halfe Part of Worcester.”

Deed witnessed by Daniel Stewart and Hannah Stewart, signing with her mark, and Persis Stewart, signing with her mark; acknowledged Jan. 5, 1725-6, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 21, 1727, in Book 25, p. 622.

James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to his Brother, Gershom Rice, of Worcester, April 16, 1729, for Seven hundred and Eighty pounds, “one hundred and Sixteen acres of Land All Scituate Lying and Being in the Southerly Part of the Town of Worcester aforesaid in the County and Province Before mentioned in New England forty acres Thereof Is in one Intire Peice with a Dwelling House and Barn Thereon and is where I the said James Rice Do now Dwell and is Bounded as followeth Northerly By a high way and Easterly by a high way and Southerly By my Son James Rice his Land and westerly by the Land of Jonas Rice and Six acres thereof is Meadow Scituate Lying in a meadow called Broad meadow Bounded Northerly By the Meadow of Josiah Rice and Easterly by the meadow of Benjamin Flagg Sen^r and Southerly by the meadow of Nath^l moor and westerly by y^e Land of Thomas Rice and Seventy acres thereof is Partly meadow and partly upland and is Bounded Southeasterly By the Land of Tiras Rice and Easterly by the Highway and westerly

by the Land now in Possession of Zaphaniah Rice and by the Land of John Hubbard from thence Runing to the Mill Brook and Every other way the Said Land is Bounded by the Said James Rices own Land.”

Deed witnessed by Josiah Newton, Charles Rice and Edward Barker; acknowledged Apr. 18, 1729, before Samuel Sewall, Jun^r, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 20, 1729, in Book 29, p. 440.

Simon Stone, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Bennitt, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, June 25, 1728, for five hundred pounds, “one Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in the County of midd^x Containing by Estimation one hundred and Twenty three acres Be the Same more or Less Butted and Bounded Southerly By Land formerly in the Possession of James Rice now in the Possession of Tyrus Rice Eastern in Part by land in the Possession of Gershom Rice in Part by the Land of Jacob Holmes and Northerly by a Town High way or Common Land westerly by a Certain Peice of Land sold by m^r James Rice to m^r John Hubbard and the Line to Run it in Part as the ffence now Stands unto mill Brook and then Bounded by mill Brook unto the Land of Tyrus Rice first abovementioned Together with a Dwelling House a Grist mill and a Saw mill thereon Standing and unto the Same Belonging.”

Deed signed by Simon Stone with his mark S and seal in presence of Jonas Rice, Benja^a and Klagg; acknowledged May 12, 1729, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 26, 1729, in Book 29, p. 354.

James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Simon Stone, of Shrewsbury, Jan. 4, 1728-9, for three hundred and

thirty-three pounds, "a Certain messuage or Tract of Land Lying Scituate and Being in Worcester afore said Containing by Estimation Sixty acres be the Same more or be it Less and is Bounded westerly By the Town way Leading from the meeting House to Cap^t Nathaniel Jones mill Southerly and Easterly Partly by land of Tiras Rice and Partly by land of Gershom Rice and So Runing By land of Jacob Holmse untill it Comes to the way Leading from the meeting house to the House of Palmer Goulding then Turning and Runing westerly Partly by y^e Said way and Partly by Land of Daniel ward Till it Comes to the way first abovementioned Together with a Dwelling House a Grist mill and a Saw mill Standing thereon."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice and Joseph Bennett; acknowledged Feb. 12, 1728-9, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 22, 1729, in Book 29, p. 355.

Nathaniel Jones, "of Falmouth in the County of York & province of the massachusetts Bay in New England Yeoman," sold to Jonathan Gates of Cambridge, yeoman, Oct. 13, 1730, for ninety pounds, "all that Certain Tract or parcel of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in the County of Middlesex aforesaid on the West Side of Half way River and on the South Side of the Country Road and Contains by Estimation ninety acres more or Less and is Bounded Northerly by the Country Road and Southerly by Land of m^r Parker and m^r Gates makeing a Nook or Notch on that Side and Easterly in Part by Land of m^r Beard and Partly by Land of m^r Parker and westerly by Land of m^r Denny."

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Austin and Joseph Marion; acknowledged at Boston, Oct. 16, 1730, before John Balantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 27, 1730, in Book 31, p. 345.

James Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, deeded to his son, Tyrus Rice, of Worcester, Housewright, July 1, 1726, in consideration of the love, good will and affection which he bore him, "All Such Right Estate Title Interest and Demand whatsoever as he the Said James Rice hath or ought to Have by any Lawful ways or means whatsoever of in and to a Certain Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being In Worcester aforesaid Being part of a Second Division Laid out in Worcester to the Said James Rice Containing by Estimation fifty Two acres be the Same more or Less and is Butted and Bounded Southerly in part by Land Laid out to Aaron Adams and in part by Land Laid out to Mr Jonas Rice Easterly by part of Said Second Division northerly in part by Land Laid out to Gershom Rice and in part by the other part of Second Division Land laid out to the Said James Rice Westerly by mill brook First angle Begins at the N. W. Corner of Aaron Adams House Lot thence Runing E 9 Degrees South to the N. E. Corner of Said House Lott Second Angle Runing Southerly to the Land of m^r Jonas Rice being a white oak Third angle Turning and Runs E: 2 Degrees north forty two Rod to a Stake and Stones being Twelve Rod westerly from the Corner of the Second Division Fourth angle Runing north 2 Degrees W. fifty four Rod to Stones being Twelve Rod Westerly from the other Corner of Said Second Division fifth angle Runing by the Land of m^r Gershom Rice Thirty five Rods to Stones Sixth angle Runing N. 20 D^s E five Rod to Stones Seventh angle Runs w. 9 Degrees north forty Six Rod to a white oak marked Eighth angle Runs S 9 D^s W. Eight Rods to Stones ninth angle west nine Deg^{rs} north by marked Trees to mill Brook the Tenth Angle Runs by the Said mill Brook to Aaron Adams Corner first abovementioned the abovesaid fifty acres of Land hath a Highway four Rods Laid Thrô the Same."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and Gershom Rice;

acknowledged Sept. 12, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 19, 1730, in Book 31, p. 354.

Ephraim Roper, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to James Campbell and Robert Hannah, of Scituate, in the County of Suffolk, Laborers, July 2, 1728, for eighty pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid Containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be the Same more or less Said Seventy five acres was laid out as a Third Division to Aaron Adams lying at the South end of a hill called Tatnick hill bounded Westerly by the Town Line Southerly and Easterly by Land in Possession of Col^o Browne Northerly by the Land of Nath^l More."

Deed witnessed by John Gray, signing with his mark, and Benjamin Flegg; acknowledged July 20, 1728, at Worcester, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1728, in Book 28, p. 4.

Jonas Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Ephraim Roper, of Sudbury, Husbandman, April 20, 1721, for one hundred and thirty pounds, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing one hundred and fifty acres lying on a Hill commonly called and known by the Name of Tatnuck Hill and is bounded as followeth viz beginning at a heap of Stones on the Easterly Side of the Hill from thence running Westerly to heap of Stones on a Small Hill thence turning and running Southerly to a black oak Tree marked near a Small Run of Water thence turning and running Easterly over Said Hill to a Heap of Stones on the Easterly Side of the Hill then turning Northerly to the Heap of Stones first above mentioned having the Land of Ste-

phen Minot on the North Common Land on the West Land of Nathaniel Moore on the South and the Widow Ward on the East or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the Plat thereof and Return of the Same."

Mary Rice, wife of Jonas, relinquishes Right of Dowry.

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Daniel Heywood and Nathan Heywood; acknowledged Oct. 4, 1722, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Dec. 25, 1730, in Book 32, p. 48.

Æneas Salter, of Boston, Shopkeeper, gave a Mortgage Deed to Giles Dyer, of Boston, Merchant, April 3, 1718, in Consideration of the fact that Dyer had become bound with him for the payment of a considerable Sum of money to Samuel Phillips, of Boston, merchant, of "A Certain parcell of Shop goods and Household goods, and all that my one full quarter part of a full Share of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester within the County of Middlesex (all which goods and Land are valued at the Sum of Two hundred and Sixty pounds)."

Dorcas, wife of Æneas Salter relinquishes her right of Dowery.

"Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us (and at the Same time Delivery made of a Castor Hatt in behalfe of all the other premises before granted) Anne Brmsdeail, [?] Elisabeth Gill."

Deed acknowledged at Boston, April 3, 1718, before Timothy Clarke, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 24, 1719, in Book 19, p. 450.

Samuel Salter, of Boston, Pavior, eldest son of Æneas Salter, late of Boston, deceased, deeded to "Mary Salter, Relict Widow & Administratrix to y^e Estate of Thomas

Salter late of Boston Shopkeeper Deceased Æneas Salter Jun^r & W^m Salter all of Boston aforesd Shopkeepers," May 9, 1720, for Sixty-six pounds, "All that my full part & portion in a Thirty acre Homelott Together with all Lands woods underwoods Trees Stones Rivers Ponds profits Members priviledges & appur^{ces} thereto belonging, which Land being the Estate of Æneas Salter late of Boston aforesd Deceased, and lyeth in y^e Town Ship of Worcester in the County of Middlesex within the Province abovesd who died seized y^r of in ffee Simple, The Grant of which Lott was Renewed by the Honord Committee to the heirs of Æneas Salter aforesd, the first day of ffebr^{ry} 1714 being Two full Sixth parts of the aforesd Thirty acre home Lott and appurtenances that Do or may belong thereto by any after Divisions to be laid out to y^e Said Home Lott." "Condition, That if through the Default or Delinquency of the Sd Mary Salter Æneas Salter, Jun^r & W^m Salter or either of them their heirs or assigns in not Complying and full filling the Terms upon which the Honoured Committee Did Renew the Grant of Said Land and premisses to the heirs of Æneas Salter aforesd Deceased, and by which the Said Land shall become fforfeit, and Revert to the Sd Comittee or proprietors of the Town Ship of Worcester, That then y^e aforesaid Samuel Salter Shall not any Way be liable to make any allowance Restitution or Satisfaction for the Same, To S^d Mary Salter Æneas Salter Jun^r & W^m Salter their heirs or assigns."

Deed witnessed by William Cunningham and Sarah Smith; acknowledged at Boston, May 10, 1720, before Anthony Stoddard, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 11, 1720, in Book 21, p. 120.

Col. Giles Dyer, of Boston, Merchant, sold to Daniel Powning, Æneas Salter, Jr., and William Salter, all of

Boston, Shopkeepers, July 17, 1721, for Twenty-five pounds, "All that my full Right & part in a thirty acre homelot together with all Outlands woods underwoods trees Stones Rivers ponds profits Members priviledges & appurces thereto belonging or in any wise appurtaining which land belonged to Æneas Salter of Boston Shopkeeper (& lyeth in the township of Worcester in the county of middlesex within the province abovesd) who Sold the same to me the S^d Giles Dyer as by his Deed on Record bearing Date the third day of April 1718/ being my full Right & whole Interest in the aforesd thirty acre Homelot & appurces that do or may belong thereto by any after Divisions to be laid out to the aforesd homelot."

Mary, wife of Giles Dyer, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Ames Angier and Sarah Wane, with her mark; acknowledged at Boston, July 26, 1721, before Anthony Stoddard, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 4, 1721, in Book 21, p. 426.

Jeames Knap, of Worcester, Potter, sold to Isaac Sanger, of Watertown, April 3, 1721, for Eighty pounds, "a Certain peice or parcel of Land Scituate Lying & being within the Bounds & Limitts of the township of Worcester above Said and is partly upland & partly Swamp Land & partly medow Land Containing Ninety acres with an allowance of five acres & an half for a high way of four Rodds wide through Said Land and allowance of three acres for Swag of Chaine and is Butted and bounded Easterly by the Land of Sd: James Knap Westerly & Northwesterly by North pond brook and the Land of mr Lee: Southerly by the Land of mr miller and mr Olton North Easterly by the Land of Jonaⁿ Waldo: or however otherwise bounded or Reputed to be bounded:"

Mary, wife of James Knap, surrenders her right of Dower.

Deed witnessed by John Cooledge, David Sanger, Benjamin Flagg, and Peter King; acknowledged Apr. 5, 1721, before Jonas Bond, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 26, 1725, in Book 25, p. 80.

Caleb Lyman, of Boston, Shopkeeper, sold to James Rice, of Worcester, Housewright, Apr. 29, 1727, for two hundred and ten pounds, "a certain Lott or home Lott of Land so called Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Sixty Acres be the Same more or less butted and bounded northerly Easterly and westerly by Highways and Southerly by the Land of Jonas Rice Also another Tract or parcel of Land lying within The Township of Worcester aforesaid in the meadow butted and bounded westerly upon Worcester Town up land Southerly by the Land of Nathaniel moore northerly by the Land of Gershaim Rice and Easterly upon the divisional Line containing Six Acres be the Same more or less and all Rights Divisions and after Divisions of Land within the said Town of Worcester that does of Right belong or that Shall hereafter be Sett off to the Said Lotts of Land or that the Same Shall draw," &c.

Susanna, wife of Caleb Lyman, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Caleb Lyman, Jr., and Samuel Tyley; acknowledged Apr. 29, 1727, at Boston, before John Balantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 29, 1727, in Book 26, page 368.

Thomas Stearns, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to George Munroe, of Lexington, yeoman, May 5, 1727, for seven pounds, "a certain Three Ten Acre Right in the Township of Worcester to be laid out upon the Original Right of Jonathan Marble with all the Rights Divisions

and after Divisions Priviledges and Appurtenances to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining in the South half part.”

Deed witnessed by Daniel Gookin and Isaac Watson; acknowledged at Cambridge, May 5, 1727, before Jonathan Remington, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 5, 1727, in Book 26, p. 372.

Samuel Graves, of Sudbury, Blacksmith, sold to James Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, July 1, 1725, for Sixty-five pounds, “One Messuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester in the County and Province aforesaid Containing by Estimation Seventy five Acres with allowance laid out to Benja^a Flegg upon the Right of Thomas Browne deced: as appears by a Platt: lying Westerly of a Pond Called North Pond with a Dwelling house Standing on the Same and is Butted and Bounded as followeth Bound Easterly by Land laid out to Martha Sargant Southerly partly by Lands laid out to the Heirs of Cap^t Henchman and partly by land laid out to the Heirs of m^r Golding Bounded Westerly by lands laid out to the Heirs of m^r Golding in part Common Bounded Northerly by Common Land or howsoever other ways bounded as appears by Worcester Proprietors Book of Records with three ten acre Rights to Common and undivided Lands within the South half part of Worcester.”

Deed witnessed by Ephraim Curtis, Mary Curtis and Ephraim Curtis, Jr.; acknowledged July 1, 1725, before Hopestill Browne, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 14, 1727, in Book 25, p. 671.

John Smith, of Boston, Merchant, sold to Col. Nathaniel Byfield, of Boston, Esq., December 29, 1729, for nine hun-

dred pounds, "all that his the said John Smiths Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in the County of Middlesex on Both Sides of half way River So Called which land as it Lyeth Together Contains By Estimation Eight Hundred ninety acres be the same More or Less and was Laid out and Granted upon the Right of Major Daniel Gookin Deceased as may appear by the Town Book of Worcester as well as a Platt Taken thereof all which Land hereby Granted the said John Smith Bought of the Heirs of the said Daniel Gookin Together with all and Singular the Trees woods Under woods ways waters Profits Priviledges and appurtenances To the said Granted Land Belonging and all the Houseing Ediffices and Buildings Standing upon the said Land and the Reversion Remainders Thereof."

No encumbrances upon the land except one Deed of Mortgage made of the said land, to Samuel Browne of Salem, Esq., as a security for the payment of the sum of Six hundred pounds with interest.

Martha, wife of John Smith, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by John Phillips and Hopestill Forster; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 29, 1729, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1729, in Book 29, p. 327.

Thomas How, Esq., of Marlborough, sold to Jonathan Gates, of Cambridge, Yeoman, March 5, 1729-30, for one hundred and thirty pounds "a certain Tract of Land Situate in Worcester in the County and Province afore-said containing Eighty acres be the Same more or less bounded as followeth viz beginning at an old Cellar at the northwest Corner then runing Southeasterly on Worcester Town Line till it comes to a Walnut Tree marked thence turning and runing Southwesterly till it comes to a heap of Stones being a Corner mark then turning

and runing Northwesterly bounding on the Land of John Ballantine till it comes equal in Length with the first Line thence turning and runing a Strait Line til it comes to the Cellar first mentioned being a Paralel Line with the Second Line mentioned."

Deed witnessed by Simon Gates and Benjamin Woods; acknowledged March 19, 1729-30, before Benjamin Woods, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 27, 1730, in Book 29, p. 464.

John Smith, of Boston, Merchant, sold to George Shore, of Boston, Tailor, Dec. 22, 1729, for Six hundred and fifty pounds, "Three Sixty acre Home lotts in the North part of Worcester in the County of Middlesex and Province aforesaid as the Same are laid out with all the Rights after Rights Comons Sub and after Divisions of Land thereunto belonging or that the Same Shall draw in the Said North half part of Worcester be the Same more or less Said Lotts being laid out on the Right of Major Daniel Gookin which Lotts Lands and Premisses I lately purchased of the Heirs of the Said Gookin as by their Several Deeds on Record will appear the Said Home Lotts are numbered and described as in the annexed Plan viz^t number fifteen number fortynine and number Sixty two reference thereto being had may appear."

Martha, wife of John Smith, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by John Jeffries and John Banks; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 22, 1729, before Samuel Sewall, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 13, 1730, in Book 29, p. 465.

John Smith, of Boston, Merchant, sold to Jonathan Fisk, of Sudbury, Husbandman, Oct. 27, 1730, for Seventy-five pounds, "Seventy five acres of Land more or less

lying and being in the Northerly Part of Worcester Township in the County of Middlesex and Province aforesaid being the Home Lot of Land Surveyed and laid out to the Right of Thomas Prentice bounded and butted as follows viz Northeasterly by Land of the Said John Smith Southeasterly by Land laid out to Moses Learned and Southwesterly and Northwesterly by then Comon Land," &c.,

Deed witnessed by Moses Maynard and Samuel Tyley, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, Oct. 27, 1730, before Samuel Sewall, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 21, 1731, in Book 30, p. 509.

Peter King, alias Rice, of Sudbury, Husbandman, sold to Ezra Graves, of Sudbury, Yeoman, Sept. 19, 1729, for twenty pounds and other good Causes and Considerations, "one Messuage or Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in The County and Province above-said Containing by Estimation forty acres be The Same More or Less and is Butted and Bounded as followeth Bounded Southerly by land Laid out To James Knap & Isaac Miller Bounded Westwardly by Land Laid Laid out To Judge Palmer Esq^r and Henry Lee and The North Pond Northerly by Land Laid out To Jonathan Waldo and Easterly by Land Laid out To m^r Jonathan Waldo and James Knap."

Deed witnessed by Peter Bent, and John Woodward, Jr.; acknowledged at Sudbury, Sept. 19, 1729, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 3, 1729, in Book 29, p. 263.

John Bowker, of Sudbury, Housewright, gave a mortgage deed to Thomas Palmer, Esq., John Oulton and Cornelius Waldo, merchants, all of Boston, Feb. 27, 1719,

for one hundred and forty-two pounds, “A Certain piece or parcel of medow lying & being in Sudbury aforesaid
 * * * * in proportion to their Interest of and in Wings ffarm commonly So Called Situate in Worcester aforesd. * * * * Whereas the sd John Bowker hath already Erected a fframe for an House upon the ffarm of the sd Palmer Oulton & Waldo Situate in Worcester aforesd Comonly Called Cap^t Wings ffarm of about forty five foot in length & Twenty foot in breadth & partly Inclosed the Sd House One of the lower Rooms being or to be Twenty foot Square The other room to be Sixteen foot in the front & rear and Twenty foot Deep And hath also built a Stack of Chymneys and made & Stoned the Cellers under Each lower room for which Work & materials he hath received of the Sd Palmer Oulton & Waldo in full for the Same Seventy four pounds Eighteen Shillings & Eight pence And Whereas they have agreed to give the Said John Bowker Seventy one pounds more for the Compleat finishing the Said House & finding all Glass & other things Necessary for the Same—NOW the Condition of this Obligation & Bill of Sale Is Such, That if y^e Said John Bowker Shall by or before the Twentieth Day of Nov^r next, find Stuff and make Two lower rooms as aforesaid Two upright Chambers & a good garret to be fifteen foot between Joints, four Windows in y^e biggest lower Room and also four windows in the biggest Chamber, and Three Windows in Each of the other Rooms of four foot long & Three foot Eight Inches wide, and Shall make and fit or prepare all Doors Clossets & Stairs that Shall be Necessary or required in & to the Sd House; and Shall find all materials of Every Sort & kind for the Compleat finishing the Said House, & Shall lay well Seasoned boards wth Double floors in the lower rooms and find good Shingles for the roof and Clap boards for the Outside make Strong Window fframes & procure good Glass for the Windows and Set the Same up and

Nails of all Sorts locks hinges bolts Staples & Shall find & provide at his own Cost & Charge Everything that Shall be required & of Necessity for the finishing & Compleating of the Sd House in all Respects to the Turning of y^e Key in Strong Substantial & workmanlike manner, The rooms to be Ceiled wth good Clear boards plained, and the Joyce to be plained and the House being fully finished as aforesaid by or before y^e time above mentioned without further delay (the Sd Seventy one pounds being Secured to be paid the Sd Bowker when the Sd Work is finished) Then the aforegoing Bond or Deed of Sale to be Void & of none Effect But in Default thereof to abide and Remain in full force & vertue."

Deed witnessed by Charles Anthorp and William Trent, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, Feb. 27, 1719, before Samuel Lynde, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 7, 1719-20, in Book 21, p. 67.

Palmer Goulding, of Sudbury, Cordwainer, sold to John Biglo, of Marlborough, July 17, 1722, for Seventy-five pounds, "Five Ten acre Lotts lying & being in the North part of the town of Worcester in the abovesd County Together with all after Divisions of land thereunto belonging (which S^d 5, 10 acre Lotts with the Divisions aforesd formerly belonged To George Danson late of Boston Baker deceasd now in the possession of me the s^d Goulding."

Deed witnessed by Mary Prentice and Alice McDaniel, signing with her mark; acknowledged at Cambridge, July 17, 1722, before Francis Foxcroft, justice of the peace, and recorded by him the same day in Book 22, p. 44.

Thomas Stearnes, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, March 27, 1728, for a certain valuable sum of money, "Three Ten Acres Rights

in the South Six miles in the Township of Worcester which Three Ten Acre Rights belonged to the houseright of Henry Lee in Worcester and which is to be taken up and laid out in the Common and undivided Lands in the South half of Worcester.”

Deed witnessed by Joseph Bennet and Samuel Jenison; acknowledged May 22, 1728, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, July 1, 1728, in Book 27, p. 184.

Thomas Stearns, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, Husbandman, March 28, 1728, for a certain sum of money, “Four Ten Acre Rights to be laid out upon the Original Right of Cap^t Nathaniel Jones in Cedar Swamps meadow Lands Alder Swamps and uplands wood Lands within the South half part of the Township of Worcester.”

Deed witnessed by Joseph Bennet and Samuel Jenison; acknowledged May 22, 1728, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, July 2, 1728, in Book 27, p. 185.

John Stearnes, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Daniel Heywood, of Worcester, Blacksmith, March 5, 17[25 ?], “for and in Consideration of the value thereof,” “One certain parcel of upland Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing one Acre be the same more or less and is part of a Lott formerly in possession of Ephraim Curtis & by him conveyed to the Said John Stearnes and is bounded as followeth viz^t begining at a Stump of a White Oak tree being the northeasterly Corner mark of the Lott formerly in the possession of Ephraim Curtis and now of the Said John Stearnes from thence runing Westerly up the hill twenty four rods and about

four foot to a Small walnut tree and heap of Stones then turning about and runing Southeasterly to a Stake and Stones by the highway near the dwelling house of the Said Daniel Heywood and from thence turning northerly and runing thirteen rods to the white oak tree first above-mentioned."

Deliverance Stearnes, wife of John Stearnes, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark and seal.

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Watson, Phineas Heywood and Jonas Rice; acknowledged May 31, 1725, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 16, 1725, in Book 25, p. 162.

Henry Lee, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Col. Thomas Fitch, of Boston, Esq., Dec. 25, 1724, for sixty pounds, "All that my Thirty acre (or three ten acre) Right of Land lying in Common and undivided Situate in Worcester aforesaid and to be laid out in the Nineteenth Lott in order in the north half of Worcester aforesaid according to the Pitch thereof made Together with all after Rights and Divisions of Land to the S^d Thirty Acre Right belonging and all the trees woods underwoods Ponds waters profits privileges & appurtenances thereto belonging being the Original Right of Ephraim Rice aforesaid yeom of whom I bought the same."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Kneeland and Samuel Grant; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 25, 1724, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 30, 1725, in Book 25, p. 164.

Henry Lee, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Jonathan Waldo, of Boston, Shopkeeper, Sept. 25, 1725, for one hundred pounds "all that certain Tract or parcel of land

Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation One hundred and one Acres and is butted and bouded as followeth viz^t Northerly by the land of Said Waldo Easterly by Isaac Sangars Land Southerly partly by the Said Sangars Land and in part by Mr Paynes and Coll^o Minotts Land and partly by North pond and North pond brook and westerly by land of Isaac Miller or however otherwise the Same is bounded or reputed to be bounded," &c.

Deed witnessed by Edward Emerson, Jr., and Samuel Salter, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, Sept. 27, 1725, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 30, 1725, in Book 25, p. 165.

John Stearns, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Thomas Stearns, of Lexington, Housewright, Apr. 9, 1725, for five hundred pounds, "one messuage or Tract of Land with a Mansion House and Barn on the Same Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the County abovesaid Containing by Estimation fifty Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded Northerly by Land in Possession of Daniel Heywood Easterly by the Country Road Leading through Worcester Southerly by the Land of Daniel Ward Westerly by Common Land the abovesaid fifty acres of Land was laid out for a fifty Acre house Lott to Ephram Curtis and also five Acres of medow laid out by virtue of Said fifty acre house Lott and the whole of the third Division Laid out or to be laid out by virtue of Said house Lott and also Sixty two Acres and an half laid out for Second Division Laid out by virtue of Said fifty Acre house Lott and is bounded Northerly and Easterly by the Lands of Judge Palmer and Company Southerly by the Land of Nathaniel moore westerly upon the Lands of James moore as also a Peice of Land lying on the East Side of the Country Road

aforesaid laid out originally to Daniel Heywood containing by Estimation one Acre and three Quarters be the Same more or less is butted and bounded westerly by the abovesaid Road northerly by Daniel Heywood Easterly by meadow Southerly by Common Land and also Eighteen Ten Acre Rights in the South Part of Worcester aforesaid not yet laid out (Viz^t) five Tens to be laid out by virtue of the fifty acre Lott mentioned in this Deed and Seven Tens are to be laid out upon the Right of Nathaniel Jones the Right in Cedar Swamp belonging to three Tens only Excepted and three Tens also to be laid out upon the Right of Henry Lee, and three Tens upon the Right of Jonathan Marble.”

Deliverance Stearns, wife of John Stearns, surrenders her right of Dower.

Deed witnessed by John Gale, signing with his mark, Mary Herrington and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 25, 1726, in Book 24, p. 604.

Thomas Prentice of Newtown, yeoman, sold to Simon Gates, of Marlborough, yeoman, April 17, 1725, for one hundred and seventy pounds, “A Certain fifty acre house Lott Situate lying and being within the bounds and Limitts of the Township of Worcester in the County and Province abovesaid formerly granted to Cap^t Thomas Prentice of Said Newtown deceased Since which Time hath been laid out to the above mentioned Thomas Prentice and when Laid out butted & bounded Southerly by the Country Road northerly by the Land of David Haynes Easterly and westerly by the undivided Land to the abovesaid Simon Gates and to his Heirs and Assigns forever Together with all the Estate Right Title Interest Share Proportion Inheritance Reversion Remainder Claim and Demand whatsoever which I the Said Thomas Pren-

tice by Virtue of the beforementioned fifty Acre Grant of the Said House Lott (or my Heirs or Assigns) can may might Should or in anywise ought to have or claim whether already laid out or lying in undivided belonging to Said house Lott Situate lying and being in the Southerly half part of Said Township of Worcester.”

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Prentice, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Thomas Learned, John Cooledge and Nathaniel Sparhawke; acknowledged Dec. 28, 1725, before Ebenezer Stone, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 14, 1725, in Book 24, p. 616.

James Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, deeded to his well beloved son, Jotham Rice, of Worcester, June 21, 1727, for and in consideration of his fatherly love and affection for him, “a Certain Thirty Acre Lott of Land lying Situate and being in Worcester abovesaid which I formerly bought of George Ripley and is bounded Northerly by Land in Possession of Gershom Rice Easterly and Southerly by Land in Possession of Jonas Rice And also a Parcel of Addition Land lying adjoining to Said Lot on the Westerly End containing by Estimation four acres and three quarters And also one Acre more which I formerly bought of Jonas Rice lying adjoining on the Southerly Side of the Said Lot bounded Southeasterly by a Highway Southwesterly as the Fence now Stands.” “Further Know ye That I the Said James Rice by and upon the Signing and Delivery of these Presents have put the Said Jotham Rice my Son into peaceable and quiet Possession of all and Singular the hereby given and granted Premises by delivering unto him the Dwelling House now Standing thereon and Sarah Rice wife of the Said James Rice doth by these Presents freely and willingly give yield up and Surrender all her Right of Dower and Power of Thirds of in and unto the above given and

granted Premises unto him the Said Jotham Rice her welbeloved Son his Heirs and Assigns forever.”

Deed signed by James Rice, and Sarah Rice, with her mark and seal in presence of Jonas Rice Tiras Rice and Jonas Rice, Jr.; acknowledged Sept. 12, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1730, in Book 32, p. 81.

Abraham Wheeler, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Thurston, of Medfield, Weaver, Sept. 13, 1727, for Sixty pounds, “a certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying & being within the Township of Worcester afore-said containing Sixty Acres by Estimation more or less lying in the north half of said Township near the Lime Kilns abbutted and bounded South on Land of Thomas Hagget easterly or Southeast in part on Rutland Road and Elsewhere on Common Land at least it was So bounded when the abovesaid Land was laid out it being one hundred and Sixty rods long and Sixty Rods wide more also one piece or parcel of meadow lying in the same Township in Malden Meadows So called containing three Acres and three Quarters by Estimation more or less bounded Southwardly on Meadow of Thomas Hagget.”

Deed witnessed by William Partridge and Hinsdell Clark; acknowledged Sept. 14, 1727, before Joseph Buckminster, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 17, 1728, in Book 27, p. 289.

Richard Ward, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to William Huchinson, Esq., of Boston, June 15, 1720, for Sixty pounds, “Three ten acre Lotts of Land being upland and meadow or their Thirty acre Right So Called in the North

half of the Township of Worcester aforesaid," with all Common Rights, Divisions, After Divisions, etc., thereto belonging.

Lydia Ward, wife of Richard, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Ambrose Vincent and Samuel Tyley, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, June 15, 1720, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 25, 1726, in Book 25, p. 583.

Benjamin Flegg, of Worcester, Carpenter, sold to Adam Winthrop, Esq., of Boston, Aug. 6, 1719, for Thirty pounds, "Sixty acres of Third Division Land within the Township of Worcester To be laid out to him the said Adam Winthrop being part of the Sixty acre Right formerly granted to Thomas Brown within the Said Town of Worcester, which the Said Benjamin Fleg purchased of Ebenezer Brown of Cambridge in the County of middlesex aforesd one of the Descendents of the Said Thomas Brown."

Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Flegg, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Stephen Minott and James Knap; acknowledged at Worcester, April 1, 1720, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 21, 1720, in Book 21, p. 103.

Benjamin Barron, of Concord, deeded to James Miller, of Worcester, son of Isaac Miller, Oct. 8, 1717, "for many good Causes and Considerations me thereunto moveing and for the friendly Love and Affection which I have and do bear" to him, "All the first division of meadow already granted to the Said Thirty Acre Lott at Worcester abovesaid which I sold To Said Isaac miller The Said Thirty Acre Lott was granted and laid out To me the Said Benjamin Barron and this first division of

meadow is now Pitched at a Place Called North pond On the northerly part of North Pond in Said Worcester."

Elisabeth, wife of Benjamin Barron, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by John Balcom and Daniel Noys; acknowledged Dec. 22, 1718, before James Minott, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 13, 1725, in Book 24, p. 379.

Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to David Baldwin, of Sudbury, Housewright, Aug. 20, 1725, for fifty-seven pounds, "one Thirty Acre Right of Land lying and being in Worcester abovesaid lying in Common in the most northerly half part of Said Township which was granted to Ephraim Rice of said Worcester Together with all my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all after Divisions of Land meadow Swamps woods Timbers mines minerals or whatsoever hereafter or in any wise arise accrue or be proportioned Drawn or laid out in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid by virtue of the Thirty Acre Right above conveyed."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and John Smith; acknowledged at Boston, Aug. 20, 1725, before John Balantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1725, in Book 24, p. 471.

Henry Lee, of Worcester, Gentleman, sold to Thomas Fitch, Esq., of Boston, Feb. 18, 1730, for ninety pounds, "all that my certain Forty Acre Right Situate lying and being in the third Division of Lands in the North half of Worcester aforesaid with all after Divisions of Land thereunto belonging Together with all and Singular the Profits Priviledges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Remainders thereof."

Katherine, wife of Henry Lee, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Samuel Pemberton and Elisha Foster; acknowledged at Boston, Feb. 20, 1730, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 20, 1730, in Book 30, p. 498.

George Rypley, of Boston, Husbandman, sold to Benjamin Dyer, of Boston, Shopkeeper, March 15, 1712-13, for ten pounds, "Two Certain Tracts of Land Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the County of Middlesex in New England One of y^e Said Tracts Containing about Thirty acres being butted and Bounded as follows Viz^t on the South by the Land of Thomas Atherton on the North by the Land of William Paine, on the East by the Land of John Wing and James Butler, on the West with y^e Comon Land which Said Tract was granted to the Said George Rypley The 26th of May 1688, by the Said Town of Worster. The other of y^e said Tracts doth adjoine to the aforesd Tract granted him by the Said Town of Worster Containing about Ten acres, which Said Tract the Said Rypley purchased of William Paine, or howsoever otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded," with all the rights &c., belonging to it.

Deed signed by George Riply, his mark and seal, in presence of Jacob Sheafe and Nathaniel Stone; acknowledged at Boston, March 30, 1713, before John Clark, justice of the peace, and recorded at Charlestown, March 30, 1713, in Book 16, p. 253.

Thomas How, Esq., of Marlborough, deeded to Joseph Rugg, of Marlborough, Husbandman, April 30, 1722, "for and in Consideration of Love good Will and affection which I have and do bear unto my loving friend," "Sixty acres of Land be the Same more or less lying and being

within the limits & Bounds of the town of Worcester in the Same county and province abovementioned Situate northerly of the dwelling house of James How bounded Westerly by the land of m^r John Ballantine Southerly mostly by a little brook every otherway by the land of me, the Said Tho^s How all the Said Sixty acres of Land as it is herein bounded and described or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded be the Same more or less together with all and Singular the Rights privileges Immunities Liberties profits and advantages thereof appertaining thereto or arising therefrom."

Sarah How, wife of Thomas, gives consent, signing the deed with her mark and seal. Witnesses to deed, Thomas How, James Browne.

Deed acknowledged before Joseph Buckminster, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1724, in Book 24, p. 99.

Thomas How, Esq., of Marlborough, deeded to Isaac Witherby, of Marlborough, laborer, "for and in Consideration of four years Service well and truly Done and performed," "Sixty acres of Land Situate in Worcester in the County aforesaid be the Same more or less bounded Southwardly by the Land of Joseph Rugg Westwardly by the Land of John Ballantine Northwardly by my Farm line and Eastwardly by my own Land with whatsoever is Standing growing or lying thereon."

Deed witnessed by Elizabeth Woods and Benjamin Woods; acknowledged April 10, 1731, before Benjamin Woods, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 26, 1731, in Book 32, p. 22.

Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, sold to Robert Cuming, of Concord, April 4, 1728, for twenty-

two pounds, "four Ten acre Rights to be laid out upon the original Right of Capt Nath^l Jones in Cedar Swamps meadow land Alder Swamps upland and woodlands within the South half part of the Township of Worcester in the County aforesaid."

Deed witnessed by Timothy Minott and William Wood; acknowledged at Concord, April 4, 1728, before James Minott, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 11, 1728, in Book 27, p. 384.

Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, deeded to Thomas Temple, of Hadly, Sept. 1, 1730, for the love and good will he bore him, "a Certain Tract of Land being and Lying in the Township of Worcester within said County of Middlesex by Estimation Eighty acres be the same more or Less and is Part of the Two Hundred and fifty acres which Richard Temple Purchased of James Knap and is Second and Third Division Land and Lyeth Northard of Worcester North Pond and is Bounded as followeth to wit Westerly Partly by Land in the Possession of Robert Pebbles and Partly by Land Laid out Northerly Partly by Land of Col^o Browns and Partly by Land Laid out Easterly Partly by Land Laid out and Partly by Land of William Harrice Southerly by Land left for a highway began at the northeast angle at a heap of Stones and Runs one hundred and eighty Rod to a Black oak tree then angles and Runs Westerly one Hundred Rod to a heap of Stones marked tg Then angles and Runs northerly Seventy six Rod to a heap of Stones marked tg then angles and runs Easterly Thirty Six Rods to a heap of Stones marked tg then angles and Runs Northerly Eighty six Rods to a Stake and Stones then angles and Runs Easterly Sixty eight rod to where it began or however otherway bounded or reputed to be Bounded."

Deed witnessed by Joseph Wilder and Lucy Wilder; acknowledged Sept. 1, 1730, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 5, 1731, in Book 23, p. 91.

James Knap of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, June 4, 1726, for two hundred and fifty pounds, "a certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Two hundred and fifty Acres be the Same more or less and lyes northerly of a Pond called North Pond and one hundred acres of Said Land was formerly laid out to James Rice and the other Hundred and fifty acres being Second and Third Division Land laid out on the Right of Benjamin Barron Said Two hundred and fifty acres is bounded beginning at a Stake and heap of Stones marked T. G. from thence running Southerly to a Stake and Stones marked T. G Thence turning and Running Westerly to a Stake and heap of Stones marked T. G. and from thence Running Northerly to a Stake and Stones marked T G Thence turning Easterly and running to a Stake and heap of Stones thence Turning and running northerly to a Stake and heap of Stones marked T. G and from Said Heap of Stones turning the angle and Running Easterly to the Stake and Stones first above mentioned."

Mary, wife of James Knap, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by William Jenison, Gershom Keys and Benjamin Flegg; acknowledged July 25, 1726, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 14, 1726, in Book 26, p. 141.

Benjamin Flegg, Jr., of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, Husbandman, June

22, 1726, for ten pounds, "All the after Divisions of Land meadow or Cedar Swamps to be laid out or drawn in the South part of Worcester by virtue of a Three Ten acre house Lott originally granted to Ephraim Rice and Now in possession of the Said Ephraim Rice."

Deed witnessed by Thomas Glezon, signing with his mark, and Mary Knap, signing with her mark; acknowledged Aug. 8, 1726, before John Houghton, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 14, 1726, in Book 26, p. 142.

Gershom Rice, of Groton, Conn., and his wife, Elisabeth [Balcom] Rice, sold to her brothers, John and Joseph Balcom, of Sudbury, Nov. 12, 1709, for "fforty & Two pounds Some part in money the other part in moveables It being part of the Portion of my wife Elisabeth of her ffather Henry Balcoms Estate formerly of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex in the Massachusetts Bay in New England Deceast." "All our Right Title Interest part Share or proportion whatsoever in and to an Estate that was formerly the Estate of our Honrd ffather Henry Balcom above named, said Estate being in Charlestown before said, and being both Houseing and Land Said Land being butted and bounded as by Deeds of Sale to our Said ffather or otherwayes may appear. And likewise all our right Title and Interest in & to a Certain Tract of Land at a place Called Quonsigamog that was our Said ffathers, and likewise all our right Title Interest and Share that was the Said Gershom Rices and Elisabeth now at y^e Ensealing of these p^rsents, have, Ever had or may have to any Estate whatsoever or wheresoever that was our S^d ffather Henry Balcoms, or may in any wise appertaine or belong to the Same. Except Such moveables of Said estate as we the Sd Gershom and Elisabeth now Have in our possession.

Deed signed by Gershom and Elisabeth Rice, in presence of Nehemiah Smith, John Ruid and Judith Smith; acknowledged Nov. 12, 1709, before Nehemiah Smith, justice of the peace, and recorded at Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1714, in Book 17, p. 34.

Gershom Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Eastabrook, Jr., of Lexington, Yeoman, June 17, 1724, for a valuable sum of money, "All that my whole Right Title and Interest of in and unto all Lands Meadows Swamps Woods Timber herbage whatsoever arising or which hereafter may be drawn or proportioned by five ten acre Lotts of Homested formerly laid to me the Said Gershom Rice in Worcester aforesd That is to Say all after Divisions of Land and meadows hereafter arising as aforesaid in the most Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester in Said County of midd^x."

Deed witnessed by Joshua Haynes and Anne Haynes; acknowledged at Cambridge, June 18, 1724, and recorded at same place and on same date, in Book 24, p. 12.

Gershom Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Phinehas Jones, of Worcester, Husbandman, Aug. 22, 1726, for fifty pounds, "a Tract or parcel of land containing by Estimation fifty Acres be the Same more or less Situate lying and being between the Towns of Worcester and Sutton in the abovesaid province the abovesaid fifty Acres of land was part of a farm originally granted to one Mr Malachiah Hollowe & was measured of upon the Easterly End of said Hollow's farm and is butted & bounded Easterly by a farm laid out to Cap^t Ephraim Curtis Southerly by a farm laid out to Cap^t Nathaniel

Jones westerly by the other part of said Hollows farm and northerly by Worcester Town line."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Jr., and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged at Worcester, Nov. 2, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 8, 1728, in Book 27, p. 500.

Moses Learned, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Jonathan Fiske, of Sudbury, Yeoman, May 13, 1725, for a valuable Sum of Money, "a certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid lying in the most northerly half part of said Township Containing by Estimation Sixty four Acres and a half be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz^t beginning at a Stake and an heap of Stones Standing between Quinepoxit River and Grape Vine Hill thence running northwest Sixty Six Rods & a half to a Stake and heap of Stones Standing by the Side of a Swamp then Turning the Angle and running north East one hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake and heap of Stones Standing in a bottom on the northerly Side of the brook then turning the Angle and running South East Sixty Six Rods and a half Cross the medow to a Stake and then turning the Angle and running Southwest one hundred and Sixty Rods to the Stake and Stones first abovementioned Forty five Acres of the abovesaid Tract of Land was laid out on the Right of Moses Learned and nineteen acres and a half was laid out to the Right of Diggery Seargent. and Also my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all after Divisions of Land Medow Swamps woods Timber mines minneralls or whatsoever hereafter may arise accrue or be proportioned Drawn or laid out in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid by virtue of a Three Ten Acre Lott formerly granted to me the Said moses

Learned in Worcester aforesaid and also all my Right and Title in the Common Land in the northerly half part of Worcester which I formerly bought of Daniel and martha Shattuck of Worcester it being all that shall or may hereafter [be] known laid out or proportioned by thirteen Acres of homestead formerly granted to Diggery Seargent dec^d."

Hannah Learned, wife of Moses, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by James Rice, Thomas Haggitt, with his mark, Jonas Rice and Elisha Rice; acknowledged May 15, 1725, before Hopestill Brown, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 5, 1725, in Book 24, p. 593.

Benjamin Flegg, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Stratton, of Watertown, Cordwainer, May 18, 1725, for thirty pounds, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid Said Land being denominated Third Division laid out in the South Part of Worcester being the whole of a Third division Laid out and Drawn by Virtue of a forty Acre House Lott now in the Possession of the abovesaid Benjamin Flegg originally granted to one Mr Lenard Thirty acres of Said Third Division only excepted and Surveyed Seperate by David Hayns Said bargained Premises containing by Estimation Seventy acres be the Same more or less Said Land lyes adjoining to a Hill called mount Hope westerly from north Pond and is bounded northerly by Land in possession of Alexander Mackonky East by Land laid out to the Heirs of Diggery Sergeant South by land laid out to Benj^a Flegg Jun^r west by the other Thirty Acres belonging to Said Third division or however otherwise Bounded or reputed to be bounded."

Experience, wife of Benjamin Flegg, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Harris and Samuel Billing; acknowledged at Watertown, June 7, 1725, and recorded at Cambridge, June 23, 1725, in Book 24, p. 419.

John Seargent, of Worcester, sold to Stephen Belding, of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, Nov. 28, 1724, for one hundred and fifty pounds, "Two Certain Tracts of Land lying Situate and being in the Township of Worcester in the County & province aforesaid which are as followeth Viz^t Imp^{rs} An Home lott Containing according to Estimation Sixty Acres be it more or less butted and bounded as follows Viz^t Northerly upon an Highway and Easterly by an Highway and westerly by an Highway and Southerly by the Land of Jonas Royce. Item another parcel of Land lying in the meadow butted and bounded Westerly upon the Town's upland Southerly upon the Land of Nathaniel moore Northerly upon the Land of Ephraim Royce and Easterly upon the Division Line."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Doolittle, James Steeven-son and Thomas Seargant; acknowledged at Dearfield, June 21, 1725, before Jonathan Wells, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 25, 1725, in Book 24, p. 420.

Stephen Belding, of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, Yeoman, sold to Caleb Lyman of Boston, Shop-keeper, June 1, 1725, for one hundred and fifty five pounds, the same two parcels of land which he had bought the previous November from John Seargent and which is described in the preceding deed. The present deed fixes the amount of meadow land at six acres.

Mindwell Belding, wife of Stephen, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Joseph Marion and Michal Webb; acknowledged June 1, 1725, at Boston, before John Bal-

lantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 25, 1725, in Book 24, p. 420.

[This land was afterwards sold, as will appear by another deed, by Lyman to Jeames Rice.]

Mathew Grey, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Richard Ward, of Worcester, Yeoman, Feb. 17, 1723-4, for a valuable consideration, "A Certain Tract of upland Cituate in Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation Ten Acres be the Same more or Less Lying neer milstone Hill and is bounded as followeth Viz^t begining at a Stake & heap of Stones being a Corner mark of the Said Wards Second Division from thence running South-westerly by Said Wards Land to a Stake & Heap of Stones thence Turning the Angle and Running South-easterly fifty rods to a Stake and heap of Stones then turning and Running North Easterly to the Corner of Said Wards Land being a heap of Stones thence Turning the Angle & Running North Westerly by Said Wards Land to the heap of Stones first above mentioned."

Deed witnessed by Moses Lenard, Daniel Haywood and Joseph Crosby; acknowledged March 4, 1723-4, before J. Minzies, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1724, in Book 23, p. 435.

Henry Lee, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to William Jones, of Boston, Merchant, Aug. 28, 1724, for one hundred and ten pounds, "One full Sixty Acre Right of Land within the North half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid Lying in Common and undivided," with all rights, privileges, etc., appertaining thereto.

Deed witnessed by Thomas Crase and Joseph Marion; acknowledged, at Boston, Aug. 29, 1724, before Penn

Townsend, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1724, in Book 23, p. 436.

Richard Henchman, of Boston, Gentleman, deeded to his Nephews, Daniel Henchman, Bookseller, and Samuel Henchman, Cooper, both of Boston, Feb. 5, 1718, for and in consideration of his love, good will and affection towards them, and also of five shillings, lawful money, "All my Right Estate Title Interest Inheritance property possession Reversion Remainder Claim & Demand whatsoever, which I have or by any ways or means hereafter can pretend to have or Claim of in or unto, any Lands Tenements or hereditaments lying and being at Worcester in y^e County of Middlesex in y^e Province aforesd wch did formerly belong to my ffather Capt. Daniel Hinchman Deced & w^{ch} of late were granted & Confirmed to y^e Family & heirs of y^e S^d Daniel Henchman Deced by the Comittee appointed by y^e Generall Court Together wth the Rights members profits priviledges and appur^{ces} thereof & y^runto belonging."

Deed witnessed by James Blin, Jr., and Stun [?] Deamond; acknowledged at Boston, May 14, 1719, before Timothy Clark, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 16, 1719, in Book 20, p. 322.

Thomas Prentice, Senior, of Newton, Gentleman, deeded to his beloved Grandson Thomas Prentice, of Newton, April 9, 1708, for and in consideration of his love and affection towards him, and for divers other good causes, "one Tract of Land Lying and being in the Town of Worcester in the County of Middlesex containing fifty acres and is Bounded northerly with the Common Land and East with the common land South

with the Land of Benj^a Webb and West with common Land."

Deed witnessed by Ruth Stowell, signing with her mark, and Jonathan Green; acknowledged at Newton, June 15, 1708, before Jonas Bond, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 25, 1731, in Book 31, p. 523.

Thomas Prentice, of Newton, yeoman, sold to Daniel Henchman, of Boston, Bookseller, April 30, 1725, for eighty pounds, "All that my fifty acre Right or five ten acre Lotts in the North part or Division of Worcester in the County of Middlesex aforesaid being Lot Number Sixteen with all the after rights and Divisions of Lands Meadows Commonages trees Members and Appur^{ces} thereunto in any wise Belonging all which above Granted Lands and Premises Was heretofore Granted to my Grandfather **Thomas Prentice** late of Newtown aforesaid deced Who Was formerly one of the Committee for Setling the Said Town of Worcester and in and by a Certain Deed of Gift Bearing Date the ninth Day of April Anno Domini 1708 — Well Executed in the Law Gave the Said Granted Lands and Premisses to me the Said Thomas Prentice as by record may appear and the Same were Lately allotted and confirmed to me accordingly by a Late Comittee for Setling the Said Township."

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Prentice, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by John Phillips and Benjamin Indicott; acknowledged, at Boston, Sept. 21, 1727, before Samuel Sewall, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 25, 1731, in Book 31, p. 524.

Jonathan Marble, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Gentleman, Feb. 11, 1720-

21, for twenty-one pounds, "One Tract of Land Situate lying & being in Worcester in y^e county Middles^x containing by Estimation Fifty Seven Acres be It more or less Said 57 acres of Land being part of the Third Division of Land laid out to and drawn by Vertue of the House Lott now in Possession of the abovesaid Jonathan Marble Said Tract of Land Butted and Bounded Southerly by the Third Division of land laid out to Benja^a Flegg, Easterly by the Second Division of Land laid out for the Heirs of Digory Sargeant Every way Else by undivided Land."

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Moore, James Knapp and Jotham Rice; acknowledged Dec. 7, 1721, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1721-2, in Book 21, p. 487.

Ebenezer Bigelow, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Housewright, Jan. 9, 1728-9, for two hundred pounds, "A certain Messuage or Tenement Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester abovesaid containing a Mansion House together with Sixty acres of Land by Estimation be the Same more or less adjoyning thereunto and is butted and bounded Easterly by the Land of Jonathan Stimpson and Said Eleazar How Southerly and Westerly by the Land of S^d Eleazar How and Northerly by land called Dansons Right or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded."

Hannah, wife of Ebenezer Bigelow, gives her consent, signing the deed with her mark and seal.

Deed witnessed by Ephraim How and Eleazar How, Jr.; acknowledged June 20, 1729, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 7, 1729, in Book 30, p. 55.

Jonathan Gates, of Cambridge, Husbandman, sold to John Weeks, of Marlborough, Husbandman, Jan. 20, 1730-31, for one Hundred and forty-five pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate in Worcester in the County of Worcester aforesaid Containing Eighty acres be the Same more or Less Bounded as followeth viz^t Begining at an old Celler at the northwest Corner thence Runing Southeasterly on Worcester Town Line till it Comes to a walnut tree marked thence Turning and Runing Southwesterly till it Comes to a heap of Stones being a Corner mark than Turning and Runing Northwesterly Bounding on the Land of John Ballentine till it Comes Equal in Length with the first Line Thence Turning and Runing a Strait Line Till it Comes to the Celler first mentioned Being a Parallel Line with the Second Line mentioned."

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only to be used.**

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OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

VOLUME XXV.



Worcester, Mass.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

1912.

U. S. A. CXXXVI.

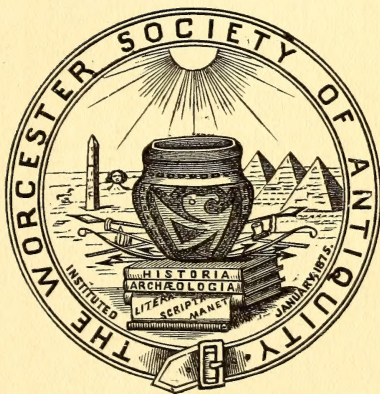
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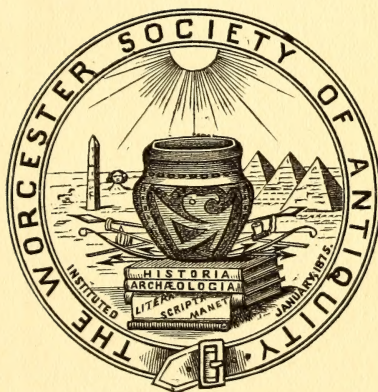
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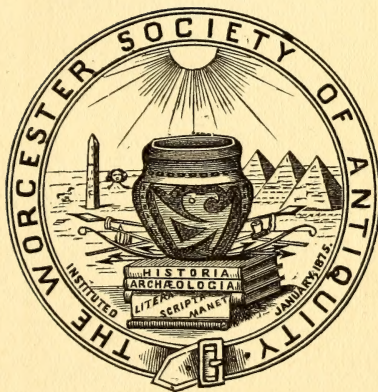
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PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-THIRD MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1909.

WAS HELD at rooms of the Society, Thirty-Nine Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass., President Maynard in the chair. Others present: Messrs. Baldwin, Crane, Davidson, Ely, A. V. Hill, Potter, George M. Rice, Williamson, Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Moore, Miss. Reed. Records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Standing Committee on Nominations reported the following named persons for membership, and they were elected: Eben S. Stevens, George Y. Lancaster, Rev. Guy F. Wheeler.

Seven applications were presented for membership, which were referred to the Committee on Nomination.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month: twenty-two bound volumes, one hundred and fifty-eight pamphlets, eighty-three miscellaneous papers and broadsides, three pictures. Also an exceedingly interesting and valuable pack of playing-cards, printed in England in the month of October, 1679. On each of the fifty-two cards, appears a copperplate engraving, depicting some scene enacted in that famous "Popish Plot" so called, brought on, it is said, chiefly through the artful designs of Titus Oats and his associates, during the exciting times in England, about the year 1678. But *three* packs of these cards are now said to be in existence, and but two of them complete. One in the British Museum

in London, England, and the one in this Society's collection, which is loaned by Mr. Alexander Bowler, a member of the Society and a person greatly interested in antiques, having collected many valuable curios during the various journeys he has made to different sections of Europe. This particular pack of cards however, was purchased sixty or more years ago in Harwich, England, by his mother, who gave it to Alexander.

The President, in a brief manner, extended thanks to the Society for the expressions shown by the members in reelecting him to preside over their deliberations for another year. And after congratulating those present on the accomplishments achieved in the past, pledged his best efforts for furthering the interests of the Society in the time to come. At the close of his remarks the President asked those present to stand while the Secretary read names of the members who had deceased during the past year:

Mrs. Sarah J. Maynard, January 8, 1908; Gen. Josiah Pickett, January 14, Maj. Frederick G. Stiles, May 27, Rev. Daniel F. McGillicuddy, July 30, Felix J. Charbonneau, August 28, Chauncy G. Harrington, September 24, Edgar A. Johnson, October 12.

After the announcement of the several committees on department work for the ensuing year, the meeting was adjourned.

DESCENDANTS OF HENRY CURTIS, OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

BY ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE.

The uncertainty of relying upon traditional information is fairly illustrated through recent investigation and compilation of the pedigree of the Curtis family of Worcester, Massachusetts.*

*See page 25, Vol. 2, *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County, Curtis Family*, Compiled in 1906, By E. B. Crane.

For several generations the descendants of this Henry Curtis believed they traced their line of descent through Ephraim Curtis, the noted Indian scout and Government Messenger, conspicuous especially during "King Philips" war. The historians Lincoln, Hersey and Wall, each in their turn, accepted the traditional lineage, although Caleb Wall made some investigations apparently to prove the correctness of the accepted theory, rather than to ascertain whether the old theory was absolutely correct or not.

What the records prove the genealogical line to be may be found below.

Henry Curtis embarked from London, Old England, for New England, May 6, 1635, in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master, and became a proprietor in Watertown, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the following year. He subsequently removed to Sudbury, becoming a proprietor there in 1639. In the early deeds he is styled a "wheelwright."

He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Guy, who was also a settler in Watertown, coming hither from Upton Gray, County of Southampton, England, in 1638. Henry Curtis died in Sudbury, May 8, 1678, aged seventy years. His children were: Ephraim, born March 31, 1642; John, born ——— 1644, who died, unmarried, in Sudbury, December 31, 1678, leaving a will bequeathing all his lands to his brother Joseph; Joseph, born July 17, 1647.

Ephraim, eldest son of Henry, the emigrant, was exceedingly active in serving the interests of the colonists during "King Philip's" war. It does not appear that he ever married. At a General Court, held May 7, 1684, the plat of Quinsigamond Plantation (subsequently called Worcester) was presented to the Court by the committee appointed by that body to settle the town: Messrs. Gookin, Prentice and Henchman.

In this report they refer to a certain tract of two hundred and fifty acres shown in the plat which they say "belongs to the heirs and assigns of Ephraim Curtis," showing that this Ephraim Curtis had deceased prior to

May, 1684. The records show that he purchased of the widow of Thomas Noyes, for the sum of forty-three pounds lawful money, in the year 1670, a title to two parcels of land, one of two hundred and fifty acres originally granted to Thomas Noyes, of Sudbury, and two hundred and fifty acres originally granted to Mr. Norton, but assigned respectively to John Payne and the said Thomas Noyes. Supplied with this title, executed by the heirs of Lieutenant Thomas Noyes, who died December 7, 1666, Mr. Curtis repaired to the site of the present city of Worcester, and located his claim to five hundred acres on the right of Lieutenant Thomas Noyes, and in the fall of 1673, began the erection of a house on that portion of his claim originally granted to Noyes. October 8, 1673, Major Daniel Gookin, chairman of a new committee, appointed to settle the town, on learning of the action of Mr. Curtis, wrote him that the committee could not allow him to locate his claim of five hundred acres there, and the case was subsequently settled in the courts, the committee allowing Mr. Curtis to retain but fifty acres of the claim he had there located. This fifty acre lot was, in April, 1675, surveyed as located by order of the General Court, at a session held May 27, 1674, by the town's surveyor, David Fiske, and contained the house above referred to.

Here Mr. Curtis lived for a time, engaged in trading with the Indians. Others settlers came and the spring of 1675 found a half-dozen or more houses marking the settlement of "Quinsigamond." But in the month of July the Indians began their movement of destruction planned against the white settlers throughout the colony, and the families who had established homes here removed to the larger settlements near the coast, leaving their buildings to become fuel for the torch.

The Curtis family of Sudbury was not wanting in courage or patriotism when their country's call came in 1675, at a time when the white settlements appeared in danger of being completely swept from the face of the map, through the combined efforts of nearly all the Indian

tribes that could be influenced by that powerful chief, Philip, of the Mount Hope Indians, although the movement was made contrary to advice of the older members, not only of this tribe, but of other tribes, when they were met in Council. While the older heads counceled peace the younger braves, chafing at the prospect of their ultimate restriction, were anxious to try their strength with the whites, realizing that the sooner the test came, the more liable they would be to succeed in their effort.

Ephraim Curtis, son of Henry, Senior, was by trade a carpenter or "Housewright." Was noted for his thorough knowledge of the country and extensive acquaintance with the Indians, speaking fluently their language, familiar with their habits and customs, possessing withal resolute courage and a stern self-control, making him a competent and trusty guide in traveling the Indian country, or as a messenger to carry despatches between the various tribes and officials of the Colony.

It appears that some years of his life were spent outside of what then might be termed the bounds of civilization. He was engaged in trapping, also trading with the Indians, ranging the woods, acting as guide, and carrying government messages.

On learning of existing signs of a general uprising among the Natives against the Colonists, the authorities at Boston, on June 13, 1675, sent an embassy to confer with the Nipnets and Quabaugs, hoping to gain by the interview an assurance of their friendship for the whites, in the form of a renewal of their allegiance to the English Colonies; this was obtained in writing under date of June 25, 1675. But as Philip began his assault on the 24th, and fearing the real situation was not fully understood at Quabaug at the time of signing the last agreement, the Governor and Council sent Ephraim Curtis, of Sudbury, to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the feeling among the Nipmug or Nipnet Indians. His report is dated July 16, 1675, and covers two closely printed pages. The first information he secured was that his own house in Quinsigamond had been robbed and that it would be very danger-

ous for him to proceed into the forest, as Mattoonas, who led the attack on his house, was in company with fifty of Philip's men ranging between what is now Warwick, Mendon and Webster. Although he might escape, yet should they chance to meet him, his life would be in danger. On learning of the above conditions the three Natick Indians refused to accompany Curtis further unless a larger escort was secured. Application was then made to the military officers at Marlboro and two more men with horses and arms were pressed into service, and retracing his steps to Hassanamiset, Curtis and his party continued on toward Springfield. When, after passing the old Lead mines a few miles, they came upon a party of Indians located on an island, and before reaching the river, they were met by about forty Indians with guns presented ready for a fight. Curtis saw among them about twenty that he knew, but they would not recognize him. He spoke to them in behalf of the Governor. But an uproar was started among the Indians, some of whom were ready to take the life of Curtis and his attendants. The latter, through fear, were quite anxious to withdraw and return to the settlements, but Curtis persisted in attempting to complete their mission, and with much difficulty they pushed forward to the island beyond Brookfield, where again they were confronted by Indians with weapons in hand ready for use.

Curtis and his men called for an interview with their sachems of whom there were five. At last the interview was had and the tumult was quieted. Muttaump, a Qua-boag, acted as the principal speaker for the Indians.

Curtis apparently, by his address, made a good impression during the conference, considering the fact that the Indian war had actually commenced, for at Mendon, on July fourteenth, six or more persons had been killed in an attack on that town, making this errand, conducted by Ephraim Curtis, a much more hazardous undertaking than it might otherwise have been. Curtis' mission having been brought to a close by his report to the authorities at Boston, Capt. Edward Hutchinson, with Capt.

Thomas Wheeler and his company of mounted soldiers, with a few friendly Natick Indians and Ephraim Curtis as guide, were ordered to repair to those parts and labor to get a right understanding with those Indians and learn what their intentions were. They arrived at Brookfield August 1st, 1675, and Curtis, with the Naticks, went forward and arranged for Council next day at a point about three miles from Brookfield. At the appointed hour the Company arrived at the place designated, but found no Indians there.

The Brookfield men who joined the party, proposed to go on further, and against the advice of the Natick Indians, they rode forward to the place where Curtis met them the previous day. Here the party found themselves in ambush, the Indians firing upon them killing eight persons and wounding five others, including Wheeler and Hutchinson, the latter mortally. The remainder of the party, under skillful direction of the guides, reached Brookfield in season to gather the people there into a house and fortify it before the Indians came up to continue their bloody work, and where a defence was kept up until reenforcements arrived. Within two hours after the company reached Brookfield, Ephraim Curtis, at the solicitation of Capt. Wheeler, attempted to make his way toward Boston to give the alarm, but found the Indians had surrounded the place and he returned. After the Indians tried to burn the garrison he made a second attempt but failed. The third time, by crawling on his hands and knees a long distance to elude the savages, was successful, and after traveling a day and a night, almost fainting with hunger and want of sleep, reached Marlboro August 4th. The alarm, however, had preceded him, having been carried by travelers going from Springfield to Boston, and help had hastened to relieve the besieged garrison. On the day Curtis arrived at Marlboro the Indians withdrew from Brookfield.

Beyond the record quoted, which may be found on page thirty-nine, volume three, of this Society's publications, no data, at this writing, has been found to fix more

definitely the time of Ephraim Curtis's death, and as he left no mention of wife or child, his brothers or next of kin would succeed to his property. As his brother John also died unmarried, Joseph, the youngest brother, became heir to both estates.

Joseph Curtis (2) born July 17, 1647, in Sudbury, served under Captain Thomas Prentice, in the first, or Mt. Hope campaign, in "King Philip's" war, 1675. He married in Sudbury, February 5, 1677, Abigail, daughter of Captain John Grout and his wife Sarah Busby,, widow of Captain Thomas Cakebread, a skilled soldier of his time. Abigail Grout was born in Sudbury, October 14, 1655. Her father was granted leave in 1662, to practice as a "Chirurgion," was a prominent inhabitant of Sudbury, where for many years he served as selectman. Joseph Curtis died November 26, 1700. His will dated November 23, 1700, probated December 16, 1700, of which his widow Abigail was executrix, names his eldest son Ephraim, born September 4, 1680, to whom was given "All my rights, titles and interest that is belonging to me in Woster." Besides other real estate, the inventory names two farms lying at "Woster," the farm containing 250 acres and a fifty acre lot.

The records further show that his grandsons, John and Ephraim, Jr., came and settled on those tracts of land which Ephraim, the hero of the attack on Brookfield in 1675, claimed and was accorded to him by the Committee to settle the town, which proves the correctness of the lineal descent herewith presented. The fifty acre lot being located west of and near the northerly end of Lake Quinsigamond, and the two hundred and fifty acre tract being located in what was later called the gore between Worcester and Sutton. (Middlesex Co. Probate, No. 3729.)

Children of Joseph and Abigail (Grout) Curtis:

1. Abigail, b. Mch 2, 1678-9; m. Capt. John Goulding.
2. Ephraim, b. Sep. 4, 1680, in Sudbury.

3. Mary, b. Dec. 25, 1686; m. Thomas Stone, Dec. 14, 1710.
4. Joseph, born July 15, 1689.
5. Sarah, m. Jonathan Smith, Dec. 28, 1715, and d. Sep. 26, 1762.

Ephraim Curtis (3) Esq., born September 4, 1680 (Joseph, Henry). Married May 10, 1705. Mary, born February 19, 1682, daughter of David and Susanna Stone of Sudbury, where she died February 22, 1761.

Mr. Curtis was a man of considerable prominence in Sudbury where he resided. Was justice of the peace, Major of a Regiment, and for many years Representative to the General Court. (Hudson's History, Sudbury, page 570). In 1741 he was appointed a special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. (Mass. Civil List, page 89).

November 9, 1731, he deeded to his son, Ephraim Curtis, Jr., a certain tract of upland, meadow and swamp land, containing 250 acres, bounded north by Worcester and westerly partly by land of Samuel Boutwell and partly by land of Gershom How, southerly by Sutton town line, and easterly by land sometime past claimed by Captain Nathaniel Jones. Recorded September 29, 1734, vol. 5, page 403, Worcester Deeds.

Under the date of December 10, 1735, Ephraim Curtis, Esq., gave by deed as follows: I, Ephraim Curtis of Sudbury, for love, good will and affection I have and do bear toward my dutiful son, John Curtis, of Worcester, husbandman, a certain parcel upland and swamp ground in Worcester, 140 acres (part of a farm of 250 acres) bounded northwesterly by land claimed by Hugh Gray and William Gray and Edward Knight and marked trees, old farm marks, southwestly partly by land of Captain Daniel Heywood, and the old farm lines being the bounds from a white oak tree marked E. C., being the corner mark of said farm, the northwesterly corner;

And from said white oak tree the lines run southeasterly 125 rods to a heap of stones being the corner of said 140

acres, and bounded southeasterly by my own land a part of the aforesaid farm and marked trees, and bounded northeasterly partly by land of Joseph Crosby and land of Will "Delop" (prob. Wm Dunlap), and marked trees, the southeasterly corner of this 140 acres being a walnut tree with a heap of stones by it, also ten or twelve acres of meadow lying in Shrewsbury. Being a part of the aforesaid farm of 250 acres which was formerly granted to Mr. Thomas Noyes.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Taylor, James Taylor, Worcester. Worcester, February ye 4th, 1735-6. Acknowledged before William Jenison, Justice of the Peace.

April 15, 1737, received and record entered and examined.

JOHN CHANDLER.

See vol. 9, page 171, Worcester Co. Deeds.

Ephraim Curtis, Esq., also, September 27, 1744, deeded to Othniel Taylor, one hundred acres of land bounded southwest by land of Capt. Daniel Heywood in part and partly by undivided land, southeast by said Taylor's land and partly by undivided land, northeast partly by land belonging to heirs of Joseph Crosby and partly by undivided land, northwest by land of John Curtis. (Book 20, page 33.)

Ephraim Curtis, Esq., died in Sudbury, November 17, 1759. Children were:

1. Ephraim, b. July 15, 1706.
2. Capt. John, b. Sept. 20, 1707.
3. Mary, b. Dec. 29, 1710; m. Ensign Jason Gleason, Dec. 1, 1770.
4. Susanna, b. Sept. 9, 1714; m. Lt. Jonathan Carter.
5. Maj. Joseph, b. Dec. 22, 1721.
6. Lieut. Samuel, b. June 1, 1724.

Joseph Curtis, Jr., born July 15, 1689, died in Medway, Mass., January 21, 1754. Was one of the founders of that town, 1713. He married, first, Hannah. She died in Med-

way November 9, 1738, and he married, second, March 12, 1739-40, Mary, daughter of John and Judith (Fisher) Bullen of Medfield.

Children by first wife born in Medway:

1. Abigail, Oct. 6, 1717; d. June 23, 1807.
2. Hannah, June 28, 1721; d. 1727.
3. Mary, Aug. 24, 1724; d. Aug. 25, 1724.
4. Joseph, Feb. 24, 1727-8.

Child by second wife:

5. May, May 19, 1742; d. 1756.

Ephraim Curtis, son of Ephraim, Esq. Born July 15, 1706, m., December 23, 1729, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Sibyl (Collins) Rice, of Sudbury, Mass. Settled on the 250 acre tract of land his father deeded to him under date of Nov. 9, 1731, which was located outside the bounds of Worcester, (in what was called the Gore) between Worcester, Oxford and Sutton. (Worcester Deeds, book 5, page 403.)

The wife died December 1, 1745, and Ephraim died January 1, 1747-8, leaving the following children:

1. Judith, b. Sept. 26, 1730; }
2. Samuel, b. Sept. 26, 1730; } twins, died young.
3. Mary, b. Mch 5, 1732; d. unmarried.
4. Abigail, b. June 21, 1734; m. Ebenezer Staples.
5. Ephraim, b. Sept. 6, 1736; m. Sarah Paine, Dec. 4, 1763.
6. Oliver, b. January 29, 1740; m. Mary Damon, April 7, 1763, and had William.
7. Judith, b. Oct. 15, 1744.

The following is a copy of the document found on file in the Probate office, Court House, Worcester:

“Worcester S S.

To the Hon. Joseph Wilder, Esq., Judge of the Probate of Wills for said county of Worcester. It having pleased God to remove by a sudden death my son Ephraim Curtis, Jr., of Worcester, by death, and there being no widow and only young children, I pray adminis-

tration may be granted on his estate to my son John Curtis, of Worcester.

I am desirous of being guardian to ye four youngest children all under fourteen years of age,

And am your hum. Serv.,

EPHRAIM CURTIS.

Worcester, July 4, 1747."

Capt. John Curtis, born in Sudbury, September 20, 1707. Married, first, Rebekah Wight, of Sudbury, June 4, 1729. Married, second, Elizabeth (Prentice) Robbins, November 13, 1755, widow of Daniel Robbins, and settled in Worcester. Was son of Ephraim Curtis, Esq. and his wife Mary Stone. He was one of the signers of the famous Tory Protest in Worcester, 1774, afterwards recanted and was admitted to favor. Served as captain of a company for the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757. From 1754 to 1774, his home on Lincoln Street, where he kept a tavern, was located on the original Thomas Noyes grant, purchased by his uncle, Ephraim Curtis, the Indian scout, and by him left to his brother Joseph, father of Ephraim Curtis, Esq. Capt. Curtis was rather small of stature but of a military bearing, proud-spirited, priding himself on his horsemanship. He died June 29, 1797, leaving his real estate to his youngest son Tyler.

Children were:

1. Jonathan, b. in Sudbury, Aug. 9, 1729; d. Jan. 4, 1732-3.
2. John, b. in Worcester, May 19, 1731.
3. Jonathan, b. in Worcester, May 15, 1733.
4. Sarah, b. in Worcester, Jan. 27, 1736-7; d. young.
5. Elizabeth, b. in Worcester, Dec. 28, 1738.
6. William, b. in Worcester, Feb. 8, 1740-1; d. April 16, 1749.
7. Rebecca, b. in Worcester, Nov. 5, 1742; d. Oct. 4, 1745.
8. Joseph, b. in Worcester, Oct. 31, 1744; d. Sept. 20, 1745.

9. James, b. in Worcester, Sept. 8, 1746.
10. Mary, b. in Worcester, Oct. 3, 1747; m. Deacon John Chamberlain.
11. Sarah, b. in Worcester, Aug. 28, 1749; m. Capt. Wm. Jones.
12. William, b. in Worcester, Jan. 29, 1750-1; served in Revolutionary war.
13. Joseph, b. in Worcester, Mch. 21, 1752; served in Revolutionary war.
14. Tyler, b. in Worcester, April 28, 1753.

Major Joseph Curtis, son of Ephraim, Esq., born December 22, 1721, died in East Sudbury (now Wayland), October 6, 1791. He, in 1757, was Lieutenant of 1st Foot Co. of Sudbury, and in 1771 was Captain of the 1st Co. Troop of Horse, and October 26, 1778, he had gained the title of Major, according to the record given him in Capt. Nathaniel Maynard's Muster Roll (Hudson's History of Sudbury, Mass., page 406, also N. E. Historical and Genealogical Reg., page 261). He married, first, in Sudbury, September 11, 1744, Jane, daughter of Peter and Abigail (Thompson) Plympton, of Sudbury. She died February 22, 1748-9, and he married, second, May 7, 1752, Abigail, daughter of Capt. David and Abigail (Jennison), Baldwin, of Sudbury. She died August 16, 1805.

Children by first wife:

1. Sarah, b. Mch. 23, 1744-5; m. Ephraim Abbott, Oct. 12, 1769.
2. Mary, b. Aug. 31, 1746.
3. Ephraim, b. Aug. 4, 1748.

By second wife:

1. Col. David, b. April 22, 1753; m. Abigail Bent.
2. Abigail, b. May 21, 1755; m. Rev. Jonathan Barnes.
3. Jane, b. July 31, 1757; m. Trowbridge Taylor.
4. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 11, 1759; m. ——— Hastings.
5. Lucy, b. April 11, 1761; m. John Flagg, Jr.
6. Lydia, b. April 19, 1763; m. David Baldwin.
7. Joseph, b. July 13, 1765; d. 1770.

8. Catharine, b. April 22, 1767; d. 1770.
9. Rebecca, b. July 6, 1769; d. 1770.
10. Joseph, b. Jan. 2, 1771.
11. Capt. William, b. May 14, 1774.
12. Catharine, b. Dec. 9, 1775.

Lieut. Samuel Curtis, born June 1, 1724, son of Ephraim Curtis, Esq. Married in Sudbury February 20, 1745-6, Jerusha Cutting. She died July 13, 1747. And he married, second, Hannah Nichols. He served as Lieutenant under Capt. Samuel Dakin, in the expedition against Crown Point, and was killed July 20, 1758, in the engagement at Halfway Brook, near Fort Edward, N. Y.

Children born in Sudbury, Mass.:

1. Jerusha, b. Nov. 14, 1746; m. Robert Cutting, her cousin, Aug. 6, 1769.
2. Hannah, b. Mch. 10, 1752.
3. Samuel, b. Jan. 17, 1753.
4. Susannah, b. Mch 23, 1756.
5. Mary, b. Mch. 23, 1758.

Joseph Curtis, born February 24, 1727-8. Son of Joseph, Jr. Married Rachael Daniels, of Medway. He died November 6, 1791. She died March 4, 1810.

Children born in Medway, Mass.:

1. Jeremiah, b. Mch 25, 1758.
2. Abigail, b. June 12, 1760; m. Asa Adams, Aug. 30, 1777.
3. Keziah, b. Aug. 16, 1764; m. Elijah Partridge, June 6, 1785.
4. Hannah, b. May 26, 1775; m. Henry Bullard, Jr., Nov. 29, 1798.

Samuel Curtis, Esq., born at Worcester, Mass., September 26, 1730. Son of Ephraim, Jr. Married March 30, 1757, Mary, daughter of Maj. Daniel and Mary Ward, of Worcester, Mass. He was Justice of the Peace, Lieutenant in the militia, served on important committees during

the Revolutionary period, and a Representative for many years in the General Court. He died at Worcester, October 18, 1814, aged 84 years. She died June 3, 1830, in the 95th year of her age.

Children were :

1. Samuel, bapt. Jan. 21, 1759 ; d. in infancy.
2. Mary, bapt. Feb. 10, 1760 ; d. Oct. 12, 1839.
3. Samuel, bapt. Oct. 11 1761.
4. Ephraim, bapt. April 3, 1763 ; left no children.
5. Sarah, bapt. June 23, 1765.
6. Levi, bapt. Oct. 4 1767.
7. Lucretia, bapt. May 27, 1770.
8. Lydia, bapt. July 26, 1772 ; d. young.
9. Azubah, bapt. Jan. 22, 1775.
10. Lydia, bapt. Aug. 13, 1780.

Ephraim Curtis, born September 6, 1736. Son of Ephraim. Married December 4, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Paine, of Worcester.

Children born in Worcester, Mass. :

1. Dolly, b. May 6, 1765.
2. Sarah, b. May 9, 1767.
3. Nathaniel, bapt. July 16, 1769.
4. Elizabeth, bapt. Nov. 3, 1771.
5. Katharine, bapt. Jan. 23, 1774.
6. Mary, bapt. Feb. 18, 1776.

John Curtis, son of Capt. John, born in Worcester, May 19, 1731. Married, May 15, 1755, Elizabeth Heywood, born September 14, 1732, daughter of Phineas and Elizabeth (Moore) Heywood. He died in Worcester December 13, 1768. She died in Shrewsbury, Mass., May 16, 1777, in her 45th year.

Children :

1. Rebecca, b. Feb. 13, 1756 ; m. Samuel Jennison, Dec. 19, 1782.
2. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 26, 1758.
3. John, b. Nov. 14, 1760.
4. David, bapt. Jan. 30, 1763 ; m. Susannah Stone, Dec. 5, 1791.

5. Nathaniel, bapt. Aug. 18, 1765; d. June 28, 1818.
6. Dorothy, bapt. July 26, 1767; m. David Craige, Dec. 5, 1787.

James Curtis, born in Worcester, September 8, 1746. Son of Capt. John. Married in Shrewsbury, May 24, 1770, Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Dinah Eager, of Shrewsbury, Mass. He died in Princeton, January 19, 1789. She died in Princeton, Sept. 19, 1787.

Children were:

1. Azubah, bapt. in Worcester, Jan. 20, 1771.
2. Sophia.
3. Elizabeth.
4. James.
5. Tyler; m. Maryan Flagg, Mch. 18, 1802.
6. Eager.
7. Sarah.

Joseph Curtis, born 1752. Son of Capt. John. Married Eleanor Flint in Shrewsbury, August 1, 1774.

Children born in Shrewsbury, Mass.:

1. Eleanor, b. Dec. 15, 1774.
2. Catharine, b. Aug. 28, 1776; d. 1777.
3. William, b. Jan. 23, 1779.
4. Mary, b. July 23, 1781.
5. Catharine, b. Sept. 19, 1783.

Tyler Curtis, youngest son of Capt. John. Married, September 5, 1776, Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Chamberlain, of Worcester, and resided on the Curtis family homestead, where he died April 16, 1807. His widow died October 5, 1841, aged 86 years.

Children were:

1. Tyler, b. Feb. 15, 1777; d. 1777.
2. Rebecca, b. July 20, 1778; m. David Long, (his second wife.)
3. John, b. April 5, 1781; d. Sept. 14, 1783.
4. John, b. Dec. 23, 1783; m. Nancy Stowell.
5. Sarah, b. April 2, 1786; d. 1788.

6. Dolly, bapt. Aug. 25, 1788; d. 1791.
7. Elizabeth Prentice, b. May 17, 1791; m. Jonathan Wright.
8. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 29, 1793; d. Mch. 28, 1810.
9. Samuel, b. June 12, 1796; d. May 17, 1811.
10. Tyler, b. Feb. 29, 1801; d. Mch 17, 1842.

Jeremiah Curtis, born March 25, 1758. Son of Joseph, of Medway, Mass. Married, May 1, 1783, Sarah, daughter of Jonas and Sarah Greenwood, of Sherborn, Mass. He died Aug. 5, 1804.

Children born in Medway:

1. Jeremiah, b. Oct. 17, 1785; d. 1798.
2. Joseph, b. Dec. 6, 1787; m. Annis Clark.
3. Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1790; m. Seth Allen.
4. Jesse, b. July 13, 1792; m. Lydia Allen.
5. Polly, b. Dec. 9, 1794; d. unmarried.
6. Keziah, b. Sept. 12, 1797; d. 1798.
7. Jonas, b. Nov. 25, 1799; m. Alma Bullard.
8. Achsa, b. April 20, 1803; m. Simeon Clark.

Capt. Samuel Curtis, baptized October 11, 1761. Son of Samuel, Esq. Married, first, Eunice Flagg, August 20, 1785. She died August 22, 1802, aged 40 years. He married, second, Eunice Taft, widow of David Stowell, of Uxbridge, Mass. She died in 1861. Mr. Curtis was Captain of the Worcester Artillery Company, and resided on Plantation Street, on the estate adjoining the Col. Benjamin Flagg farm. He died January 29, 1811.

Children were:

1. Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1785; m. April 2, 1817, Ebenezer Reed.
2. Abigail, b. Feb. 23, 1788.
3. Aaron, b. May 5, 1790; father of Charles F. Curtis.
4. Samuel, b. April 17, 1792.
5. Ephraim, b. April 8, 1794.
6. Lydia, b. May 22, 1796.
7. John, b. April 29, 1798.

8. Benjamin F., b. Sept. 7, 1800.
9. Albert, b. July 13, 1807; d. July 18, 1898.*
10. William, b. 1809, resided in New York State.
11. Eunice, b. Oct. 21, 1810; m. Charles P. Bancroft.

David Curtis, bapt. January 30, 1763. Son of John, Jr. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and carried on the business in Worcester. He married Susannah Stone, of Rutland, December 5, 1791. She was daughter of Lieut. Samuel Stone, Jr., and his wife, Dorothy Fletcher. David Curtis resided for a time on Lincoln Street in a hip-roofed cottage that stood on the east side of the street. Later he removed to the corner of Main and School Streets, his shop standing a little distance down School Street. Mr. Curtis died February 12, 1813, and his widow married, December 9, 1817, Silas Bigelow. They established their home in the cottage on Lincoln Street, her former home with the three Elm trees in front planted, as the late Mr. H. H. Chamberlain tells us, by the hand of her first husband, David Curtis, by whom she had children, born in Worcester:

1. Dolly Frazer, b. Oct. 16, 1792; d. 1796.
2. Susannah, b. May 15, 1794; d. 1795.
3. Betsey, bapt. June 15, 1794.
4. George, b. Feb. 23, 1796.
5. Dolly Frazer, b. Jan. 1, 1798; m. Sept. 16, 1823, Dr. John Green, founder Green Library.
6. Susanna, b. Sept. 14, 1799; m. Horatio Rogers, Oct. 24, 1827.
7. Julia, bapt. Mch. 29, 1801.
8. Edward Whiting, bapt. Jan. 30, 1803; d. young.

*Mr. Albert Curtis was one of the enterprising, successful and philanthropic citizens of Worcester. Many of the public institutions in Worcester have been favored by his generosity. He was twice married but left no children. He was a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and its Vice-President, and a generous contributor during the early life of the Society.

9. Edward Whiting, b. Jan. 5. 1806; settled in R. I.
10. Rebecca Jennison, b. Dec. 18, 1808; m. Thornton A. Merrick.
11. Mary Palmer, bapt. Jan. 26, 1812.

John Curtis, born December 23, 1783. Son of Tyler. Married, March 16, 1807, Nancy Stowell, daughter of Capt. Thomas and grand-daughter of Cornelius Stowell, who came to Worcester from Watertown. Both, Cornelius and Capt. Thomas Stowell, were by trade clothiers. Mr. Curtis died August 3, 1826.

Children were:

1. George Thomas Stowell, b. Sept. 22, 1808.
2. Tyler Prentiss, b. June 16, 1810.
3. Sarah Ann, b. June 7, 1812.
4. Harriet Newell, b. Sept. 4, 1814; d. June 24, 1818.
5. John Edwin, b. Oct. 11, 1816.

Benjamin Franklin Curtis, born September 7, 1800, eight child of Capt. Samuel, Jr. Married April 4, 1831, in Auburn, Hannah S. Wakefield, daughter of Henry Stone Wakefield, of Montpelier, Vt., and resided on his father's estate on Plantation Street, next to Col. Benjamin Flagg's place, where he died in 1858.

Children were:

1. Sarah Maria, b. Jan. 25, 1832; d. young.
2. Ellen Olivia, b. Aug. 21, 1835.
3. Samuel Gustavus, b. June 10, 1838; m. April 15, 1873, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Harrington, and succeeded to the Curtis homestead on Plantation Street, Worcester. Had only one child, Mabel.
4. Albert Franklin, b. Dec. 22, 1843.
5. Albert W., born May 26, 1848; was educated in public schools of Worcester and Yale college, graduating in 1871. Studied law with Judge T. L. Nelson and Harvard Law School. Admitted to the Bar, 1874, and settled in Spencer, Mass.; was Town Clerk and local Magistrate, Trustee

of the Savings Bank and the Public Library in Spencer, where he died March 20, 1907. He married Mary R. Morse, of Spencer.

Children:

1. Anna S.
2. L. Edith.
3. Alice W.
4. Charles Samuel.
5. Helen M.

George Curtis, born February 23, 1796. Son of David. Was twice married, first, March 6, 1821, to Mary Elizabeth Burrill, of Providence. Married, second, April 3, 1834, Julia Bowen, also of Providence, R. I. Mr. Curtis was employed in the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Horatio Rogers, till he became cashier of a bank in Providence, but later removed to City of New York, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, January 9, 1856.

Children all born in Providence, except the youngest:

1. James Burrill, b. Nov. 22, 1821.
2. George William, L. H. D. L. L. D. b. Feb. 24, 1824.

By second wife:

1. Samuel Bridgham, b. Dec. 24, 1834.
2. Joseph Bridgham, b. Oct. 25, 1836.
3. Edward, b. June 4, 1838.
4. John Green, b. Oct. 29, 1844.

George William Curtis, born February 24, 1824. At the age of fifteen years went to Jamaica Plain, Mass., where he attended a boarding school until he was nineteen. He then continued his studies for a year under the direction of a private tutor. In compliance to a suggestion from his father he, at the age of twenty, sought employment in an importing house in the City of New York. But not finding a mercantile life to be one of his choice, he now turned his attention to preparation for a literary profession. And after passing several years in study at home, also in Europe, interspersed with travel, his writings began to attract attention. Then followed

his popularity as a lecturer and orator; at last gaining the reputation for being one of the clearest and tersest writers of his day. He died July, 1892.

Tyler Prentice Curtis, born June 16, 1810. Son of John and Nancy (Stowell) Curtis. Married Amelia Riley, daughter of Calvin and Eunice (Miller) Riley, of Alton, Illinois, and a lineal descendant of John Riley who came with wife, Grace, to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1645, being an early settler of that town, where he died, 1674, and where Grace, his widow, died Nov. 28, 1703. Mr. Curtis lived on the old Curtis Homestead on Lincoln Street, Worcester, where he died June 16, 1896.

Children were:

1. Kate, b. Dec. 9, 1848; d. young.
2. John D., b. June 12, 1850; m. Clara Nash.
3. Kate, b. Sept. 29, 1852; m. Wm. T. Brown.
4. William C., b. Dec. 14, 1854; resides on the original farm.

John Edwin Curtis, youngest son of John and Nancy (Stowell) Curtis, born October 11, 1816, on the old family estate which has been the home of succeeding heirs in the Curtis family since the year 1670, and also in the possession of the family at present writing. When a young man, Mr. Curtis went West, where he engaged in the mercantile trade, and married May 26, 1841, Amelia Riley, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1822. He died in St-Louis, Missouri, October 14, 1843, aged twenty-seven years, leaving two children:

1. Elnora, b. Meh. 14, 1842; m. Jared Whitman.
2. Edwin P., b. Feb. 18, 1844.

The widow, Amelia (Riley) Curtis, married, February 18, 1846, Tyler Prentice Curtis, brother of her first husband.

Edwin P. Curtis, only son of John Edwin, and Amelia (Riley) Curtis, born February 18, 1844, in St.-Louis, Missouri. Was educated in the Worcester public schools and the Worcester Academy. Went to Cincinnati, Ohio, early in life and during the Civil war served in the quarter

master's department. Returning to Worcester in 1864, he entered the business of A. P. Richardson, manufacturer of agricultural implements, finally succeeding to the management and control of the business of the corporation. He married, January 1, 1868, Harriet, daughter of Walter and Mary (Hyde) Bigelow, of Worcester, a lineal descendant of David Bigelow, who was active in Worcester affairs during the Revolutionary war, and brother of Col. Timothy Bigelow, the noted patriot of Worcester.

They have one daughter, Elnora Whitman Curtis, who after attending the Worcester schools and the Burnham school, of Northampton, entered Smith's College, from which institution she graduated in the class of 1892.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 2nd, 1909.

WAS HELD at the Society's building. President Maynard in the chair. Others present: Messrs. Baldwin, Boland, Crane, Davidson, Forehand, Lancaster, George Maynard, Mrs. Boland, Miss Cogswell, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Moore, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Hildreth, Mrs. Kent, Daniel Kent, and Miss Williams.

Records of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Librarian reported additions since the last meetings: 39 bound volumes, 155 pamphlets. Also from Miss Frances C. Morse, a copy of the Letters Patent issued by Queen Victoria in the 27th year of her reign, causing the presiding officer of the Legislative Council of the Province of New Brunswick to be elected by the members of that body. The previous patent (1861) provided that the senior member for the time being should preside.

From the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, a bronze medal granted to William Hovey, of Worcester, in 1850, for the invention and manufacture of a straw cutter. At that time Mr. Hovey's home was at 33 Summer Street. From Mrs. Shepard K. Robbins, a collection of letters and papers relating to the "Barbara Frietchie Flag" incident and a complete collection of Worcester newspapers issued during the Civil war. From G. Stuart Dickinson, 8 bound volumes, 59 pamphlets. From Prof. H. Tabor, 15 volumes of "The Nation."

The Standing Committee on Nominations presented the names of Alexander Bowler, John J. Corliss, Edwin T.

Chapin, Henry H. Thayer, Winfred H. Whitney, Richard J. Hastings, and they were elected to active membership in this Society.

Mrs. Daniel Kent was then introduced and read an exceedingly interesting historical paper on Jamestown. The paper was replete with the story of the trials and sufferings of the many companies that came to this settlement in Virginia. Photographs were shown giving an idea of present state of the ruins and monuments that have been erected to perpetuate the memory of the unfortunate settlers.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd, 1909.

WAS HELD at the rooms of the Society. President Maynard occupying the chair. Owing to the large number present, it was necessary to open Salisbury Hall, where about one hundred and fifty members and friends assembled to listen to the thrilling story told by Miss Fannie C. Morse of her experience as a passenger on the ill-fated steamship Republic.

THE WHITTEMORE GENEALOGY.

BY JEANNETTE ALLEN WHITTEMORE RAMSAY.

To retrace to Ralph³ de Botrell—Boterell—Botreaux (variants) who had sons, Ralph⁴ de Botrell — and William⁴ de Botrell (possibly these were grandsons), we find that this William married Avisa⁴ de Whytemere, heiress, taking her name, viz: William de Botrell de Whytemere⁴.

They had Reginald de Whytemere,⁵ Dus. de Whitmore, 1204—1216. M. unknown. He had Robert⁶ de Whitmore, Dus. de Whitmore, 1213—38, m. Joanna Ballard. They had Robert⁷ de Whitmore, Dus. de Whitmore, 1257—60,

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Botrell.
Badge.

(Contributed by Jeannette A. W. Ramsay.)

Whittemore Genealogy

1086.

In Staffordshire, Eng., was a castle and seat called "Whytemere" and "Whytymore."
"Ricardus Forestarius" held the Manor Whitmore from the King after the Conquest, and had as tenant

MAIN LINE

NORMAN BARON.

Unknown^{de} Botrell¹ or de Botreaux of a French Norman family during the last years of the Conquest, 1086=had

Peter² de Botrell, of Staffordshire, Eng., m. unknown, and William² de Botrell, m. unknown.
(An old man)—1154-65-69. 1100-1155.

(Randulph.)

Ralph³ de Botrell, m. unknown.
1152-71.

William³ de Botrell.
1158-63.

There is some discussion as to another generation here. Two authorities say there was one. The late W. H. Whitmore, of Boston, in his paper in the Herald and Genealogist (English) 1877, says not. But the dates seem to imply another generation, making the following Ralph and William 4 grandsons of Ralph³.
Ralph⁴ (Radulphic or Ranulph) de Botrell

1171—1175—1200.

(Some question as to a generation here.)

Sir John⁵ de Whitmore, m. 1st (supposed) Ursula, daughter of Wm. Bagnold
1212—1252—1272—1276.

An adult in 1252. Died before 1276.

John⁶ de Whitmore, m. Margerie.
Dus. de Whitmore. 1276—1301.

William⁶ de Whitmore, styled "Arm," m. Alice Ferrars
1272—1301. Dus. of Robt. Ferrars, Lord of Tamworth and grand-daughter of Earl Ferrars.

CAUNTON BRANCH.

CLAVERLY BRANCH

Radulphus⁷, Dus. de Whitmore.

Richard⁷ Whitmore, m. Susannah, dau. of Philip Draycot
1350. —noble family of "Painestly."
John O'Hart speaks of Draycots of "Painestly," Co. Staff. Eng.

Philip⁷, d. 1355.

Robert⁶ de Whitmore, m. Joanna Ballard.
Dus. de Whitmore. 1213—38.

Robert⁷ de Whitmore, Ada de Wallethull.
Dus. de Whitmore. 1257—60. (Manor and vill. Brocton.)
THURSTANSTON BRANCH

Nicholas⁸, Dus. de Whitmore.

Philip⁸ Whitmore, m. Thomasan, daughter of Richard Okeover.
1383. The Hall has been the property of the Okeover's from Saxon times. Old house engraved by Plot.

John⁸ de Whitmore.

William⁸, m. Agnes Hazelwell. Estate in Wytmore and in Burcheton, both within the Manor of Claverly, Salop.

John⁹, Dus. de Whitmore.

Richard⁹ Whitmore, m. 1st, dau. of Sir Ralph Bagot, (Bagot & Staff. heiress), m. 2nd, dau. of Sir Rich. Devereux, (1389-1399) m. 3rd, dau. of Simon Marcourt, of Ellenshall, Co. Staff. (Ancient and illustrious family.)

Richard⁹ de W., m. 1st, Margery, dau. of William Atterwall, m. 2nd, Sybil.

John⁹ Whitmore, m. Margerie.

Elizabeth¹⁰, m. Jas. Boghay.
Dus. de Whitmore. 1377-93.

Nicholas¹⁰ Whitmore, m. Anne, dau. of Thomas Aston, of Tixall, Co. Staff. (Noble family.)

Richard¹⁰ de Whitmore, m. unknown.
Of Claverly, died before 1389.

John¹⁰ Whitmore, m. Cicely.
Died 1374. Coat of Arms.

John¹¹ de Boghay,
Dus. de Whitmore. 1403-33.

Anthony¹¹ Whitmore, m. Christian, dau. of Nicholas Vaux. (Ancient family.)

Richard¹¹ Whitmore, m. 1st, Joan. ...
Of Claverly, died before 1442.

John¹¹ Whitmore, m. Alice.
1446.

James¹² de Boghay,
Dus. de Whitmore.

William¹² Whitmore, m. unknown.

Thomas¹² Whytemore, m. unknown.
Died 1448.

William¹² de Whitmore, m. Joan.

Robert¹³ de Boghay.
"Dus. de Whitmore."

John¹³ de Whitmore, m. Alice, dau. of Robert Blyton, of Causton, Co. Notts. (Noble family.)

Richard¹³ Whitmore, m. Agnes, dau. of John Gravenor.
Died 1496.

William¹³ de Whitmore, m. Elizabeth.
1485.

Humphrey¹⁴ de Boghay.
"Dus. de Whitmore."

Robert¹⁴, m. 1st, Catherine Claye. (Noble family.)
Died 1549, of Causton, Co. Notts. m. 2nd, Alice Atwoode.

William¹⁴, Ives¹⁴, A clerk.

Richard¹⁴ Whitmore, m. Frances.
Died 1549.

John¹⁴, m. Cicely.
1497.

Robert¹⁵ de Boghay.
"Dus. de Whitmore."
Living in 1542.

William¹⁵, m. Anne, daughter of William Bond.
Died 1593.

Humphrey¹⁵, Edward¹⁵, Thomas¹⁵, Ancestor of Whitmores in Claverly—Ludstone.

Thomas¹⁵, m. Katherine.

John¹⁵ Whitmore, m. Katherine.

*Sir William of London, born 1572.

Thomas, d. s. p.

George, Mary, Anne, Jane, Margaret.
Knight of Balnes— Sheriff of London, 1621. Lord Mayor, 1631-2.

John¹⁶ Whitmore, m. Ellana.

Valentan¹⁸ Whitmore, m. Elizabeth.
Died 1676.

William¹⁹ Whitmore, m. Dorethy.
Died 1727.

William¹⁵ Whytemore of Rotherham, Co. York,
Died 1568.

Coat of Arms: Crest, Heathcock.

Richard¹⁵ Whitmore, eldest son and heir, m. 1st, ...

Richard¹⁵ Whitmore, d. s. p. 1559, at Harlington, Co. Beds.

Thomas¹⁵, Charles¹⁵ Watmore, m. Unknown.
Madley, Co. Staff. Died 1605. of Tazford, Co. Notts. Died 1568.

Edmund¹⁵, Roland¹⁵, Randall¹⁵, 3 dau.

Richard¹⁶ d. s. p. 1591.

Elizabeth¹⁶, m. S. Brome.

Coat of Arms: Crest of which and coat given by Burke as from family Brome. This is mistake. Crest comes from daughter Elizabeth through her father William.

William¹⁶, Coat of Arms. Pretty. "Vert fretty Or."

One of the above was father of Thomas of Hitchen (Senior) and of Rowland and William. Thomas, Senior, of Hitchen, died 1617.

Henry¹⁷ Brome, who inherited the "Manor Causton."

Robert¹⁶, John¹⁶, Thomas¹⁶ of Hitchen.

Died 1649. —Spelled name Whitmore—

Richard¹⁶, William¹⁶, Roger¹⁶, Christopher¹⁶, James¹⁶, 3 daughters¹⁶, 1 posthumous child.

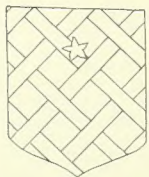
John¹⁷, of Stamford, Conn. Thomas¹⁷, of Malden, died 1661.
Was killed by Indians about 1649. Came to America about 1639.

Thomas, born 1615, baptized 1624, in Hitchen, died 1681, in Middletown, Conn.

Francis, born 1625, baptized in Hitchen, 1629, died in Cambridge, Mass., 1685.

Daniel, Bapt. July 31, 1633, in Hitchen, Eng., died between the years 1681 and 1683, in Malden, Mass.

Daniel.



An ancient Whitmore Coat.
Muller for a Second Son.

John, born February 12, 1664—5, Malden (Everett); died, 1730.

John, of Leicester, Mass., born September 12, 1694; died between December 11, 1770 and Sept. 4, 1771.

James, 1st Lieut., born December 15, 1734; m. Dorothy Green, of Brookfield, 1761. Jas. died in Leicester, 1811.

Clarke, born December 25, 1776; died February 19, 1849. Clarke married Mary Moore, of Tatnuck, daughter of John Moore, Rev. soldier.

Charles, born December 21, 1813, died May 27, 1905, æ. 91 years, 5 months, 6 days.

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m. Ada de Walleshull. They had — William⁸, heir. He had church of Claverly and its members, Burchton and Bobinton as gift from the King. This William⁸ married Agnes Hazelwall, who had estates in "Wytimore" and in Burchton, both being in the Manor of Claverly, Salop. From them was formed what is called the "Thurstanston Branch" in the County of Cheshire, Eng. I have this William's Coat of Arms, quartered with that of Hazelwall and the line of their descendants down to A. D. 1617.

To retrace to Ralph⁴ again: This Ralph⁴ had son, John⁵, styled "Sir John de Whitmore," 1252—1276, for about this time he bought of Robert⁷, lord of Whitmore, the descendant of William and Avisa, all lands and titles; copy of a deed I have, written in old law latin and none but an expert can read it. The original deed is on parchment and signed with Robert's seal. John Fifth's son and heir was John⁶, his mother being Ursula Bagnold, daughter of William Bagnold, of noble family. John⁵ and Ursula had also William⁶ de Whitmore, styled "Arm," 1272—1301. This William⁶ de Whitmore married Alice Ferrars, daughter of Robert Ferrars, first Earl of Derby and granddaughter of the powerful Earl Henry de Ferrars, one of the favorites of "William the Conqueror," who bestowed Castles of Tutbury and Tamworth upon him. This Earl Ferrars rebuilt the castle of Tutbury from the foundation and made it much more capacious and magnificent than it had ever been before, and in its immediate neighborhood founded a priory, the only remains of which is the parish church—the Holy Trinity—which in its great west door, presents one of the most rich and beautiful specimens of the architecture of the latter part of the eleventh century now to be met with in England.

In Domesday Book we find the Castle of Tutbury, with 146 lordships in the surrounding counties, besides many others in various parts of the kingdom, was held by Henry de Ferrars, a particular favorite of William I.

The priory built by Henry de Ferrars was richly endowed by his wife Bertha also.

Through treason of the Earl of Derby, Henry's son, "Tutbury" was forfeited to the crown in the year 1269, and was given by Edward I to his brother Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

Henry, Earl Ferrars, held "Haddon Hall" in 1086. He also built "Duffield Castle." "Loxley Hall" and the ancient seat of "Chartley" were also in the de Ferrars family, as also "Chartley Hall." "Tamworth" descended from the Marmions to Earl Ferrars, according to one authority.

William⁶ de Whitmore and Alice Ferrars had son Richard⁷ de Whitmore; married Susannah, daughter of Philip Draycote of Painesly, noble family, 1350. Their son was Philip⁸, married Thomasan, daughter of Richard Okeover, very old titled family, 1383. Their son was Richard⁹, 1377—99. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Ralph Bagot, Bagot and Staffordshire heiress from old family, from temp. Henry I. Richard⁹ married, second, a daughter of Sir Richard Devereaux, from old family—Earl of Salisbury. Richard⁹ married, third, a daughter of Simon Harcourt of Ellenhall, county Stafford. The Harcourt family were an ancient and illustrious family.

From this third and last marriage, there was a son Nicholas¹⁰ who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Aston of Tixall, county Staff. Their son was Anthony¹¹ who married Christian, daughter of Nicholas Vaux, of ancient and honorable family. Their son was William¹², who married, but unknown to whom, and this William's son was John¹³ de Whitmore, of Caunton, County Notts; who married Alice Blyton of Caunton, noble family. This John¹³ removed from Staffordshire to Nottinghamshire. Their son was Robert¹⁴; married, first Catherine Claye, of noble family. He married, second, Alice Atwoode, noble family, i. e.: entitled to coat of arms. Robert¹⁴ died in 1540. Robert¹⁴ and Catherine Claye had twelve children, viz:

William¹⁵, eldest son and heir. Coat of Arms: Crest, Heathcock, granted to him in 1562. It is quartered with

that of "Blyton," into whose family his grandfather John¹³ married. William died 1568. John¹³ de Whitmore's Coat of Arms was quartered with that of "Blyton."

The next son of Robert¹⁴ de Whitmore and Catherine Claye, was Richard¹⁵; d. s. p. 1559, at Harlington, county Beds. The next son was Thomas¹⁵ of Madley, County Staff; he died in 1605. (This Thomas had a son William, whose Coat of Arms was Vert, fretty Or.)

Charles¹⁵ comes next. He spelled his name "Watmore." He was of Tuxford, County Notts; he died in 1568. He had brothers: Edmond, John, Rowland, James, Randall, and 3 sisters. Charles¹⁵ Watmore (Whitmore) had twelve children, viz.: Robert¹⁶, John¹⁶, Thomas¹⁶, of Hitchen, Eng., died there in 1649; Richard¹⁶, William¹⁶, Roger¹⁶, Christopher¹⁶, James¹⁶; 3 daughters and 1 posthumous child.

Thomas¹⁶ of Hitchen, who died there in 1649, is *not* the Thomas of Hitchen, Eng., given in the genealogy in the Boston Public Library. That Thomas was an own cousin of Thomas of Hitchen, who died in 1649, and he is *not* the ancestor of the first emigrant of our line to this country. That Thomas was styled "Thomas Senior," of Hitchen, and died in 1617, some thirty years before the other Thomas of Hitchen. "Thomas Senior" was a son of one of Charles Watmore's brothers, consequently Charles' nephew.

Roger¹⁶, son of Charles¹⁵ Watmore, had a son Nicholas, baptized 1595, and who died in 1650. (This Nicholas had a son born in 1615, whose name was Thomas, and another son Francis of whom later.)

Thomas¹⁶, who died in Hitchen, Eng., in 1649, had a son Thomas¹⁷ who settled in Malden, now Everett, and died there in 1661.

This Thomas was born in Hitchen, County Hertford, Eng. He married, first, unknown. He married, second, Sarah Deardes, April 14, 1623, who was buried, Nov. 17, 1628. He married, third, Hannah ———, who was fifty

years old in 1662, and married Benjamin Butterfield, June 3rd, 1663, at Chelmsford, Mass.

The child of Thomas, of Malden, and his first wife was Sarah, baptized April 14, 1616.

The children of the second marriage presumably, were Mary, baptized May 12, 1624, and Thomas, baptized October 6, 1626.

The children of the third marriage were ten, four of whom were born in Hitchen, Eng., the other six being born in America.

Thomas Whittemore was one of the earliest settlers of Charlestown, Mass. He located in that part which was subsequently Malden, in the southeast part, the same being now Everett, about three miles from Boston. The parish records of Hitchen show that his son John was born there February 11, 1638-9, and he, probably, came to this country a year or two after that time. In 1645, he purchased of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, "meadow for two cows grass." This piece of land joined his own farm. As he had a farm in 1645 he had probably owned it several years, and perhaps became the owner soon after his arrival in this country. He probably redeemed it from the wilderness. The farm was bounded east by Chelsea, south by the Mystic River.

It is remarkable that his homestead remained in the possession of the Whittemore family until May 1st, 1845, when it was sold by the late William Whittemore to Nathaniel Sands, of New York City,—a period of more than two hundred years.

The site of the dwelling house erected by Thomas Whittemore, of Malden, the first occupant of the homestead, was identified by myself and the late Miss Mary E. Joslyn, in 1897, when I had the old cellar—then discernible on the premises—painted in water-color.

The site is on an elevation and commanded a fine prospect in all directions, with the beautiful Mystic river on the south. It must have been an ideal spot a hundred and fifty years ago or more, but alas! now, how changed

in this day and generation if indeed it is not swept away altogether. The high hill was being dug down in 1897.

Thomas of Malden died in 1661. His will was dated February 8, 1660, and was proved and allowed June 25, (his)

1661. It was signed by Joses Bocknum, Roger X Kenacut (mark)

and William Ireland. His issue by Hannah, viz.: Daniel, baptized July 31, 1633; John, baptized April 27, buried April 29, 1635; Nathaniel, baptized May 1, 1636; another John, baptized February 11, 1638-9, all in Hitchen, Eng. Born in America: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, Pelatiah, died 1678. Abraham was in the army in 1675; died January 14, 1690—ae. 35.

All the children lived in America, except the first John and Thomas, and the two daughters. To Daniel, his eldest son by his third wife, he gives the larger part of his property. This Daniel² married Mary Mellins, daughter of Richard Mellins, of Charlestown, March 7, 1662. He died May 11, 1683. The issue was: Daniel³, born April 27, 1663; John³, born February 12, 1664-5, in Malden, and 5 other children.

John³ married Ruth Basset. She and her sister Lydia, who married his brother, Daniel³, were daughters of Joseph Basset, son of William Basset, who came over in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, lived in Duxbury, Mass., in 1637, and was Rep. from 1640 to 1644 inclusive. This William Basset, in 1652, with Gov. Bradford and others, joined in the purchase of Dartmouth, removed to Bridgewater, and died there in 1667. John³ died in 1730.

Issue of John³ and Ruth Basset was "John of Leicester" (so called), born September 12, 1694; Jeremiah, born in 1695, styled "Jeremiah of Concord," and five others, sons and daughters.

"John of Leicester," Mass., removed from Rumney Marsh, Chelsea, where he was then residing, in 1726. In Leicester he bought the farm on which he lived through the remainder of his life. The deed bears date January 9, 1726, and is from William Keen to John Whittemore and

Nathaniel Richardson, his wife's father, conveying 347 acres, in consideration of the payment of £320. Subsequently, his father-in-law, "for good and sufficient consideration," conveyed his undivided half to his son-in-law by a quit-claim deed, dated October 25, 1728.

"John 1st of Leicester" married Rebekah, daughter of Nathaniel Richardson, of Woburn, Mass.; her mother was Abigul Reed, daughter of Geo. Reed, of Woburn, who married Elizabeth Jennison, of Watertown, eldest child of Robert Jennison, the American ancestor of the Jennison family. Rebekah's father, Nathaniel Richardson, was a man of very considerable means, owning lands in and about Leicester. He was the grandson of Thomas Richardson, who came over in the fleet with Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Charlestown first, and then in Woburn where he was one of the founders of the church.

Issue of "John of Leicester" and Rebekah was: John, born 1721, married Elizabeth Earle, 1749, daughter of Robert Earle, son of the first Ralph; Nathan, born 1723, married Lois Earle, 1763, daughter of William Earle²; Rebekah, born 1725, married Oliver Witt, 1745; Phebe, born 1727, married Ralph Earle, 1749, son of William 1st and grandson of Ralph 1st.

Phebe was the mother of Ralph Earle, distinguished as a painter. He is said to have painted the battle at Lexington, and his friend Doolittle engraved it. Another, a view of Concord, with the royal troops destroying the stores. Another, of the battle at the "North Bridge" in Concord, and one of the south part of Lexington where the first detachment was joined by Lord Percy. These paintings were from sketches drawn on the spot and engraved and published by Amos Doolittle, who was with Earle.

It is certainly no slight distinction to have been the *first* American Historical Painter. Soon after the peace we find him in England pursuing his art under the instruction of Sir Benjamin West and such was his success that he was elected a member of the Royal Academy in London.

Among his works were two full length portraits of Dr. Dwight, 1777; a large painting of the Falls of Niagara. His productions were chiefly portraits which have formerly been found in Northampton and Springfield, Mass.

I wish some descendant or kin of Ralph Earle would search and find them and present them to the Society of Antiquity or the Antiquarian Society.

Among Ralph Earle's last works were portraits of Gov. Strong and family. He also painted the portrait of the wife of Alexander Hamilton, she sitting to him in *jail* where he was confined for debt.

The next child of "John of Leicester" was Nathaniel, born 1732, married Sarah Rice of Shrewsbury, August 17, 1753. He died in Shrewsbury in 1764.

James, born 1734, married Dorothy Green, of Brookfield, daughter of Timothy Green.

"John 1st of Leicester" built his first house about 1730, about sixty rods south-west from that which he afterward built. The second house and barn, I have a water-color of. This farm and buildings thereon, he devised to his youngest son, James, styled "Lieut. James," and it continued in the possession of his descendants until 1864, a period of one hundred and thirty-four years. "John 1st of Leicester" was Deacon of the Orthodox church and one of the Deacon's chairs, of which there were two in his pew, is still in existence—preserved by the late Miss Mary E. Joslyn, of Leicester. Deacon John was also Captain in the militia, as appears by an order from Col. John Chandler, of Worcester, dated September 22, 1746. He was town clerk in 1737 to 1739 inclusive, and from 1751 to 1761. He was sometime chairman and was selectman, 1732-1734, and in 1739, as also from 1742 to 1749 inclusive, and in 1751.

His will was executed Dec. 11, 1770, and probated September 4, 1771. I think this date is a printer's blunder. It should be *February* 4, 1771, between which two months he died. He signed his will by writing his name and affixing his seal. He lived to be 77 years old, and probably lies buried beneath the present stone church

opposite the little park or there about, as on that spot was the first burial ground in Leicester.

Next in line is "Lieut. James," born 1734, who married Dorothy Green of Brookfield. Their issue was: *James*, born in 1762, lived in Brookfield, died in Leicester, had two daughters and three sons: James, Clark (?) and Vassal—family of descendants of Vassal, in Ashland, Mass. The next were twin daughters: Sally and Polly. One of these married an Allard.

Phebe, born 1765, married Samuel Waite, lived in Leicester, beautiful home by Waite Pond. This was a favorite aunt of my father who spent many happy days there. The issue was: Edwin, married a Rockwood; Emeline, married an Underwood. They lived in the old home for years and then sold it—the fine old house afterward being burned down. Phineas married a Sprague, had a son Addison. Charles lived in Boston. *Dolly*, born 1767, unmarried.

Samuel, born 1769, went to New York state, married a Miss Rainger.

Issue: Lewis, Horace, Clarissa; Adeline married a Knight and lived in Oakham, Mass.; Samuel Austin, shot in riot, Providence, R. I.; Martha, married Horace Bixby, lived in Worcester, removed to Clinton, N. Y. Lorenzo went to Sycamore, Ill.; had two sons. Catherine went West; Laura, Thomas.

The next child of Lieut. James was *Katy*, born 1772, unmarried. *Ann*, born 1774. *Clark*, born Dec. 25, 1776, married Mary Moore, of Tatnuck, daughter of John Moore, a soldier of the "Revolution." He died February 19, 1849; she died July 26, 1829.

John, born 1779, married Nancy Howard, of Leicester. Their issue was: Eliza, married Gilmore; John, killed in railroad accident, in 1850; Mary, married Henry Warren; William, married Elizabeth Dickenson; James, married Lucy Bolton; Susan, married Joseph E. Joslyn and had one daughter, the late Mary E. Joslyn, of Leicester, Mass.

Aaron, born 1782, married Sally Baker.

Joseph, born 1786, married Sally Wilson.

“Lieut. James” of Leicester took part in the battle of Bunker Hill (according to Miss Joslyn), and served several years in the army. As he marched as sergeant as one of the regular militia under Capt. Newhall at the first alarm on the 19th of April, 1775, and he did not return, but letters were received from him by his wife—one from “Camp Castel William,” Feb. 23, 1777, and one dated Boston, Dec. 9, 1777, and as he also received his commission as Lieutenant the 28th day of April, 1778, and dated as signed and passed 23rd April, 1778, it all goes to prove that he remained in the army three years, and possibly a much longer time.

Copy of his commission as 1st Lieut. I have. The original document being now in the hands of one of the descendants, a great-grandson, through John, his son, through William, his grandson who married Elizabeth Dickenson of Leicester.

Lieut. James was “distinguished for courage, bravery and loyalty.” To quote verbatim the words from the commission: “Reposing special trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct.”

“Lieut. James,” to whom the farm descended, kept it up thriftily, and it was considered to be one of the best and prettiest in Leicester, Mass. The comfortable, old fashioned two story house, with front door in the center and a “lean-to” in the rear, is gone, disappeared off the face of the earth; the lilac bushes, apple trees following the old stone wall up to the driveway to the house, are all gone. The huge barn was still standing a few years ago, which, if kept in repair, might last another one hundred years. It may still be standing, but alas! it was not kept in repair when I last saw it, and the whole place looked raw and ungraceful and dilapidated—alas! alas! the poetry all gone, with a new house, gaunt and bare, standing on the premises. The road passing the place is named Whittemore Road.

A quarter of a mile below, to the west, is a John Whittemore place. Whether it was Deacon “John 1st” son,

John, who lived there, or "Lieut. James'" son, I have not determined. At all events, the tiny house and big barn were still in "statu quo" a few years ago.

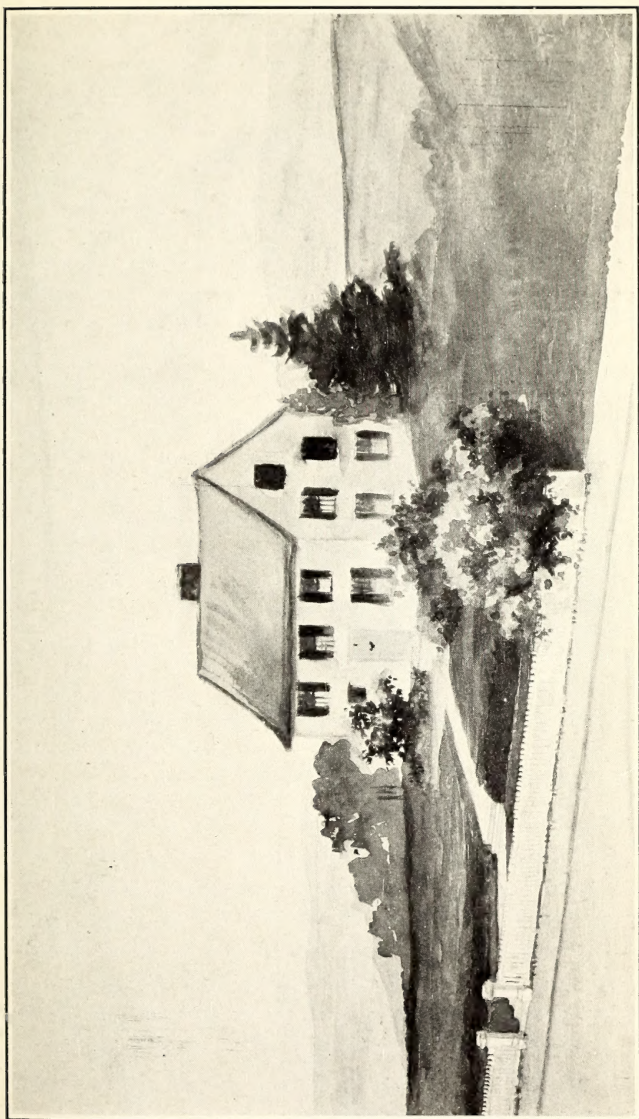
Beside the water-color of the Whittemore farm-house (the quaint old homestead), I have also a door-latch and handle and a hinge from one of its doors.

"Lieut. James'" son, Clark, sometime after his marriage to Mary Moore, removed to Worcester, Mass. He was a printer. He bought of Isaiah Thomas the two-story house which stood where the Antiquarian Society House has been so many years, at the corner of Highland, Main and Salisbury Streets. There was no Highland Street there then.

It was a pretty spot for a home. It stood high on the third terrace (there were three terraces there in those days), two terraces planted with Lombardy Poplars in rows following the line of the two upper terraces. Below, on the main thoroughfare, large elms shaded the road. Opposite, was the "Timothy Bigelow house," then inhabited (in my father's day) by Timothy Bigelow's daughter, and her husband, Abraham Lincoln. The old Court House stood next, south of Clark Whittemore's dwelling and then nearby, that of Isaiah Thomas. Encircling the square were huge elms of primitive growth, a delight to the eye in their graceful beauty, and a welcome shade in summer.

"It was a paradise for birds all-round about, and there were quantites of them, and how they did sing," to quote my father, Mr. Whittemore. He was very fond of birds and he said they (the swallows and house-wrens) used to build their nests in the eaves of his father's house almost in legions. Quite a contrast the present day.

Clarke and Mary Moore's children were as follows: *Edwin*, born 1798; removed to New Orleans, La., and became a planter where he had a large plantation. He had a son, Col. Charles, who was killed early in the Civil War. *John*, born 1799. For a time he was a hatter. His place of business was a little north of George Street, beyond the "Asa Moore-Eaton" place—on Main



THE WHITEMORE HOMESTEAD ON COURT HOUSE HILL.

Street. He was captain in the first Light Infantry formed in Worcester. He afterward removed to Vermont and died there October 24, 1879, ae. 79 years, 10 months and 3 days. *Harding Clarke*, born in 1802. He was a physician in Swanton, Vt. Was a linguist, speaking and writing several languages. He was an intimate friend of one of Gov. Levi Lincoln's sons, who died in early manhood, I believe, and the tradition is given me by a descendant of Dr. Whittemore, that Levi Lincoln, perceiving his natural ability, offered to defray his expenses through college.

Mary Caroline, born 1809; married Benjamin Smith, lived for a while in a very pretty place on Lincoln Street, afterward removed to Canada, and then to Michigan. Benjamin Smith was Deacon of the church where he resided.

Dolly Ann, born December 30, 1811; died August 26, 1813.

Charles, born December 21, 1813; died May 27 1905, ae. 91 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Henry, born November 14, 1816. A man of fine tastes and refinement. He was lost ——— on a voyage to the Mediterranean sea in 1858.

Dolly Ann, born October 1, 1822, married Leander Smith, brother of Benjamin, who came from Manchester, N. H., where another brother was mayor of the city. Dolly Ann and her husband removed to Illinois, where her husband had a thousand acres and was justice of the peace, etc. She was quite a geologist. She died February, 1907, 84 years, 4 months and a few days.

Clarke Whittemore was 72 years and 2 months when he died, February 19, 1849, or rather 72 years, 1 month, 3 weeks and 4 days.

Charles Whittemore, born December 21, 1813, married Jane Barnes Allen, October 5, 1835, daughter of Captain William Allen of Plymouth, Mass. She died November 18, 1861. He married, second, Rebecka W. Taylor, August 6, 1863, daughter of Deacon Samuel Taylor and Lydia Worcester Taylor. Samuel Taylor, her father, was

long Deacon of Central Church, Worcester, Mass. Lydia Worcester was sister of Joseph E. Worcester who compiled Worcester's Dictionary.

Lydia Worcester Taylor was a near friend of Madam Salisbury, and at her death she left Mrs. Taylor two thousand dollars, as an expression of her appreciation, and also her favorite chair. I have tried to trace that chair, but have not succeeded. Rebecka died July 19, 1888.

Charles Whittemore, always of inventive genius, learned his trade and then entered the employment of Henry Goulding & Co. for a short time. He was in business for himself on Grove Street, where the Washburn & Moen plant commenced. Afterward he formed a partnership, the firm being Fitzroy Willard, Henry B. Conklin, Mr. Williams and Charles Whittemore, and they bought out Mr. Goulding. With Mr. Whittemore the scheme originated. The firm remained thus established, (with the exception of Mr. Williams withdrawing,) for some ten years or more, when just as the civil war broke out, or just previous, the firm sold out to Mr. Lombard. Mr. Lombard became rich there.

With various business careers and vicissitudes, some losses and many risks, he travelled through life, treating his fellowmen honestly, always. Of various places of residence in Worcester he first built a cottage on Harvard Street, where I was born, over fifty years ago. The house stands there yet, with a small addition.

There were few, if any, houses on Harvard Street at that time, with the exception of Mr. James Green's house, which stands on the corner of George Street.

The cottage was prettily situated with vines and flowers and fruit, and a beautiful view both east and west. Afterward Mr. Goulding came up there and built the house which is still standing. They, Mr. and Mrs. Goulding, were our next door neighbors, with old fashioned whist for winter evenings. Mr. Goulding made fun of our cottage and called it the "bird cage."

Mr. Whittemore sold the cottage to T. W. Higginson or to the Unitarian Society (the first church) for Mr. Higginson, when he came to Worcester as minister of that church. Mr. Whittemore then built a residence on Mt. Vernon, now Grant Square, I believe—a large white house where Col. Wellington's father lived for so many years. The character or style of the house is completely changed, and with the change has lost the simple, dignified air it bore in former years. It had a hip roof which, for artistic effect, is much to be desired above a mansard. Selling this house, he bought, some years after, a similar style house of Mr. George Verry, the lawyer, on Pleasant Street, which at that time was embellished with vines and flowers, especially roses and various fine trees, and now it too, is, alas! how changed! Most of the fine trees have disappeared, a large part of the grounds have been taken for other uses and a general air of decay and neglect surrounds the place.

"Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away.
Change and decay in all around I see."

These two lines often often come to mind as I contemplate the changes that have taken place within my recollection.

Retracing to John⁶ de Whitmore, son and heir of John⁵, 1276—1301, I have the line from son to son 'till about the year 1377—93, when the estates in Staffordshire descend to a female, Elizabeth¹⁰, heiress, who married James Boghay, who assumed the title Dus. de Whitmore, and from them, all the male heirs were styled, "Lord of Whitmore" down to Robert¹⁵ de Boghay, Dus. de Whitmore, living in 1542. (See by the chart herein.)

The estate is still in the descendants ownership. The town of Whitmore is on the L. & N. W. R. R., southeast from Crewe, Whitmore being in Staffordshire. "Whitmore Hall" is one mile from the railway station of Whitmore.

I have both photograph and water-color of "Whitmore Hall," a fine old place! It is the cradle of the line. Far back in the past, it is assumed as probable that the lands

owned by the "Lords of Whitmore" embraced more territory than is owned by the generation today. In fact it is more than probable that the ownership extended into Co. Salop. What is called the "Claverly Branch" (see chart) a remnant dwells there now. Their lands were extensive in remote centuries. The head of the "Claverly Branch" was Philip⁷ de Whitmore, brother of Richard⁷ de Whitmore (the sons of William, styled "Arm") who married Alice Ferrars, daughter of the first Earl of Derby. Philip died in 1355. He left John⁸ de Whitmore, living in 1361, and from John⁸ was Richard⁹ de Whitmore of Claverly, who gives name to the line. This Richard married, first, Margery, daughter of William Attewall. He married, second, Sybil ——— The line runs through from father to son consecutively, to William¹⁵ heir, who died in 1593. This William married Anne, daughter of William Bond. It is assumed that their son and heir was Sir William, of London, born in 1572. He was Lord Mayor of London.

There were many in the different "Branches" who held office under the kings, by right of grants, and their landed estates, viz.: Privy Councilors, Lord Mayors, Keepers of Castles—as one Radulph de Boterel is styled "Custos de Novo Castello" (Safford 15 Henry II), members of Parliament, and many other positions of trust, very various, down through the centuries.

To retrace to Charles Watmore¹⁵, of Tuxford, Co. Notts, 1568, please note that among the twelve children that he had, was one Roger, brother of my ancestor "Thomas of Malden." This Roger had Nicholas of Hitchen, who had sons, Thomas and Francis.

Thomas was born in 1615, baptized 1624, in Hitchen, Eng.; died in 1681 at Middletown, Conn. From him, Gov. Wetmore and other families of the name had origin. The name "Wetmore" is from Whitmore through carelessness of spelling.

Francis was born in 1625, baptized 1629, in Hitchen, Eng.; died in Cambridge, Mass., October 12, 1685. From him, the "Whitmores of America" had origin. This Fran-

cis was a fine, aristocratic gentleman, and his dwelling was a mansion standing on a hill in about the centre, between Old Cambridge and Cambridgeport, as near as I can make out. I have seen the picture of the house and read a sketch of it and its owner, years ago, but all I can remember is, that he wore knee breeches and silver buckles on his shoes.

There was a Lawrence Whittamore and wife, who came from "Stanstead, Abbots Co.," Herts, Eng., in 1635, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He was born in 1572 and died in 1644. He was probably the first of the name to come to New England. He left no children. He evidently was of the same generation as Roger, above mentioned, who was a minor in 1568, and so was Thomas, Roger's brother, who was the father of my "Thomas of Malden."

The name of Whitmore has been spelled forty different ways, owing no doubt to heedlessness and indifference. The Anglo-etymology of the word "Whytemere" is white meadow, or lake or mere. Dugdale gives "Mere" as deriving its name from its extensive lake. Then the landed proprietress or proprietor who resided in the vicinity might easily be dubbed Avisa or John of "Whytemere" or "de Whytemere." Avisa de Whytemere and her husband would bear the same name (old style). Between 1483 and 1543 the "de" was dropped.

The "Claverly Branch" spelling their name Whytemere and Whytemore, finally in 1495 Whitmore. William Whitmore¹⁵ of this branch went to London where he died in 1593. He was a great merchant, became very wealthy and bought land in several counties. His descendants possessed the splendid estate of "Apley" in Shropshire until 1883. Every baronetage and local history, including Burke's works, give a record of this family from the date of this William. The last of the descendants living in and owning "Apley" was Thomas Charlton, who married April 11, 1883, Lady Louisa Ann Douglas, eldest daughter of Charles, Marquis of Queensbury. They had issue: Thomas Charlton Douglas Whit-

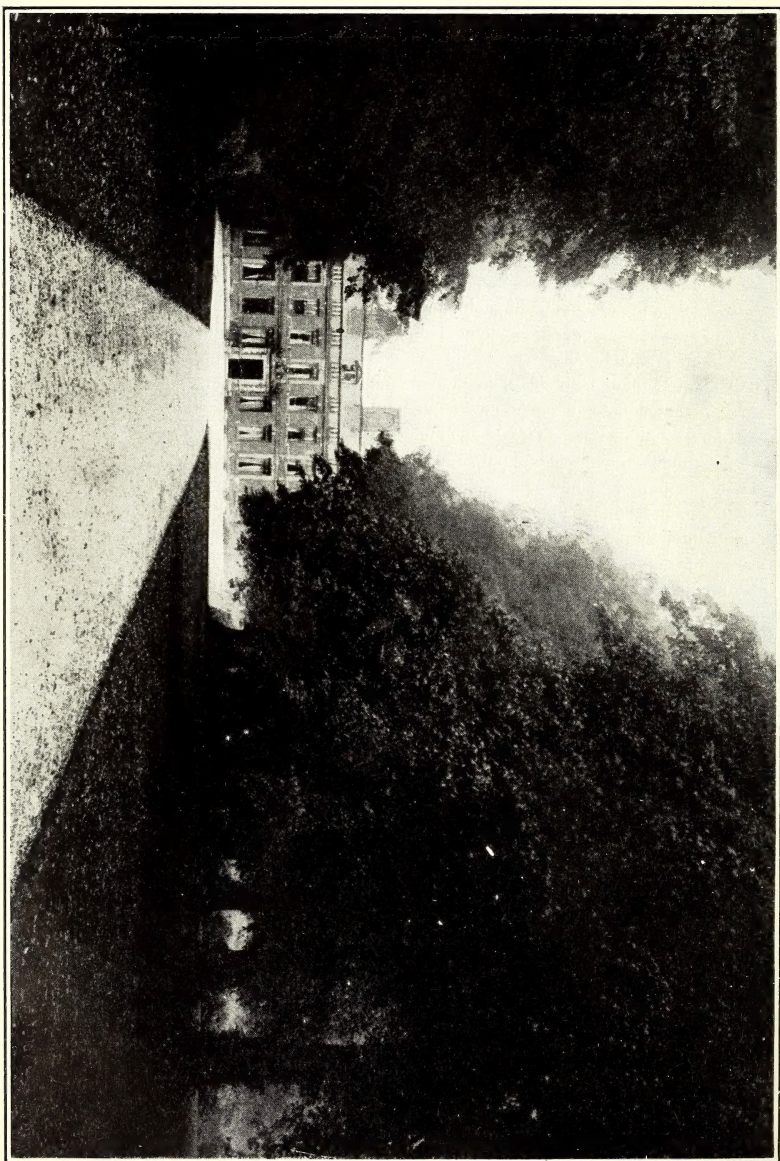
more, born in 1839; Walter Henry, born in 1842, and five daughters.

Thomas Charlton Douglas Whitmore succeeded his father in 1846, living in and owning "Apley" 37 years. He then sold it and purchased the estate of "Gunsley" in Leicestershire, of which county he was High Sheriff. "Apley" was in that family for many generations and while it is, or was, not the oldest property of the family, nor nearly so old as "Slaughter" in Gloucestershire, Eng., it was a very beautiful and valuable one, and was sold for £550,000, i. e. \$2,750,000 by "Douglas," as Thomas Charlton was called. Another property of the family (or recent offshoot of it) is "Dudmaston" in Shropshire. It belongs to Frank Whitmore. It is a very old property of a Saxon family which was said to have died out and the Whitmores were the nearest of kin.

A very distinguished branch of the family was settled at Wytemere, in Claverly, Co. Salop, and another in "Thurstanston," Co. Cheshire. In Trinity Church, Chester, Eng., on the north side of the font, lies the defaced effigy of a mailed Knight, Sir John Whitmore by name, representative in the reign of Edward III of the Whitmores of Thurstanton, a Cheshire family of knightly lineage and renown. This monument was discovered in 1853, under a pew at the south-west end, the face, hands and knees having been barbarously cut away to suit the flooring of the pew. This effigy must have been a fine work and by an artist of no mean talent. Its date is 1374. This John Whitmore had "Coat of Arms." He was Mayor of Chester, Eng.

In his history of Cheshire, Ormerod thus describes a coat of arms belonging to the "Thurstanston" Whitmores in Cheshire: 1st. vert, fretty or., Whitmore; 2nd. argent, a chief azure, Hazelwall; 3rd, or, a lion rampant, gules, between three martlets of the second; 4th, party per fesse vert and gules, an eagle displayed br. Crest, a lion's head couped at the shoulder, argent, bound round the neck with a riband azure. This coat, copy of which I have in my possession. Surrounding all, is a belt or garter with

WHITMORE HALL, IN WHITMORE, STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.



buckle, on which is the motto—"Either forever." The first and second coats have been used indiscriminately as the coat of Whitmore with a motto "Either forever."

The main line of de Whytemere continued until about 1350, when it ended in two co-heiresses, one of whom carried the name of Whitmore to the Boghays, and the heiress of that family married Edward Mainwaring (pronounced Mannering) in 1519.

The Mainwarings still own "Whitmore Hall" and the parish is fully described in the Gazetteers. It contains 3,350 acres.

From the Staffordshire branch (the main line) was General Sir William Whitmore, who commanded a Brigade at the capture of Louisbourg, under Lord Amherst, and was afterwards long Gov. of Nova Scotia. In the Memorial of Gen. Wolfe, the captor of Quebec, several allusions are made to Gen. Sir William Whitmore. There was for long, notice of him in the Old State House, Boston, Mass.

Mackenzie's Castles of England, (Vol. 2, page 1), alludes to "Boscastle" in Cornwall which was built by descendants of William² de Boterell, brother of Peter² de Botrell—Boterell or Botreaux. The first known of the line of Botrell was Godfrey 1st, Duke of Britany. He had a grandson, Geoffry Botrell or Boterell. I wish very much to trace him and his ancestors in France.

The Branches of the Whitmore line, as designated: "Staffordshire line," the "Claverly Branch" of that line, the "Thurstanston Branch" and the "Caunton Branch," is by reason of someone among them, who established himself at each of the several places and became Lord of the place as John⁵ de Whitmore and Robert⁷ de Whitmore, or by marriage and accumulation of wealth in lands, etc. The Caunton Branch was not so called until sometime in the 13th century, when John¹³ removed from Staffordshire to Nottinghamshire and married Alice Blyton, of Caunton, Co. Notts. His arms are quartered with hers, and this Coat of Arms I have also, as being Charles Watmore's brother William's Coat of Arms, coming through

his grandfather John¹³. Chas. Watmore had a nephew, William. This William¹⁶ had a simple Coat of Arms as previously referred to, of vert, fretty, or, which is considered to be one of the earliest coats of Heraldry. It certainly is very ancient.

“Apley Park” is 17 miles from Bridgworth on the opposite side of the river from Linley Station. It is one of the most beautiful places in the county, or for that matter, in the kingdom. The mansion is built of Grinshill stone with a lofty square tower over-looking the Severn, which here makes a graceful bend. On the south-east front is a groined archway under which is the principal entrance. But the chief beauty of “Apley” is the wooded park of 245 acres and the terrace—an elevated drive of more than a mile in length and of sufficient breadth to allow of six carriages abreast. The view from it is exceedingly fine, embracing a panorama of 60 miles circumference. “Apley” formerly belonged to the Lucy family, Shakespeares’ prosecutor, from whom it was purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by an ancestor of Mr. Whitmore, the late owner. The approach to “Apley” from Bridgworth is by the Shiffnal Road, on the opposite side of the river. (The above is quoted from Murray’s Handbook of Shropshire.)

“Dudmaston Hall,” another estate of the Whitmores, in Shropshire. It is near the village of Qualt and about 24 miles from Bridgworth.

“Thurstanston Hall” is in Thurstanton parish, in the County of Cheshire.

The church of Hazelwall contains a white marble monument on which are the “arms” of the Whitmores of Thurstanston, which place is located in the extreme north-western part of the county.

Claverly church and its members, Burchton and Bobinton, which was given to William⁸ of the Thurstanston Branch by the King, is of Norman transition date, and was formerly adorned with a fine series of armorial bearings. The font is Norman, having arcades, the piers of which

are of different mouldings. Grotesque heads form the capital of one of the arches.

The books of reference that I have quoted from in a few places are as follows: Burke's Landed Gentry, Genealogy, Boston Public Library, History of Leicester, Mass., Dunlop's work upon the "History of the Arts of Design in United States," besides private correspondence and my own special investigations.

The years given under the generations, mean the years in which mention is found of the individuals in ancient records.

WILLIAM HENSHAW'S JOURNAL

FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN THE YEAR 1759.

The writer of this historical record was born at Boston, October 20, 1735. Son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bass) Henshaw. Prior to 1748, William Henshaw attended school in Boston, and was partly fitted to enter college, when the family removed to Leicester, his father locating upon a farm situated in the easterly portion of the town. Here the subject of this brief sketch plied his time until the early spring of 1759. March 31 of that year he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin's Company, Col. Timothy Ruggles' Regiment, for service in the French and Indian war. Marching orders were received on the 9th of May, "The carriages to be loaded by day-break to-morrow morning, and all the troops that have passed muster to get themselves ready to march to-morrow morning by sunrise."

Mr. Henshaw's service at this time, according to the diary continued from May 10 to November 28, 1759, at and about Ticonderoga, under General Amherst.

Emery Washburn, Esq., in his history of Leicester, Massachusetts, gives Mr. Henshaw credit for serving in two campaigns, after which he returned to his home on the farm.

As public sentiment developed among the colonists against the circumscribing edicts issued by the British Parliament, in restriction of their home manufactures, also of their trade and commerce, while at the same time demanding tribute from the Colonies in the way of taxes for replenishing the treasury of the mother country, Mr. Henshaw's sympathy, naturally led him to support the side of the Colonies, and being a public spirited man he gave of his time and strength in helping forward the patriot cause, becoming prominent in the movement early.

Mr. Henshaw was a member of the Board of Selectmen of Leicester and its chairman, 1767-1772, 1779, 1782, 1784-1786; a member and chairman of the first Committee of Correspondence for the town, December 1773, 1774.

At a convention held at Worcester in August, 1774, of members of the several Committees of Correspondence and Safety in the County, at which he was chosen clerk, it was on his recommendation and motion that companies of "Minute-Men" were to be organized, "ready to act at a minute's warning."

In answer to the receipt of a copy of the instructions given Thomas Denny, Leicester's Representative to the General Court, who was re-elected in May, 1773, the Committee of Correspondence and Safety, at Boston, wrote the Leicester Committee: "We think it must surprise our oppressors to read your very ingenious and sensible resolves and your instructions to your worthy Representative."

To which the Leicester Committee, through their chairman, Mr. Henshaw, replied: "We have paid and are still willing to pay due obedience to laws, made by our own consent and lawful authority; but he who tamely submits to the tyrannical edicts of the British Parliament and ministry, is unworthy even of the name of an American."

Upon the convening of the Court, at Worcester, in April, 1774, the Grand Jurors, in place of coming forward to be sworn, presented a protest written by William Henshaw, refusing to serve if Justice Oliver was to sit with

the Court. The Chief Justice, however, was not present, and business of the Court proceeded without further interruption.

Col. William Henshaw, in responding to the alarm of April 19th, 1775, reached Cambridge in the early part of the day following. And as a member of the Council of war, with Col. Gridley and Richard Devans, reconnoitered the heights of Cambridge and Charlestown. Their report, which was signed by Col. Henshaw as chairman, recommended the fortifying of Bunker Hill and the construction of redoubts between Charlestown and Cambridge. Col. Prescott was detailed to execute the plan but decided to fortify Breeds Hill instead of Bunker Hill.

June 27, 1775, Col. Henshaw was commissioned Adjutant General of the Provincial Army under General Artemas Ward. But after the arrival of General Washington, in the reorganization of the army on July 3, he was superseded by Gen. Gates as adjutant of the American army, Col. Henshaw consenting to serve as his assistant.

After retiring from the Army, in 1775, Col. Henshaw was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in Col. Little's Regiment of Continental Troops in April, 1776, and accepted the office at the personal solicitation of General Washington, and joined Gen. Green's brigade at New York. Was in the engagement at Flatbush, on Long Island, August 27, 1776, when the American troops were defeated, suffering the loss of seven hundred to one thousand men killed or made prisoners; Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling among the latter.

On this occasion, Col. Henshaw, with a detachment of soldiers under him, were cut off and surrounded by a superior force of Hessian soldiers, but cut their way through with great gallantry and little loss of life..

Col. Henshaw was also in the engagement at White Plains, where another loss was sustained on the American side, of between four and five hundred killed and wounded, according to the report made by Gen. Washington on October 29, 1776; and with Washington's army at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and Princeton, January 3, 1777. In

each case, Gen. Washington reported a victory for the American side.

Col. William Henshaw was repeatedly chosen by his townsmen to represent them in the General Court. He was an active, zealous patriot, of courteous manner and dignified bearing, an enlightened, high-minded citizen. In 1779, the town voted unanimously to send Seth Washburn and William Henshaw to form a constitution for Massachusetts.

Mr. Henshaw was twice married, his first wife being Ruth Sergeant, whom he married February 4, 1762. She deceased January 1, 1769, and September 12, 1771, Phœbe Swan became his wife. She died Nov. 5, 1808, and he deceased February 21, 1820.

The original diary, a copy of which is herewith presented, is the property of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and occupies a place in their library. The copy has been prepared for the press by Ellery Bicknell Crane, the Librarian.

THE JOURNAL:

- May 10. The weather, showery. Set out from Leicester. Stopt at Sergeants, paid the bill, 4-8-6 sterling. Bought a horse for 4 dollars. Came to Paxton. Dinn'd. Staid all night.
11. Fair weather. Breakfasted at Buckmaster's at Brookfield. Set out. Stopt at Mr. Reads; staid all night.
12. Cloudy. Set out at 5 o'clock. Stopt at Shaw's 2/—. Stopt at ———. Stopt at the ——— Springfield, and log'd at Capt. Wheelock's Mustermaster at Worcester and Springfield.
13. Sabbath day. Went to meeting. Stayed at Mr. Nath'l Hitchcock's.
14. We stopt at White's. Brigade came up.
15. Lodged at Mr. Jones in Springfield Town. Do. Made the Muster Roll ———
16. Lodged at Mr. Jones, had breakfast and dinner, and set out for Westfield. Stopt and lodged at a Deacon Thomas's & ——— 9/—

- May 17. Set out. Stopt at Claps in Westfield. Din'd Rain afternoon. One man sick upon the mountains. Stopt at Glasgow at Peas. Went to Mr. Morton's the minister. Lodged and breakfast. Supp'd Peas at night 9/—
18. Set out from Mr. Morton's. Rainy weather. Set out through the great woods at half after 10 o'clock. Went into No. 11 at 4 o'clock. Log'd at Mr. Shaddock's 6/—
19. Misty. Breakfast & Din'd & Log'd. Baggage came up Cart Brook at ——— miles distant from Glasgow; hired 6 men with 3 horses at Shaddock's, 45/—.
20. Sabbath. Set out. Came to Sheffield meeting-house a little after 10 o'clock. Stopt and heard a sermon; provided team to forward our baggage to Green Bush. Stopt at a private house. Din'd, Log'd & Breakfasted 10/—
21. We set out from Sheffield. Stopt at Lovejoyes in the town of ——— and heard the news of Capt. Burbank's being taken with a scouting party of about 50 men at the Narrows by the Indians. Stopt at Ingersols. Stopt at Christian Rays in Spencertown & Log'd 14 miles from Sheffield. Spencer alias Cleverick, alias land of content 13/.
22. Set out. Stopt at a Stone House from thence into Kinderhook. Stopt and viewed their meeting-house, their Pulpit like a cupboard, pews round it, and seats all about, the roof runs up in a Four Square peak. 14 miles this day. Stopt & Lodg'd at Vescoit by the meeting-house. 22/6.
23. Do Set out from Vescoit. Came to the half-way house, 11 miles from Kinderhook 9/—.
24. Do Staid at Green Bush. And Din'd at Capt. Dowes 6/—.
- Then set out in Battoes & Crossed

the River and came into Albany & Draw'd Tents & provision & Encamped upon a hill a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city. 7/— . Lost my cane brot from

- May 25. Do Made a Role or list of our men for scout orders to set the men to work. Some to pick Oakam for wadding; others to clear land to encamp on. Serg't Lackey taken up for Desertion. Went and lodge at Capt. Lansings 10/—.
26. Do Bogle set out from Albany to get Serg't Lackey's Discharge. 1000 of the Jersey forces arrived this day were Encamped in regular order. Din'd, 13/— . Changed swords with Capt. Pain for 12 & $\frac{1}{2}$ — Dollars left to Capt. W——g & Lieut. How the Bundles left to the Capt. W——ee'd & W——g & B F—— for 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars.
27. Cloudy, rained hard all last Night. Cloths wet. Sabbath Day. Went to the English Church in the forenoon. Wrote a Letter home—post pay 22/6.
28. Showery. Went on the Fatiguing Business of Clearing land. Sent a Letter home. Heard that 8 men killed & 2 wounded between Albany & Senactada. Went to see the King's Garden on the —— land. Saw a Highland whip'd —— Lashes: 5 of our men Draw'd ——
29. Raw Cold. Paraded the men by 5 o'clock morning to see two men shot: Reprieve Sent: one was Returned to his Company. Harris shot. Rogers pardon'd. Bought a pair of shoes £4-10, Brush 5/— . Expenses 15/.
Paraded at 1 o'clock for the General to View us: 5 of our men for Battoes 1. for Teaming.
Bought for the Company:

1 lb. of Tea,	£0—10
1 Cheese w 17 lb. @ 1/—	—17
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Sugar,	—10
1 Loaf Sugar @ 1/6	— 9 £2—06

May 30. Election. S Mr. Louder from Boston brot a packet from Al. Saundors. Mr. Louder went of without my Letter. Rec'd 4 Tents for the Officers. Bought a Frying pan Between us 5/ 6/?

31. We Rec'd our Guns Ammunition. Rec'd of Capt. Sam'l C. Paine 6 Dollars in part. Afternoon went to Green Bush. Left at Capt. Dowes in Green Bush Regimental Coat Jacket, Breeches, Sword mark'd S. C. P. on the ferrule, 3 Leather Straps, Tobacco Box, 1 buckel Brush. All except the sword in Major Hawk's Chest. Crossed the River. Came into Albany. Loaded the Battoes to be ready to march. Sent a letter by Benj'a Richardson.

June 1. Severely Rainy. We struck our Tents by 5 o'clock in order to go to half moon in Battoes. Wrote to Benja. by Mr. Taylor. At 8 o'clock went out in Battoes. Very Fatiguing to the men. 32 Barrels to a Battoe. Fell out of the Boat, wet myself, the currant very strong. At halt after 5. Arriv'd in half moon 22/ —

2. Showery. Set out in the Battoes at 6 o'clock. Very hard work to get up falls. My leg very painful. 28 men Arriv'd after much Trouble at the 3 mile house at the rifts at Capt. Samsons. Pitch'd our tents 9/.

3. Do Sabbath. Set out at 7 o'clock. Made an attempt to go up the rifts with the Battoes Loaded. Went up 100 Rods, turn'd & came down stream unload'd & set of 13/.

18 of June, 1759. Monday Bought of Mr. Forsey, York money: 1 Tea pot, £0—6

1 Spoon,	—1
3 Cups & Saucers,	—2—6
1 Cake of Chocolate,	—3—6
2 lb. of Sugar,	—3
½ a lb. of Tea,	—6—3
2 lb. of Sugar,	—3
1 quart Milk,	—0—8 £1—7--11

- June 19. Tuesday Do Spent the day walking about the Encampments. N. H. Troops Arriv'd. A packet came in but hant heard what News. Draw'd our allowance of Flour, Meat, Butter & Rice. All good.
20. Wednesday Do Went upon Guard at the Royal B house. 5 Compa. of the last Recruits came up.
21. Thursday Do the Reg't set of for the Lake this morn'g at 4 o'clock. Bought a side of Venison of an Indian. Sold 1. Quarter for 2 Doll's, 3 lbs. for 16/10. The side weighed 50 lb.
22. Friday Do Lieut. Blunt Came up. Sent a Letter to half-way Brook. Nothing Extraordinary. Bought 8 lb. of Sugar.
23. Saturday Do A Drawing Lists of the men's names in Garison: One of the R Troops Confin'd for Strike'g a Corporal?
24. Sunday Do A Man Shot accident'y through the Thigh. Read the Boston prints of the 11: Inst. Maj'r Rogers & Capt. Shepard are upon the Scout the Indians are very bl'd in make'g their apperance. Lt. Martin came in from a Scout. Went to Ticonderoga, View'd their Encampments. Reports that they are very..... & that 300 of their men is Employ'd in corking their Battoes. Several of the Last Recruits arriv'd this day Ens. Ward, Corp'l Watkins: Lieut. Dunlap from Westborough &c., Lieut. Ingersol, &c.
25. Monday. Very warm. Visited the Barracks this day. Walked out &c., heard Mr. Crawford go to prayer & sing Psalms. Nothing Extraordinary. 11/3.
26. Tuesday Do Relieved the Man on Guard. Serg't of the Jerseys confin'd for being Drunk & absent from Duty. Nothing Extraordinary this Guard. Removed, took a chamber in the north side.

June 27. Wednesday Do Lieut. Ingersol went to join our Comp'a at half-way Brook. 200 of the Invalids marched to the half-way Brook. Wrote to Capt. Furness.

28. Thursday Do No Extraordinary. The Guard of the Fort & Block House consists of 90 men.

29. Friday Do This morning at sun rise heard the Report of cannon & platoons at the Lake which continued 3 hours & alarmed the Fort & B. H. Col. Montgomery sent 300 men, Col. Willard 150 to the Lake to know the occasion, who reported they were cleaning their pieces.

30. Saturday. This morning the Chaplain of Col. Whittings Reg't of Connecticut went to prayer in Fort. Set on a Gn'l C. Martial to try two Prisoners of the Jerseys, one for being drunk & Neglect of Duty, the other for being Drunk & quitting his post.

July 1. Sunday. Misty Day. Took a walk towards the Falls. N. Ex.

2. Monday Do Visited the Barracks. Made a Report all well.

3. Tuesday. Col's Willards Reg't marched at 8 o'clock & Escorted the Carlinors to the Lake. Heard the News of 13 Jersey Blues went out from the Lake to get some Bark, a party of French & Indians surrounded them & offer'd quarter but Refusing they killed 11, took 2. 16 was the No. Went out with 4 guns, the rest w't Hatchets. Relieved the main Guard.

4. Wednesday. F. P.— Walked down to the Bridge. A party of the Rangers went on a scout to Crown Point, brought 2 scalps in. Bot 2 lb. Sugar.

5. Thursday Do Orders for the settlers to strike their tents. Bot of Mr. Cutler 1 piece of Nankeen? at 22/ pr piece York money. Thread & Buttons 4/.

- July 6. Friday Do Bot of Brewer 2 lb. Sugar. Nothing material.
7. Saturday Do Hustling with En. Jim Force, gained 1 Bottle Beer. Went into water with him. Nothing material.
8. Sunday Do The Picquet turned out to look after Lost Cattle. I was warned to be ready at a moment's warning to turn out with a new Picquet if any thing Extraordinary should happen.
9. Monday. Bought of Cobley 1. Nankeen Jacket 14/. Bought of Capt. Williams 1 pr. of Indian Stockings 4/. Lieut. Gibbs Dr to half a piece of Nankeen 13/.
10. Tuesday. Rainy. Drawd Stores 707 lb Flour, 3 Days pork & 3 Butter. Visited the Barracks. Saw Sanders—N. E. To 1. Bottle Beer 16/10.
11. Wednesday. Relieved the Guard. Several prisoners brought from Saratoga. Absent at Grand Rounds. Very Cold at Night. Wrote to Jos. at Boston.
12. Thursday F. P. Ens'n Force, officer of the Picquet, ordered to Escort a Deserter to the Falls. Several Indians Discovered last Night & today at the Falls, the Centries Discharged at them several times. No. 3 & 5 Fired Each of them at 10 or 11 at Night. Alarm'd the Garrison. Heard that Major Rogers had an Engagement on the Lake this morning with the Ennemy. An Express arriv'd at 12 o'clock this Night from the Lake.
13. Friday Do Lieut. Gibbs, officer of the Picquet, went to the Falls to Escort 6 prisoners Wagoners for stealing O Iron Bott 2 lb. of Sugar. At Night the Garrison Rallied at the Firing 2 guns from Block house. Major Rogers Returned.
14. Saturday. Very Hot. Rain last Night. A Company of the last Recruits came up. Jona. Phillips 2 or 3 Compa of Highlanders arrived from

Ohio this Night. Alarmed at the Royal Block House. They fired at an Indian.

- July 15. Sabbath Day Do At 10 o'clock Went to Capt. Luser. Prised'd to try two Prisoners of the 80th Reg't For Stealing Goods & Money of a Settler. Also a Jersey Blue for Sleeping on his post: at 1 o'clock a Waggoner came to the Fort and Reported that he saw Indians. Left his Team 1 or 2 m from the Bridge. Capt. Whiting & Lt. Dayton with a party of Volunteers gone in Pursuit of them toward Fort Miller. Returned without making any Discovery—Except the tracks of about 20 Indians supposed to have gone along that Day.
16. Monday. Rainy. 3 Compa. of Col. Fitch's Reg't arriv'd. Colo. Lyman Chaplain preach'd a Sermon. Warn'd for Picquet Went the Rounds between 2 & 3 o'clock at Night. One of the Centries not Alert.
17. Tuesday. Fair. Draw'd our Allowance of all species for a week, 4 Days Fresh Beef, 3 Days Salt pork, 3 Days Butter & 7 Days Flower for 100 men, 700 lb. Flower. 50 of the Invalids joined us.
18. Wednesday. Visited the Barracks—N Extraordinary.
19. Thursday Do Relieved the Guard this morning. A prisoner brought in for Desertion.
20. Friday Do Capt. Doolittle came from the Lake this morning. Wrote a letter home by Capt. Doolittle. Hear that the army will Sail Sunday morning. Battoes all Loaded, Ready to Sail. A prisoner confined for Desertion. Afternoon, 3 men whip'd, 2 of the 80th Reg't for stealing goods from the Settler. One whipe'd 400, the other 300 Lashes—Sentence'd 750 the Jersey Blue Sentenc'd 100, Rec'd 50 for making false alarm.

- July 21. Saturday the 21 of July, 1759, at 8 o'clock. This morning Informed by a man who came from the Lake that the Army Embark'd at the Dawn of Day on the Lake. Made Sail for Ticonderoga. About 200 of the Provincial Troops Massachusetts & Connecticut Arriv'd. Rec'd a Letter from home Dated June 23.
22. Sunday Do. Green Peas. Walked in the Garden. N. Extraordinary.
23. Monday. Bott of Cutler 1 pr. Buckles, 1 Silk Handkerchief. Read the Boston Gazette of the 16th inst. Read the News of David Lynd's house blown over by a Hurricane. Also the Death of Sir Wm. Pepperil, Hannah Griggs. In the Evening heard a sermon preached by Mr. Pomroy, chaplain of one of the Connecticut Reg'ts; he Log'd with us at Night & a Bottle of Wine at Brewers. Nothing Further Remarkable. Visited Barracks.
24. Tuesday Do Orders for a Court Martial to set Immediately the trial of 2 prisoners came on, one For Striking a Capt's Waggoner, the other a Duberous Fellow for making a False Alarm. Bott 2 lb. of Sugar of Brewer. Try'd them the 2d Time. Our Opinion the same.
25. Wednesday Do Reliev'd the Main Guard. Letter from Ticonderoga says our men all Safe. Landed. One killed, 13 or 14 wounded. Dr to Brew'r 2/6. Dr. Jno Allen. To 2 lb. Sugar.
26. Thursday Do Heard that Capt Huggins, with 8 men, Sailing on the Lake near the Shore, was killed & 5 of his men scalped. The other 3 know not where they are. A Court Martial set to try 4 prisoners: 1 Provincial, Sent'd 500. Redmon, a Reg. for knocking a Jersey Blue Down, Sent'd 500. Rec'd none. 1 for Defaming Lt Daton S. 200, R none, 1 for Refusing to do his duty & Cursing the Serg't on the Parade, S. 100, R. none. N. Hampshire Reg't Sent Back from

Ticonderoga. Encamp'd at Fort Edward this Night.

- July 27. Friday Do 2 Hampshire Reg't set out this morning to go up Mohawk River to join our Forces, their Adg't Gen'l Brought down here, was kill'd at Ticonderoga, his Body Embalm'd & Carri'd to Albany. 14 or 15 Wounded Men came Down From Ticonderoga. 2 French prisoners brought down. Carried into the Hospital. Set on Yesterday's Court Martial.
28. Saturday, July 28, 1759. News came by Colo. Amherst that Ticonderoga was taken the 26 Inst. at Night. The French Deserted it after setting it on Fire & closing up one End of it. They made their Escape in Battoes. Rogers with the Rangers Persued them, took 17 Prisoners & some Plunder: Set on a Court Martial to try two Teamsters for stealing the King's Flour. Sent. 200, one Rec'd 75/. All Prisoners Pardoned at the News of Ticonderoga taken. This Afternoon 20 prisoners came in from Ticonderoga, the Picquet Guarded them to Fort Miller: 1 Bottle Wine $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tobacco, 2 pints of Wine. 1 of the Teamsters whip'd 75 L at Night. Went to hear Prayers at Night, etc. Nothing Further Remarkable.
29. Sunday. News Our Army getting their Battoes into Lake Champlain. 2 or 3 of Connecticut Troops came in wounded.
30. Monday. Rainy — This Day For Picquet — Brig'd Gen'l Gage came in From Ticonderoga this Afternoon.
31. Tuesday Do Col. Gage set out for Niagara to take the command there, he was Escorted to Fort Edward by the Picquet.
Lieut. Church came in from No. 4 Fort Massachusetts. 5 Days Scout. Visited the Barracks —
- 1st of August, 1759. Wednesday. Reliev'd the Guard. Lt. Church set out for Ticonderoga to

carry a letter to the Gen'l; from there he is to go through the Woods to No. 4. Wrote a Letter by him to No. 4. Wrote a Letter home by Mr. Rice No. 6.

Aug. 2. Thursday. Rainy. 12 Weeks +

This afternoon I was Informed that a party of our men went from Ticonderoga to Crown point to make Discoveries. They Report the French set it on Fire, blew up a magazine in it & then Deserted it. & they took possession.

3. Friday Morning. Fair. At 3 o'clock an Express came in which gave an account of the Reduction of Niagra. 600 of the Enemy & the Chief Sagamon of the Indians A F M made prisoner.

4. Augt. Saturday Do, 1759. Took a walk to see the Wood Cutters. In the afternoon went a Hunting: 4 miles.

5. Sunday Do Went to No. 1. Eat Huckleberrys. N. Extraordinary.

6. Monday. Fair & Pleasant. Mr. Brewer Brought two letters from Albany for me & Force. But through a mistake carry'd them to the Lake.

7. Tuesday Do At 5 o'clock in morn'g set out for the Lake. Arriv'd at 10 o'clock. Enquir'd after my Letters, heard Nothing of them. Went & Viewed the Old Fort. The French entrenchments & the Place where they Landed round a point of Land; the French Intrench'd within 80 rods of the Old Fort. View'd the New Fort that is Building, the Walls about 14 Feet thick Built of Stone & Lime. Set out and came to Fort Edward at 8 o'clock in the Evening.

8 of Aug't, Wednesday, 1759. Rec'd 2 Letters from Dan'l & Jos. Dated July 26 & 28, which was carry'd to the Lake through mistake & sent back again. Relieved the Guard.

9. Bought of mess: Cutter & Brewer

4½ yds. Green Batteen @10/—pr yd	2—	5—	0
38½ yds. shalloon @ 4/—pr yd			14—

3 sticks of Mohair @6 each	1— 6
2 hanks Green Silk @ 1/— each	2—
1½ yd. Buckram @ 3/ p yd	1— 6
Green thread	— 6
2 doz Buttons @ 4/—2	8— 4
	£3—12—10

Aug. 10. Friday. Fort Edward Aug't 10, 1759. All peacable, took a walk. Nothing Extraordinary. Capt. Jones of Framingham, Lt. Howard of Weston, Ens'n Lowder of Boston set out for the Lake this morning.

11. Saturday, Aug't 11, 1759. Went Hunting in the Afternoon on the West side of the River. Found no game. At 11 o'clock at Night an Express Arrv'd from Crown point with a packet. A man from fort set out immediately to Forward the Letters to the Next Post.

12. Sunday. Rained hard last Night. Showery Day. Mr. Huggins gone down to Albany. Sent by him for my cloths that I Left there. Bought 2 lb. Sugar.

13. Monday. Fair. Heard our Reg't is clearing a Road from Crown point to No. 4.

14. Tuesday Do—Went over to the Island to assist Mr. Cowper in posting his Books and Setling his accounts.

15th Aug't. Fort Edward Wednesday: over at the Island all Day. Mr. Nichols Gone to N. England. Omitted Writing by him. Staid at the Island while. 10 o'clock at Night the Sally ports shut, had them Open'd to come in. 2 case Bottles Jamaica, 1 Quire paper Rec'd.

16th Thursday. Fair. Relieved the Guard. Three prisoners. Try'd. Fair Sen'd 1 one to 100, 2 to 150. N. Material Pardon'd: all—

17th Friday. Fort Edward: 1759. Went to the Island. Wrote there all Day—

- Aug. 18th Saturday Do Went to work on the Roads Between Fort Edward & Fort Miller with: 1 Seg't, 1 Corp'l & 30 Privates. Crossway'd 90 yds; 3 yds per man sent—
- 19th Sunday Do Was over at the Island all Day. Dr. Steel came from the Lake & Ordered up Mohawk River there to Remain at the little Falls.
- 20th This morning: Doct. Steel set out for Albany. Took a walk with him 3 or 4 miles. Return'd & went over to the Island. Staid all Day. Rec'd a Letter from Broth'r Denny—
- 21st Tuesday. Wrote a Letter home by Capt. Carver, post pay 5/7 d. Rainy Day. Went to the Island.
- 22d Wednesday. Fair. Employ'd in Looking after Battoes & see them Cork'd & Mended.
- 23d Thursday Do Went Down to Fort Miller with 6 Battoes & 50 men: Landed them & Return'd with 10 Battoes, 97 Casks of Bisket in them.
- 24th Friday Do: Went to Fort Miller with 10 Battoes, Loaded them & Return'd with 100 Casks of Bisket.
- 25th Saturday Do: Ens'n Force with Battoes to Fort Miller. N. Extraordinary.
- 26th Sunday. Fair. 3 French Prisoners Deserted from Niagara taken up at the 4 mile Picquet & Brought into Fort Edward.
- 27th Monday Do Lt. Dayton & Lt. Scott sent out to-day in Search of French Deserters with a party of 30 men. Rec'd a Letter from Middletown by Cap't Stevens. Visited Barracks.
- 28th Tuesday Do Wrote a Letter to Bro'r Dan'l at Boston by Doc't Hudson of Hoosick. The party that went Yesterday Returned without making any Discoveries.
- 29th Do Wednesday. Relieved the Guard. My Coat Brought from Albany. Jacket & Breeches taken out the Chest & could not be Found.
- 30th Thursday Do Dismissed the Guard: N. Extraord.

Aug. 31 Friday. Rainy Day. Staid in Fort all day.

Sept. 1st Saturday. 1st Sept., 1759. Do. In the Afternoon went a Hunting & Blackberring 5 miles Down the River.

2d Sunday. Cloudy. Rainy. Set on a Court Martial to try a man for Sleeping on his Post.

3d Monday Do Over at the Island.

4th Tuesday Do Went down to Fort Miller with 10: Battoes. Brought up 72 Barrels Flower? 38 Barrels pork, 2 Hogs'd Bread, 1 Barrel peas — Bought a Tumpline 1/— a Bullet pouch & strap 1/ S. M..

5th Wednesday. Cloudy. Went to Fort Miller for Provisions: 50 men, 10 Battoes brought up 108 Barrels of Flower: 10 Barr'ls of pork. The River high —

6th Thursday. Fair. Capt. Stevens Arriv'd from Crown point.

7th Friday Do Capt. Stevens set out for home. Wrote a Letter by Mr. Smedley to Broth'r Benj'a.

8th Saturday. Rainy. Over at Island.

9th Sunday. Fair. Took a walk with Mr. Bowman as far as the 4 mile Picquet. The River Very High, the Bridge Broke.

10th Monday Do— Relieved the Guard. N. Extraordinary.

11th Tuesday Do Went to the Island—

12th Wednesday Do two Prisoners try'd on for Insulting an Officer. Rec'd 300. The other for Exacting money for lowering the Bridge. Went to the Island to Guard.

13th Thursday. Rain in the Afternoon: heard Gen'l Wolfe Retreated to his former place. Also heard that 500 of the Young Highland Reg't were Killed near Quebec In going from the main Body of the Army to take 300 Fat Cattle.

14th Friday Fair. Nothing Remarkable.

- Sept. 15 Saturday Do Visited Barracks. Over at the Island —
- 16th Sunday Do Relieved the Main Guard. Gov'r So Carolina Returned from Crown point. 2 prisoners try'd for riot at the Island.
- 17th Monday. Fort Edward, 17th Sept., 1759. Rainy Wet Day. Dismissed the Guard.
- 18th Tuesday. Fort Edward. Fair. Moved into the Lower Room & Staid in the Fort all Day.
- 19th Wednesday Do. Staid in Fort all Day.
- 20th Thursday Do Settled our Accounts with the mess. Hear that Major Rogers is gone to Joyn Gen'l Gage — S. Whip'd 100.
- 21st Friday Do Was at the inspection of some Bad Provisions. Wrote a Letter home by Herrod of Sutton.
- 22d Saturday Do Visited the Barracks. Nothing material.
- 23d Sunday Do Relieved the Guard. Nothing Extraordinary.
- 24th Monday Do Dismissed the Guard. Reports brought in. Nothing Extraordinary.
- 25th Tuesday Do Lieut. from the 4 mile Picquet to see us. Ditto —————
- 26th Wednesday Do Gen'l Amherst sent in for all the Sailors at Fort Edward to man the Brig at Crown point to go to St. John's. Lt. from the half-way Brook to Sexen — ?
- 27th Thursday: Do All's Well. Nehemiah Gale came sick from the Lake; he was carried to the Hospital on the Island. Omitted Visiting the Barracks.
- 28th Friday. Fort Edward. 28th Sept., 1759. Cloudy Went to Work on the Roads Causway'd by the 2 mile Bridge.
- 29th Saturday. Fair. Relieved the Main Guard. Heard the News of Gen'l Wolfes taken Quebec, forcing their lines & Drawing them out of their Intrenchments.

Sept. 30th Sunday. Noth'g: Extraordinary. Went to the Island to visit the sick in the Hospital.

October 1st. Monday Do. Jno. Allen Deceased there Monday at Day Break. Priz'd his Clothing 14/— s m. Gordon fetcht my waistcoat & Breeches from Albany.

2d Tuesday Do Went a Hunting. N. Remarkable.

3d Wednesday Do Oct. 3d at Fort Edward. Set on a Garrison Court Martial. One Moffitt confined for Striking & Kicking Pall Jones, Sente'd 210 L. Rec'd. Visited the Barracks.

4th Thursday Do —

5th Friday. Rainy. Relieved the Guard. Woodbridge, Esq'r, Capt: & Lt. of the 4 mile Picquet to Sexen? Wine Night.

6th Saturday. Fair. Dismissed the Guard. A set Down at Night. Nothing Extraordinary in the Reports.

7th Sunday Do Stayd in Fort.

8th Monday. Very warm. Staid in Fort Settling Accounts Between Byan & Spears Sutlers.

9th Tuesday Do Warm. Setling accounts between Do & De.

10th Wednesday, Oct. Do. Fort Edward for 4 Days past been Remarkably warm for the season. Wrote a letter home by Mr. Holton of Sutton. Lieut. Worthington came Down with 40 invalids. This Day setling account Between Byan & Spears.

11th Thursday Do Lieut. Worthington Set out with the Invalids; a party from our Hospital joined him, Mr. Shaw went with him. This day finished Setling accounts between the Sutlers ———

12th Friday. Rainy.

Mr. Furbush & Jersey Minister Lodg'd here. Set of this morn'g with about 100 Invalids— Relieved the Main Guard. Yesterday morn'g about 7000 Regu'l set out for St. Johns.

- Oct. 13. Saturday. Rainy all Day. Dismissed the Guard.
Nothing Extraordinary.
14. Sunday Do Took a Walk out.
- 15th Monday Do Walked to the 4 mile Post.
16. Tuesday. Cold.
Heard that Quebec was taken. Gen'l Wolfe &
Col' Monkton Kill'd. Gen'l Montcalm, 1st & 2d
in command Kill'd & 1500 taken prisoners.
Walked to the Great Falls & ½ way Back.
- 17th Wednesday. Fair & pleasant. Capt. Paine set of
for home, came Down Yesterday; visited the
Barracks. Wrote home by Nichols.
- 18th Thursday Do Kept in the Fort all Day.
- 19th Friday Do Relieved the Main Guard. Heard
that Genr'l Amherst had taken 3 vessels.
- 20th Octo'br Saturday Do Dismissed the Guard.
Tim'o Woodbridge, Esq'r & Lt. at the 4 mile Pic-
quet Came Down.
- 21st Sunday Do Very Warm. Heard the Court Voted
to pay us 'till the 1st of Dec'r if the Service Re-
quired it.
- 22d Monday Do Nothing Material. Hard Rain all
Night.
- 23d Tuesday. Rainy all Day. Serg't Toy Returned
from Crown point. Reports that Gen'l Amherst
is Landed on the Island of St. Johns & Intrench-
ed there, Also that he has sent for 1000 Volun-
teers to join him.
- 24th Oct'o Wednesday. Cold.
A Report that the Army is Returned to Crown
point. Went with a party of 80 men, Serg't &
Corp'l Included, to cut wood; cut & corded 51½
cord, etc., etc., etc.
- 25th Thursday. Cloudy. Thanksgiving. Eleven Offi-
cers Din'd together.
- 26th Friday. Fair. Relieved the Guard.
- 27th Saturday Do Dismissed the Guard. Took a
Ride with Lt. Divald? as far as the 4 mile Pic-
quet; he proceeded to the Lake. I returned to

Fort Edward. Capt. Richardson came from Crown point.

Oct. 28th Sunday Do Capt. Richardson set out for home. Wrote a Letter by him to B. Denny —

29th Monday. Fort Edward, Oct. 29th, 1759. Cloudy. N. Extraordinary.

30th Tuesday Do Cold. Set on a Court Martial to try 2 of the 80th for theft. Had a Bayonet made for my gun 10/—

31st Wednesday Do Went with a party to cut wood: 56 men cut 37 cord. Capt. Fulsome came Down from the Lake & say'd he Expects they will Leave there tomorrow.

1st Nov'r Thursday. All the Officers in the Garrison up by the Dawn of Day. About 8 o'clock 12 of the Jersey Blues set off with their Firelocks & packs. 3 of 4 Officers Stopt them, sent them back into the Garrison. Whip'd 1 Directly, put 3 or 4 men under Guard: took about 20 Provincials that Deserted from the Lake, sent them Prisoners to the Lake. Lt. Stiles commanded the party. I took his Guard.

2d Friday. Rec'd Marching orders from the Genr'l to take 5 Days Provision & March to Crown point & join our Reg't. A Com'y of Highlanders came to Relieve us.

3d Draw'd up our men, took the Effective only, the Invalids sent home by Albany. Marched out of the Garrison at Fort Edward at 10 o'clock. Arrived at the Lake Fort George at Dark. 2 Wag-gons Allow'd for Baggage.

4th Nov. At about 11 o'clock Sunday set out Bat-toes across Lake George. Arrived at the Landing place at 11 o'clock at Night, the water rough, very hard Gale of wind all Day.

5th Monday.

Some names that appear in the diary with whom Mr. Henshaw had dealings:

Ebenezer Tucker.

Officers' mess, July 23-27, 1759: Lieut. Stiles, Aug., 1759; Ens'n Baker, Aug., 1759; Lieut. Scott; Lieut. Wm. Henshaw.

Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin, May, 1759.

Capt. Williams, July, 1759.

Capt. Lansing, May 28, 1759.

Messrs. Cutler & Brewer (Sutlers), June, 1759.

——— Copley (Sutler), July, 1759.

Thomas Steele was surgeon's mate in Brigadier Gen'l Ruggles Reg't in 1759.

Capt. Jeduthan Baldwins' Co. in same reg.

Ticonderoga & Crown Point.

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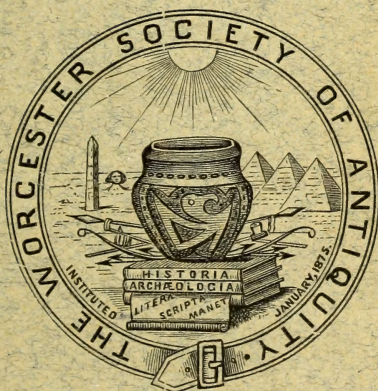
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

VOLUME XXV.



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1910.

U. S. A. CXXXIV.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1909.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Abbot, Baldwin, Burleigh, Crane, Cutler, Davidson, Eaton, Ely, G. L. Estey, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Wheeler, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Foster, Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Hill.

The Librarian reported additions during the months of February and March: forty-seven bound volumes, one hundred and forty pamphlets for the library, and six articles for the Museum.

Special mention was made of the gift from G. Stuart Dickinson: twelve bound volumes, eighty-nine pamphlets, in the month of February; also the vital records of Ashburnham, Danvers (Vol. 1), Methuen, Scituate (2 vols.), Sharon and Winchendon; also History of the Fortieth New York "Mozart" Regiment, from William M. Olin, secretary of State. Clippings and pamphlets from Charles A. Chase, Esq., and from Miss Adeline May, History of the Second Congregational Church in Leicester; from Mrs. William T. Forbes a pamphlet entitled, "More Old Houses," and from Hon. Edward L. Davis a handsomely framed picture of the late Stephen Salisbury.

Prof. U. Waldo Cutler was then introduced and read the paper announced for the evening. Subject:

SOME THINGS THE NEW WORLD MAY LEARN
FROM THE OLD

BY PROF. U. WALDO CUTLER

Love of home and country, and loyalty to them are evolutionary. Accepting the development theory, it would seem that the common progenitor of man and of all higher forms of animal life had something akin to it. Our arboreal ancestors, from whom we perhaps derive our desire to rock our chairs in ill-mannered fashion, our dreams of falling from high places, or in babyhood the instinct for the cradle in spite of new-fangled notions of infant discipline, are partly to blame if we err in babyhood or in age. No bee, however confused, loses its instinct for its own hive. No well-bred cat willingly consents to weaning from its own fireside. One of the most pathetic stories of our language is "*The Man Without a Country*." One of the most abnormal types of people met in travel is the habitual globe-trotter—the man or woman who, by long wandering, has lost the clue that leads back home, the evolutionary home instinct. Such a one has lost an important element of his inheritance as a member of our race. "Next to religion," says Mrs. Fraser in *Scribner's Magazine* for last November (1908), "the most necessary thing in life is a country, and one of the highest virtues (and the parent of many others) is a loyal love for it." Unfailing, self-sacrificing, long-suffering loyalty to the institutions under which one lives is said to have grown old-fashioned in these days. Perhaps we have grown too lax in our public responsibilities, too indifferent about public interests, except when aroused by some new and vital issue. We are very seldom called to be revolutionists; occasionally constructive criticism is desirable; but in general faithful, unhesitating devotion that is ready to show itself in deeds as well as words, is necessary as an attitude toward one's country.

“Old at our birth, new as the springing hours,
Shrine of our weakness, fortress of our powers,
Consoler, kindler, peerless 'mid her peers,
A force that 'neath our conscious being stirs,
A life to give ours permanence, when we
Are borne to mingle our poor earth with hers,
And all this glowing world goes with us on our biers.”

A distinguished psychologist, in an address the other day in our city, spoke of our higher nature as composed of a group of hungers. There is the hunger for friendship, for knowledge, for contact with nature, for music, for beauty, for righteousness, for God, and many others. In proportion as we are energized by any of these, we are cultured. To be highly quickened by them all is to be a sort of universal genius. To be hungry only with the physical appetite is to be a fool. Among these higher hungers of the soul should certainly be classed this hunger for home and native land in all its higher forms. It has been the inspiration of pioneer, patriot, and prophet; of toiler and traveler and thinker, in all ages.

However, loyalty to home and country need not blind us to good points in other lands. Besides the *blasé* American, who has buzzed about amidst foreign attractions so long, sucking the honey from every flower, that he has quite forgotten his chief responsibility—to take his acquisitions home for the good of the natal hive,—besides this class of abnormal travelers there is met now and then its opposite—those who set out with the assumption that Americans have nothing to learn from foreign lands. They brag and swagger about the great rendezvous of travel, too cock-sure that an American must by instinct “know it all,” too prejudiced in favor of American attainments to learn anything from observations abroad, or to seek knowledge at the cost of personal inconvenience through journeying outside the beaten track of tourists. We can imagine Europe quoting to all such Job’s sarcastic

remark to his three officious friends: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you. But I have understanding as well as you; I am not inferior to you." Public self-complacency can not serve as a substitute for patriotism. The attitude of a patriotic traveler should be that of a learner, of an open-minded, self-effacing student, not that of a champion or an advertising agent. Too often hurried sight-seers jump at conclusions upon very limited observations. To such, all Italians are brigands, all Germans are toppers, all Frenchmen are dancing-masters. A prejudiced traveler should remain long enough in foreign parts to form some conclusions that are reasonably correct, long enough at least to arrive at the one conclusion that he knows very little about the real conditions of his new environment, until he has to some extent lived into those conditions. Every one who truly knows anything about people of other lands has learned to appreciate warmly their kind hearts, their high ideals, their efficiency, and not alone their ways that are unlike ours and that we therefore, with proud prejudice, declare outlandish. The candid observer returns from foreign travel more than ever in love with his home land, just because it has "not already attained," is not "already perfect," but is pressing "toward the mark." "Nationality," says Longfellow, "is a good thing to a certain extent, but universality is better. * * * Let us throw all the windows open; let us admit the light and air on all sides; that we may look toward the four corners of the heavens, and not always in the same direction."

We have all read of that traveler in Rome who, when asked by a native how long he had been in the Eternal City, replied with proud condescension that he had given ten whole days of his two months' tour of the Continent to it. "You think, then," said the Roman, "that you know something about it." Another sojourner, after a ten months' stay, similarly questioned, was told, "Then you

have learned that you know little yet about Rome." Still another, after ten years of residence, was told, "Then you are beginning to know something about Rome." Intelligent travel ought to result in complete cure for personal or national conceit.

In our public policy also, many seem to wish us as a nation to maintain toward other nations much the same position as that of the self-satisfied foreign traveler. As to the old Greeks, all foreigners are barbarians. As to the ancient Hebrews, it would in these days seem that foreigners are presumably worthy of extermination, unless we can make of them hewers of wood and drawers of water. South America is to us a waste howling wilderness; the Japanese are only a race of pygmies.

With this teachable attitude of mind, we are in position specifically to consider what are some of the things a candid observer may learn from the older world across the Atlantic. In thus venturing to suggest some comparisons, I wish it understood that I recognize only tendencies here or there. As in language growth, in business practice, in church affairs, etc., etc., so in the social conditions I shall bring to mind, there is the tendency toward keeping things as they are, standing out against the tendency toward uniformity. In general, the whole world is growing rather rapidly at present toward likeness in customs, speech, ways of doing things. At the same time the conservative impulse is fortunately also strong, maintaining a good degree of personal, sectional, national individuality. While we look forward to the time when "every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low," it is not *perfectly* clear that we wish our social engineering to attain that monotonous level. At any rate, in many parts of the world great effort is making to maintain that which is historic and distinctive—the national costume in Holland, the old Celtic language in Ireland, the early legends of the Rhine and Switzer-

land, etc., etc. Surely, though human nature is much the same the world over, and the great hungers are common to all alike—the hunger for affection, for art, for righteousness, for knowledge, etc.,—still there are many differences between the Old World and the New wide enough to merit consideration. A few of these I bring to your attention:

I. *Thrift.* We Yankees have supposed ourselves pre-eminently thrifty. But study the Italians' economic use of the land, their industry and resourcefulness, and their returns for effort under conditions that we should regard as hopelessly restricted. See how the French family will live on what an American family in its extravagance would throw away. Observe the ingenuity of the Swiss in their use of their water-power, in their feats of engineering, in their manufacture of the most accurate instruments known to science. Learn from the English thoroughness, stability. On landing in Great Britain from the Continent observe how firm the ground feels under your feet, how safe you are in the care of the London police. We Americans too often appear lavish, superficial, regardless of human life or human welfare, if only we can arrive at material fortune's goal. Statistics of railway and other accidents prove this, as also statistics of modern inventions will prove that we here have no monopoly of ingenuity.

II. *Respect for law, for established institutions, and for others' rights.* In contrast with our practice in America, you are never expected to lock the door of your room in a European hotel, and yet your property is quite safe in it. A recent article in the Boston Transcript quotes President Taft's reply when asked what he considered the most marked defect in our national life—"lack of respect for law." Professor Munsterberg and many other thoughtful students of our public interests are advancing strong views upon this national peril of lawlessness—

disdainful conduct toward our public institutions, flip-pant speech concerning those holding our offices of high rank and dignity. President Eliot has an article in Putnam's Magazine for April, 1909, from which I quote a few fitting sentences in this connection: "The defences of society against criminals have been broken down." "The impunity with which crimes of violence are now committed is a disgrace to the country, and demonstrates the urgent need of much more effective protective forces." "It is time the American communities realized that a government which does not secure to its people order, tranquillity, and immunity from criminal violence and fear of such violence does not deserve to be called civilized."

My observations will not justify the opinion that the millennium has by any means come either in Europe or here in America; but there is ground for the belief that the evilly-disposed are held more in check there than here by respect for the "public conscience restraining the individual will." With us laws seem sometimes almost to exist to be evaded by the upper classes, to be trampled under foot by the masses. A criminal who does not escape the police has ground for believing that money or "pull" will bring him safe through the courts. And if the courts pronounce sentence, its execution seems sometimes less than doubtful. Mrs. Fraser's comment, in the article already referred to, we are bound to recognize as in some degree true: "It is sad to have to acknowledge that this duty (to country) is very poorly fulfilled in the United States at the present day. * * * Even on American soil the traveler is greeted on all sides with abuse of local institutions, government, and conditions."

Public opinion, the foundation of all effective law, needs, in this connection, the tonic of the more bracing air of Germany and the other fatherlands of our complex American stock. We need the reverence for time-hon-

ored, time-tested, time-sifted traditions that in older lands holds in check the selfish passions. This same regard for rank and worth makes a European observant also of the minor morals, the etiquette, the courtesies, of social intercourse. These courtesies are instinctive, not forced or necessarily servile. Assistance is more generously and more spontaneously given in Europe than in our great free America. Fees are customary, and the ever-itching palm is often disgustingly in evidence; but with all our boasted independency, the demand for gratuities in return for petty assistance or no assistance at all, for pensions in recognition of honorable public service, or of no honorable public service, is fast becoming almost as obnoxious here as abroad, while the spirit of true kindness and helpfulness is rapidly sinking beneath the torrent of greed for mere gold.

To be sure, the restraint of reverence is no complete safeguard against license and crime. Traditions are worse than useless unless in themselves worthy. But traditions that have stood the test of time long enough to become traditions at all, must have some element of worth in them, and therefore demand some recognition, or at least consideration, as the foundation for any later advance. Ballast is necessary for a ship, as well as sail.

III. *Facilities for travel.* Careful observation of the ways of doing things shows many features in the European systems for railway and street traffic that we may well copy. Raised platforms; bridges or subways for crossing railway tracks; multilingual bureaus of information; carefully controlled speed of automobiles; clearly numbered street cars; sufficient, cheap and light cab and porter service,—all greatly promote a traveler's comfort and safety. The much decried baggage system of Europe is, after all, quite as reliable as ours, and though you pay extra for luggage, or in some countries for all of it above a certain weight, the cost of travel per

mile is, on the whole, less than with us, and by taking advantage of well-known special tickets the cost may be reduced to an almost absurdly low figure. All this might be discussed at length and in detail if time allowed.

Comment is often made upon "the rule of the road" in England—the practice in that country, and only there, for vehicles in meeting to turn to the left rather than to the right, as elsewhere. The origin of this difference in custom I have never heard discussed, but, except for the convenience of uniform practice, the English way is quite as good as ours, though, according to a recent newspaper item, the Englishmen themselves can give no other ground for their peculiar rule than that refuge of ultra-conservatism, "We always have done so."

I should like also to dwell upon the European art instinct, the educational systems, the health regulations of cities, the clean milk supply, etc., in all of which particulars the older world might be a model to us of the new in many respects. It is my thought, however, in particular to refer further to Europe's consciousness of the potency of the Past, and to show some ways in which this consciousness expresses itself. This reverence for traditions is shown in marked way in the wall-tablets and monuments and architectural memorials so conspicuous in every city. But these evidences of the historic sense he who runs may read. The great art collections and the libraries, showing important forms of national expression, are generally visited more or less superficially by all tourists. But few, I fear, think much about those invaluable collections that show how the every-day life and thought, the industries and household usages and ways of meeting the practical problems of existence of the present day have evolved themselves out of the implements and customs of the Past.

And why should we Americans, who are always preaching that "time is money," spend that precious commodity

in rummaging about the collections of "old junk" in the Cluny, or old time-pieces in the horological museum in Geneva, or old relics from moor and fen and castle in the wonderful museums of Dublin or Edinburgh? The Present is sufficiently engrossing; the Past is dead to us; why spend effort in brushing the dust off its crumbling remains? But the Past is not dead. It lives in the Present, and, as Carlyle says, moves with the Present into the Future. We of the Present are what we are because of the Past as an element in defining our characters. We can not escape it if we will, and ought not to disregard it, though the cant demand is loud about us for the tramping under foot of traditions. This reverent recognition abroad of the authority of the Past is an example to us of this bumptious, bustling Western hemisphere. We may find rest in our hurrying, worrying days, if we will, in contemplating the inevitable fact that Past, Present and Future are but one evolutionary whole, all elements of which are worthy of our thoughtful attention. Historical collections, like that of our Society of Antiquity, do not in this country receive nearly the attention they ought. Every community should be proud to build up its own local museum, and to equip and conduct it in a most effective way, as an important adjunct to the educational system. Historical relics, in themselves individually insignificant, become invaluable when arranged relatively to other objects into an organic whole, made truly illustrative of the entire scope of man's thought and environment. Sometimes beside the historical museum is the permanent industrial one, where we may study the most characteristic industries now carried on in the town or its neighborhood, like what has been once or twice attempted in Worcester, but never made at all complete or continuous. Of this sort of collection the Bethnal Green Museum in East London is the best I know. It seems to be the aim of every town in many, if

not all parts of western Europe, to have its own particular exhibition of that which is most distinctive in its activities, past and present, like the making of mosaics in Florence, of watches in Geneva, of embroideries in St. Gall, of Alpine exploration in Berne, of pottery in old Worcester, of laces in Dublin, etc.

Even more prominent than these special museums are the general historical collections dealing with the conditions out of which these present interests have been evolved. Of this sort of museum undoubtedly the great Cluny collection in Paris is the largest in the world—a wonderful exhibition of all that western Europe has tried to be and to do. The very building and spot of ground where the Cluny is housed is itself eloquent. A centre of higher activities since the times of Emperor Constantine and his son, the great Constantine, history, ancient and mediæval, is built into walls and arches, into rooms and courts and corridors. But the Cluny collections are so vast that they form a special study by themselves, almost baffling in their extent. I will make no attempt to suggest their resources, for they are far beyond the reach of any other city, impossible, perhaps, for any city but Paris. The smaller but admirably organized and complete historical museums of Switzerland are particularly well calculated to serve as stimulus to us here and now, and are worthy of our careful attention.

Of the cities of the little sister republic, Zürich is the only one that exceeds Worcester in population. Basle alone comes anywhere near it, but the smaller towns as well as these two leading ones have their local museums, admirably provided with buildings and admirably arranged to teach the invaluable lesson of respect for that portion of our Present life that we call the Past. In Lucerne the War and Peace Museum serves admirably as an example of a specialized historical museum, planned and arranged with a clearly educational purpose. It is unique

in its way, the result of the initiative given by the well-known economist and pacificator, Jean de Bloch, having as its purpose to make war testify effectively against itself. It is only temporarily housed in a picturesque wooden building on the water-front of a city where, perhaps, more than in any other, all the nations of the world meet, and is maintained largely as an international philanthropy, though Lucerne has contributed to it generously in thought and money. The great area, containing weapons, cannon, and military implements of all sorts, introduces us to the series of rooms where great models, charts, etc., give most distinct ideas of the important battles of all ages. Another section shows, by means of drawings and pictures, the development of military engineering as discussed in Violet le Duc's "*Annals of a Fortress.*" Other rooms show the army hospital service in detail; others, the economic and social consequences of the "armed peace," etc., etc., all these leading on to the crowning feature of the whole exhibition—the hall devoted to Peace. Here we see, in realistic fashion, the horrors of war, which has had its place in the evolution of society, but now, we should like to think, has become hardly more than rudimentary. By means of charts and pictures, we are made to feel its enormous cost in human life and material resource, while around the walls in many languages are great placards containing quotations from distinguished men of many lands, in opposition to war and in favor of arbitration, like this from Charles Sumner: "Thus far man has worshiped in military glory a phantom idol, compared with which the colossal images of ancient Babylon or modern Hindostan are but toys." Or this from Longfellow:

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts."

Or this from Tennyson:—

“Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flag was furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.”

Besides this well-thought-out specialized museum, Lucerne has its own general historical collection, like nearly every other important and unimportant place in Switzerland, as I have already said. The buildings containing these great collections are very often, as at Berne, St. Gall, etc., among the most conspicuous and attractive in their respective cities, and contain ample space for effective grouping and arrangement of articles of utility or beauty from the Past. The noble Swiss National Museum at Zürich is perhaps the best for detailed observation, and I like to think of it as a model for us, along with the one at Basle. As I have already indicated, Zürich and Basle are the only Swiss cities that at all compare with Worcester in population. Zürich numbers somewhat over 170,000 inhabitants; Basle, somewhat over 125,000. Our city stands midway between the two. The Zürich museum building, opened ten years or more ago, stands picturesque, conspicuous and accessible, just across from the central railway station, in a sort of park, which occupies the fork between the two rivers that traverse the city. Its chateau-like design suggests its purpose in its very architecture, and its ample floor space, its many small rooms, as well as some larger, its abundant light and air, make it possible to carry out the idea of appropriate grouping and arrangement of material, so necessary if an educational end is to be accomplished. Here in room after room is shown by relics, by works of artist and artisan, by models and charts and illustrations, the whole development of the Swiss from the time of Lake Dwellers and Romans and mediæval heroes down through all their history, economic, social, military, industrial, artistic, civic, ecclesiastic, domestic. In

one series of rooms is shown a large and representative collection of furniture and household utensils of the past centuries. Whole rooms from old houses have been brought here bodily and set up for our observation. There is a seventeenth century kitchen; a little Gothic chapel with relics associated with ecclesiastical affairs; old panels and tiles and doors and window-casings; a collection of old sleighs and carriages and fire-engines; architectural fragments; a fine collection of stained glass; china, silver and bronze ware; garments; textile work of all sorts; wood carvings; implements for making books,—in fact all conceivable things to show how people lived, loved, fought, toiled, thought, felt, hoped, feared, joyed, mourned, died, were buried, and still live in the still toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing Present as it evolves itself out of the still potent Past.

All this serves a definite and worthy purpose. It quickens a wholesome sentiment; it entertains by taking us out of the hum-drum or the feverish every-day existence into another world; it instructs by showing how others, very differently placed from ourselves, have met their own special problems, and in their own way have attained to worthy self-expression; it cultivates in us a sense of reverence for those who have prepared the way for us, “upon whom the ends of the world are come.” It makes us wish for the people at large in our own American cities and towns something more of this historic sense, this impulse to study the Present in the Past, this imagination which can revivify the environment of the dead, that can reverence the worthy traditions that are the foundation of our social structure. It makes us wish for our own historical society, here in Worcester, opportunity for enlarging its work and influence; more floor space for its present Museum; and a wider public interest that shall result in enriched collections; a larger membership, bringing more funds into the bank account and—what is better—afford-

ing a widening range of experience with the best that men have thought and felt and done.

Of course there is a negative side to my subject—the Old World as a warning example to the New. What we ought not to learn from Europe, or what Europe may learn from us, suggests much material for discussion, though often discussed. The very fact that our traditions are *not* fixed beyond possibility of change, as in the Old World, is itself a very great advantage, if only we see to it that, as they become irrevocably established, they are right traditions to be imposed upon those who come after us. Prudence is represented in the pictures as looking two ways, both backward and forward. While we hurry courageously forward into the new days, it is well that there are some institutions among us that bid us “remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations.” This a candid traveler is bound to do. Rome, Palermo, Rouen, Oxford, teem with modern life and enterprise, but their best riches are their traditions of centuries. Some suggestion of this peculiar form of Old World wealth I seek to bring back to you.

Remarks followed the reading of the paper, made by Mrs. Baldwin, Henry M. Wheeler, Geo. L. Estey and President Maynard, expressing appreciation of the points covered by the essayist. In conclusion, Librarian Crane in a few words paid our own Museum a compliment by stating that in the arrangement of the Society's collection some of the suggestions presented by the essayist would be found to have been followed.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1909.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Brannon, Baldwin, Belisle, Boland, Cutler, Davidson, Ely, Eaton, Lancaster, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Williamson, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Brannon, Mrs. Boland, Miss Cogswell, Miss Reed, Miss Sawyer, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. R. B. Dodge, Mrs. Daniels, Miss Tucker, Mr. Tucker, and others.

The Librarian reported contributions during the month of April just past: three hundred and three bound volumes, nine hundred and two pamphlets, fifty unbound volumes of Harper's Magazines, five hundred and ninety-five papers, including about one hundred copies of Harper's Weekly (illustrated), many of which were issued during the Civil War period.

The largest single contributor was Mrs. Henry Phelps of Worcester, through the kindness of her son, Mr. E. S. Phelps, now of Dorchester, Mass. This gift consisted of two hundred forty-four bound volumes, seven hundred sixty-seven pamphlets, fifty volumes of the Harper's Magazine, five hundred twenty-nine papers, a wooden mortar, an oil portrait of William Leggate, who sixty or seventy years ago was a manufacturer and dealer in trunks, valises and harnesses, with a store at 166 Main Street, Worcester. His residence was on Pleasant Street.

The next largest contribution came from President Maynard: fifty-four bound volumes, sixty-nine pamphlets and thirty-eight papers. From Mrs. Geo. E. Merrill were received one bound volume, five pamphlets, twenty-eight papers and twelve pictures; two of the pictures are framed; the others are large steel engravings, one being that of Abraham Lincoln and family, from the painting by Waugh and engraved by Sartain.

The stated subject for the meeting was then presented in a paper entitled:

A CHAPTER IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION,

INCLUDING

THE SERVICES OF COL. TIMOTHY BIGELOW AND HIS 15TH
REGIMENT, MASSACHUSETTS LINE, IN CON-
TINENTAL ARMY.

BY HON. ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE

In order to appreciate fully the value of membership in either organization, the Sons, or the Daughters of the American Revolution, the person should read carefully the letters of Gen. George Washington, written to the Continental Congress; especially those written during the first two or three years after his appointment as Commander-in-chief of the American army. The reader must be very dull indeed not to detect readily between the lines a most pathetic story of want, of necessary and adequate support, in men, means and equipment, in order to contend successfully against the well organized, well furnished army supported by Great Britain.

To the men who rallied around that standard of liberty with the object of throwing off the yoke of political oppression, all honor is due. Although in the minority, they carried forward that fearful and at times almost hopeless

struggle to a successful issue, winning at length, however, at frightful cost, the object of their contention and even more than at first they had hoped for. To have coursing in one's veins the blood of any one of those heroes who helped to fight the battles that gave freedom and independence for the American Colonies is indeed a real honor, one worthy of record, one most worthy of commemoration.

Some one may say: "Why dwell longer in retelling the old stories? Let the dead past rest." I want to say to such impercipient beings, history nowhere records more striking examples of heroism and self-sacrifice than were displayed by our American soldiers during that war of eight years' duration.

To allow the worthy deeds of our sires to be hidden by the accumulating dust of the years that have come and gone, would be not only a grave mistake, but an act utterly unworthy of a scion of the stock with which we claim a lineal connection. Such noble deeds never should be forgotten, but ever kept in view, that posterity may be enlivened to a deeper sense of patriotism.

The man without a country is indeed a most forlorn object, one rarely met with; and the man with a country must be a most ungrateful being did he not bear within his bosom a spark of gratitude and praise for those sires who gave him that country. But not until the enormous sacrifices, the real mental and physical hardships and sufferings endured are known can he adequately honor them and show proper appreciation for their services in providing the country and government he may enjoy, which is the best, the most liberal the world has as yet produced.

Every student of our American history is familiar with the many chapters of incidents as presented by our worthy historians, and it is not the object of this venture to give an extended review of that unparalleled and wearisome contest, but merely to refer to certain conditions as they existed when Timothy Bigelow, Worcester's village black-

smith, stepped to the front and offered his services (as he believed) for the good of his country, and as we today are fully convinced was for the good of his and our country, for which service we delight to honor him and all his co-workers.

In order that we may deal justly with Colonel Bigelow, let us follow him as well as we may through his entire service leading up to and including his connection with the Fifteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Continental line.

The vital questions involving the rights and privileges of the colonies had for many years occupied the attention of the people. The feeling of restriction and oppression was by the more radical thinkers much more outspoken and noticeable, finally reaching a point seemingly to some almost unbearable. Then came acts of resentment, followed by acts of coercion, met in turn by open rebellion. And when the cry, "To arms!" came, Timothy Bigelow, who had been chosen captain of a company of minutemen, all ready for the signal, marched from the side of the Old South Meeting-house on Worcester Common, with the sounds of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty's prayer and benediction ringing in their ears, to strike a blow for freedom and equal rights, not only to the colonies of New England, but as it resulted, for all present and future citizens, it is to be hoped, of the United States of America.

The fact is well known that at the opening of hostilities resulting in formidable military action, the call to arms was responded to by the minutemen, and after the first clash there was a brief cessation to allow either side time for reflection, after the heat of excitement and the first blush of seeming victory, for matters had by that time really assumed a serious aspect. The only course remaining for either side was to proceed upon the lines drawn, or retire with ignominious defeat. In order to continue the contest the American army must be placed on a more

stable and thorough footing, and the minutemen who responded so heroically were called upon to hold the ground until the proposed organization could be effected.

The Provincial Congress, at that time the directing body, April 23, 1775, called on Massachusetts to furnish 13,500 men to serve for eight months. Although Captain Bigelow and his company of minutemen reached Cambridge during the early morning hours of April 20th, they were too late for meeting the foe during its initiative aggression. They, however, assisted in establishing a temporary barricade with Massachusetts militia, for keeping General Gage and his British Regulars within the confines of the town of Boston, thus preventing further excursions into the country from that quarter. A number of days were thus spent in guarding, as far as possible, the warlike movements of the servants of King George.

In response to the second call from the Provincial Congress for troops, the minutemen, and in fact nearly the entire body of the militia, enlisted for the eight months' service, and in forming the new organizations, Captain Bigelow was commissioned on May 25, 1775, Second Major in General Artemas Ward's regiment; but with the increasing demands upon General Ward's time in providing for and assigning places for the fresh troops which were continually arriving and rapidly increasing the size of the American army, the command of this regiment devolved upon Lieut.-col. Jonathan Ward of Southboro and Major Timothy Bigelow.

Since the stirring experience at Lexington and Concord five months had now passed, enlivened by additional preparation for war, the assembling of troops, arrangement of camps, drilling of companies, formation of regiments, brigades and divisions, digging of trenches and the construction of breastworks to form a protection in case of attack from the enemy, and also to prove an obstruction to the progress of the Redcoats should they again attempt

to pillage the country towns. And what anxious days and nights, weeks and months, they were—the realization of having traitors within and formidable foes without,—what was to be the final result?

The battle of Bunker Hill had proven a serious object lesson, had established the record for determination and bravery on the part of the Colonists, unlooked for by the opposing forces, and disclosed to the Americans that victory, if secured, must be purchased at no trifling expense of blood and treasure.

General Washington, the appointed Commander of the American Continental Army, had arrived, having reached Cambridge on July 2d, to find the town of Boston quite thoroughly invested by New England troops under command of Generals Artemas Ward, Pomeroy, Thomas, Heath and Putnam; General Ward commanding the right wing, with headquarters at Roxbury.

Here in Roxbury and Dorchester, Major Bigelow with Ward's regiment performed most excellent service in assisting to erect the extensive works which caused so much uneasiness of mind to General Howe, finally resulting in his departure from the port of Boston.

While engaged in their daily routine, the monotony of camp life was occasionally broken by the roar of cannon and the sound of the flying missiles of destruction, with now and then a slight skirmish. It is recorded that one of the zealous divines, who had been forced to abandon his ministerial charge in Boston, when officiating in a neighboring pulpit, uttered the following: "O Lord! if our enemies will fight us, let them have fighting enough. If more soldiers are on the way hither, sink them, O Lord, to the bottom of the sea."

By the 4th of August, General Washington had arranged the investing army into three divisions under the command of Generals Ward, Lee and Putnam. And the camp was further enlivened by the arrival of several companies of

riflemen from Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were strong, hardy men, dressed in white frocks and round hats. They were what might be termed "sharpshooters." They carried rifles and their aim was said to be remarkably accurate, and they proved their efficiency by picking off British officers occasionally when exposed to view.

Information having been received by General Washington through various sources that the Canadians were well-disposed towards the English Colonies, in a letter addressed to Congress from Cambridge, dated Sept. 21, 1775, the General writes: "I am now to inform the honorable Congress that, encouraged by the repeated declarations of the Canadians and Indians, and urged by their requests, I have detached Colonel Arnold with a thousand men, to penetrate into Canada by way of Kennebec River and, if possible, to make himself master of Quebec. By this manœuvre I proposed either to divert Carleton from St. John's, which would leave a free passage to General Schuyler, or, if this did not take effect, Quebec, in its present defenseless state, must fall into his hands an easy prey. I made all possible inquiry as to the distance, the safety of the route, and the danger of the season being too far advanced; but found nothing in either to deter me from proceeding, more especially as it met with very general approbation from all whom I consulted upon it. But that nothing might be omitted, to enable me to judge of its propriety and probable consequences, I communicated by express to General Schuyler, who approved of it in such terms that I resolved to put it in immediate execution. They have now left this place seven days, and if favoured with good wind, I hope soon to hear of their being safe in Kennebec River." The order was issued Sept. 5, 1775, to form for this expedition: The detachment was composed of picked men, selected for their physical and soldierlike qualities, with known courage and powers for endurance. The officers were:

Col. Benedict Arnold, a native of Norwich, Conn.

Lieut.-col. Christopher Greene, a native of Warwick, R. I.

Lieut.-col. Roger Enos, of Connecticut.

Maj. Return Jonathan Meigs, a native of Middletown, Conn.

Maj. Timothy Bigelow, a native of Worcester, Mass.

Surgeon, Dr. Isaac Senter, a native of Londonderry, N. H.; enlisted from Rhode Island.

Surgeon's mate, ———— Greene.

Adj. Christian Febiger, born in Denmark; enlisted from Pennsylvania.

Adj. and Lieut. Aid-de-camp Archibald Steele, of Pennsylvania; appointed on the march.

Quartermasters Abijah Savage, of Connecticut; Benjamin Catling, of Wethersfield, Conn.; also Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts.

Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Spring, a native of Northbridge, Mass.

Captains were: Matthew Smith and William Hendricks, both of Pennsylvania; Samuel Ward and John Topham, both of Rhode Island; Samuel McCobb, of Georgetown, Me.; Jonas Hubbard, of Worcester, Mass.; Simeon Thayer (a native of Mendon, Mass.), at this time of Providence, R. I.; Daniel Morgan, from Virginia; Hart Williams, of Maine; Oliver Hanchet, of Suffield, Conn.; William Goodrich (native of Stockbridge), enlisted from Great Barrington, Mass.; Henry Dearborn, of New Hampshire, and William Scott, of Peterboro, N. H.

Several journals were written, giving accounts of this expedition by persons who took part in it. Among those consulted in the preparation of this paper are the one by Joseph Ware, of Needham; that of John Joseph Henry, of Pennsylvania, and one by Capt. Simeon Thayer, of Rhode Island.

While all agree in stating the principal events, there are some variations of dates and minor occurrences, which

may be accounted for from the fact they traveled in different companies, and possibly different divisions, and were at times days apart on the trail.

There were thirteen companies: ten of musketmen, three of riflemen; in all about eleven hundred men. They left Cambridge for Malden on the evening of Sept. 13; the 14th they marched to Beverly, and the next day to Newburyport. Here they embarked on vessels, and sailed for the Kennebec River, reaching Fort Weston, opposite the present city of Augusta, Me., on the 21st. Here they took small boats or bateaux, and reached Fort Halifax the evening of the 26th.

The first incident to disturb the placidity of camp life occurred at Fort Weston the night of Sept. 24th. Captains Thayer and Topham, with a few of the soldiers, were quartered at the house of Mr. James Howard, and during the night a dispute arose among some of the privates, causing considerable commotion, and the captains were called upon to try and appease the troubled waters. Captain Thayer arose from his bed, going to the door, ordered the men to lie down and be at rest; looking out noticed the flash of the priming of a gun. He called Captain Topham, who also went to the door and was fired at, but missed. Both captains then withdrew and went to bed. The fellow, apparently being fully bent on murder, opened the door and fired into the room, killing a man lying by the fireside. While attempting to make his escape, was arrested, court-martialed and sentenced to die at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th, but was granted a reprieve and sent back to General Washington at Cambridge.

Thus far the journey had been comparatively an easy one, but from Fort Halifax onward, nearly to the Saint Lawrence River, their pathway led them over a wild, rugged, trackless wilderness, as yet unknown to the tramp of an invading army; but with the help of two guides, the expedition proceeded, gaining on the 27th but three miles,

as the boats, provisions, in fact the entire equipment, had to be carried the distance on the backs of the men. The following day the experience was varied; a portion of the time the men were up to their chins in water, guiding the boats on their course, and soon they would be out dragging them over the shoals. Thus they toiled on, some days not gaining more than one and one-fourth miles. Oct. 1st, in pushing the bateaux over rocks and shoals, the men were many times over their heads in water. In many places the entire outfit, including supplies, ammunition, guns, scaling ladders, boats, etc., had to be carried across the country from one stream or body of water to another, over rocks and roots, through mud and slush, day after day. Flesh on the shoulders of some of the men was cut to the bone by the heavy loads they were obliged to carry.

When the march was first taken up, the detachment was arranged in two battalions: the first, commanded by Lieut.-col. Christopher Greene, the second by Lieut.-col. Roger Enos; but later subdivided into three divisions, and Enos was given the one in the rear. And after the experiences attending thirty-five or thirty-six days of travel in the wilderness, contrary to the vote, at a council of war, Lieut.-col. Enos, with three captains (Scott, Williams and McCobb) and about five hundred men, gave up the march and turned their faces homeward, taking with them a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition, while those who were then left in the rear pushed on to overtake the leaders, and after traveling nine miles, learned to their disappointment that the boats had been overturned and much of the baggage and provisions, also many guns, were lost.

At the council of war just referred to, there were present: Lieutenant-colonels Greene and Enos; Major Bigelow; Captains Topham, Thayer, Ward, Williams, McCobb, Scott, Adjutant Hyde and Lieutenant Peters. Major Meigs, Captains Morgan, Smith, Hanchett, Hubbard, Good-

rich, Hendricks and Dearborn had gone forward or were absent on duty.

As was the military custom, the younger officers were first called upon for their views on the question of abandoning the expedition, and Captain Ward, then but eighteen years of age, responded without hesitation that he was heartily in favor of proceeding. Captains Thayer and Topham spoke in the same vein, as did Major Bigelow and Lieutenant-colonels Greene and Enos.

Captains Williams, McCobb and Scott, Adjutant Hyde and Lieutenant Peters held the opposite view; they could see naught but the ultimate failure of the expedition and gave their vote for returning to Cambridge. The decision for advancing was carried by *one* vote. But the minority were not content to accept that as a final settlement of the question, and held another council among themselves and fully determined to return. On announcing *that* as their ultimatum, an effort was made to induce the division returning to divide the provisions in stock with those that were to proceed.

After much urging and pleading, the returning party consented, although with great reluctance, to part with some of their flour. Captain Thayer says they expected to receive four barrels of flour and two of pork, but were only given "two barrels of flour, notwithstanding all our entreaties." "I took the little flour," he writes, "bemoaning our sad fate, and cursing the ill-hearted minds of the timorous party I left behind." Although Enos cast his vote for proceeding, and declared his willingness to go on and share the responsibilities of the trip, he later said, as the three dissenting companies belonged to his battalion, he had reluctantly decided to go back with them; and with tears in his eyes, bade adieu to Captain Thayer and the other officers. Major Bigelow was in charge of getting the two barrels of flour up with the forward division.

And on the expedition went, weather cold, the ground covered with snow; and they tramping over hills and across swamps never passed by a body of troops before. On the 29th of October they waded waist-deep through swamps and rivers, breaking the ice before them, to make room to pass; and losing the points of compass, wandered about until night came upon them, when they found themselves in the vicinity of the camp abandoned in the morning. There were two women in the party: one the wife of Sergt. Joseph Grier, of Captain Hendricks' company; the other the wife of a Mr. Warner. *They* followed the same trail, and finding a dry place, a fire was started, about which all stood up during the night to dry their clothes, and keep from freezing.

The following letters, written by Major Bigelow to his wife, which were forwarded to her from about the point our story has reached, may present one phase of the trip by an eye-witness:

October 25, 1775,

On that part of the Kennebeck, called the Dead River,
95 miles from Norridgewalk.

Dear Wife: I am at this time well, but in a dangerous situation, as is the whole detachment of the Continental Army with me. We are in a wilderness, nearly one hundred miles from any inhabitants, either French or English, and about five days' provisions, on an average, for the whole. We are this day sending back the most feeble, and some that are sick. If the French are our enemies, it will go hard with us, for we have no retreat left. In that case, there will be no alternative between the sword and famine. May God in his infinite mercy protect you, my more than ever dear wife and my dear children.

Adieu, and ever believe me to be,

Your most affectionate husband,

TIMOTHY BIGELOW.

The day this letter was written, three bateaux with forty-nine sick men were sent back.

The next letter was dated:

CHAUDIÈRE POND, Oct. 28, 1775.

Dear Anna: I very much regret my writing the last letter to you, the contents were so gloomy. It is true our provisions are short (only five pints of flour to a man, and no meat); but we have this minute received news that the inhabitants of Canada are all friendly, and very much rejoiced at our coming, and a very small number of troops in Quebec. We have had a very fatiguing march of it, but I hope it will soon be over. The express is waiting, therefore must conclude.

I am, dear wife, with unlimited affection,

Your faithful husband,

TIMO. BIGELOW.

The time of Major Bigelow's ascending the mountain peak which bears his name, most likely occurred between the dates of these two letters. The ascent was made to get a survey of the country over which they were to pass, and to gain a knowledge of their location.

On Oct. 31st the tedious tramp was resumed, and the men in Captain Ward's company were pleased to learn that they were nearing the Chaudière River. Pushing forward with all their strength to overtake the boats for the purpose of securing more provisions, found they had either been broken in pieces or overturned, and all the flour and provisions had been lost in the surging current of the stream, while some of the men had almost miraculously escaped death by drowning; for here Captain Morgan lost all his boats and had one man (George Innis) drowned.

The party were now in a more serious plight than ever: in a desolate country seventy miles from inhabitants and destitute of provisions, with winter weather upon them, and several men sick, and not enough tents for shelter. The following day they killed a large Newfoundland dog, from which soup was made, furnishing a sumptuous meal which was received with good relish, after fasting four or

five days. The dog belonged to Captain Dearborn. Although a great pet, it was killed to appease hunger.

Nov. 2d, at this point in the journey, a captain with a few of the strongest men pushed forward, in the hope of securing provisions to send back for the sick. The rest trudged on as best they could and camped for the night in a deplorable condition; so extreme was their hunger that roots were pulled from the ground and eaten; men on the march grew so weak they staggered with the packs on their backs, and a stick across the path would cause them to fall to the ground. The day was nearly spent, and the shades of evening were gathering, when the tired and famishing men saw the cattle coming, that had been purchased and driven back, with which to satisfy their bodily hunger. Shouts of joy filled the air and tears ran down the cheeks of those stalwart, courageous men when they saw help and succor so near at hand. No time was lost in preparing the feast, not of dog meat, but of rich, juicy beef, and bread made from coarse flour, in which it is stated were pieces of straw about an inch long. But it was relished like a royal feast.

Mr. Ware states in his journal: "There was not a piece of the meat or a particle of the animal left in the morning, excepting the bones, hoofs and horns. On the third day of November they marched twenty miles, wading several streams, where the water was almost waist deep and very cold. That evening they came to a house—first one seen for forty-one days. Three days' further tramping brought them up with Colonel Arnold and the party in advance. The Colonel had purchased the cattle and such other supplies obtainable, and employed some Canadian settlers to deliver them to his men in the rear. The detachment had now reached the Canadian settlements; the fear of starvation and the discomfiture of the want of food had vanished from their minds.

At two o'clock, the morning of the eighth day of November, after being fifty-five days on the journey from Cambridge, and nearly famishing with hunger, they arrived at the bank of the Saint Lawrence River, opposite and in sight of Quebec. A halt was made here until the 13th, to allow the troops in the rear to come up. On that evening between ten and eleven o'clock, with the help of twenty birch-bark canoes, the work of crossing the river began, and by the gray of the morning, the men and nearly all the equipments were safely deposited at Wolf's Cove on the north shore. Only a few guns and articles of clothing were lost, by the bursting of one of the overloaded bark canoes.

It may be remembered that it was a part of the general plan to send a detachment of the army, under the command of Generals Schuyler and Montgomery, over the Lake Champlain route, capture Saint John's and Montreal, passing on, form a junction with Arnold's force, if necessary, and capture Quebec.

Arnold having started out with 1100 men, had now reached his objective point with about 500, and John J. Henry, a member of Captain Smith's company, sets the number of effective men on the 15th of November as 350, many being in the improvised hospital for treatment, on account of hardships and exposures to which they had been subjected. A number died on the way, and several deserted. After landing at Quebec, the troops found shelter in houses vacated by the native inhabitants, Lieutenant-governor Caldwell's furnished farmhouse being one of them. This he caused to be burned on Nov. 28th, while Arnold and his force were up the river, to prevent a second service. It must be remembered that Arnold's men left Cambridge at the close of a summer campaign, and in mild weather, dressed in ordinary summer garb. Their march through the wilderness had made deep and lasting impressions upon the tex-

ture, style and manufacture of their garments. It was now midwinter, snow on the ground several feet deep, their outer garments literally in rags; but a detachment was called out on the 16th, and under command of one of Captain Morgan's lieutenants, reconnoitered the walls. A few shots were fired from the fort, and Sergeant Dixon of Captain Smith's company had a leg shot off. It was the first blood shed at Quebec this campaign. Dixon was taken into a nearby house, where the lady, although not in sympathy with the Americans, offered him a cup of tea. Dixon is said to have replied: "No madam, I cannot take it; it is the ruin of my country," and died on the 18th.

From Captain Thayer's journal we learn that a man belonging to Captain Topham's company, who they had supposed starved to death on the march, came into camp on the twenty-second day of November, and related that he and Onley Hart, both being sick, kept together for some time, wading through the rivers; but about the 1st of November Hart was seized with cramps and soon expired. Burdeen and five riflemen left him for dead. Tramping on they shortly came upon another man, dead. Continuing the march, they espied a horse that had broken loose and escaped from the Frenchman who was sent back by Arnold with the cattle. This horse they shot, and for three or four days they, with seven or eight more who came up, feasted on the meat, thereby saving themselves from death by starvation; their only nourishment for several days past had been water in which roots and black birch-bark had been boiled. This soldier also reported the deaths of fourteen, which number included a man and his wife, belonging to the rifle battalion; but six weeks later, the woman (who we have reason to believe was Mrs. Warner) reported at the camp in Canada, having survived her husband, who without much doubt was Phanuel Warner of Wilbraham, Mass. He responded to the alarm of April 19, 1775, was a private in Captain Paul Langdon's com-

pany, reënlisted April 29th, and his name appears in company return, dated Oct. 6, 1775, and after his name are the words, "on command Quebec."

After remaining before Quebec about a week, Arnold, believing his force too insignificant for a general assault, marched his men on the 21st of November up the river to Point au Tremb, a distance of twenty miles, to meet General Montgomery with a portion of his army, secure a supply of ammunition and the clothing for which his men were suffering. The supplies having been obtained, the combined army on the 5th of December proceeded to Quebec and began the siege, which was continued until the evening of the 29th. As the time of service for which a considerable portion of the men enlisted would expire on the following day but one, something must be doing, and that evening plans were made for the attack.

The hope of securing the prize without bloodshed had vanished, and even the golden opportunity had fled. Let us see. On the morning of Dec. 31st the united forces, numbering about 900 men, during a driving snowstorm, the weather bitter cold, marched to the attack, Montgomery and his men on the south side of the fort, Arnold with his men on the north side. As Montgomery started his men up the steep cliff, he called out: "Men of New York, you will not fear to follow where your General leads." The words had scarcely passed his lips when he, with several of his officers and men, fell dead before the discharge of a cannon loaded with grape shot. The sudden loss of their favorite commander, with the unexpected spirited reception, struck terror to the hearts of the men and they withdrew in confusion.

Arnold led his men by the low ground, between the St. Charles River and the Heights, with the intention of penetrating into the lower town. Arnold was wounded at almost the first fire and obliged to relinquish the attack. But the men, under the leadership of their captains,

pressed on, wallowing in the deep snow, fighting their way through the first gate and the second, suffering severe loss in men, and at last surrounded by more than twice their own number, forced to surrender. The result of the engagement, on the American side, was about 160 killed, 65 wounded, and about 375 prisoners. Capt. Jonas Hubbard from Worcester was wounded in the attack Dec. 31st, and according to Mr. Ware's journal, died in the hospital from the effect of the wound, between the 15th and 19th of January following, therefore surviving the fatal shot two weeks.

Colonel Donald Campbell, who succeeded to the command at Quebec on the death of Montgomery, in his report of the engagement to General Wooster, dated Dec. 31, 1775, after mentioning the bitterness felt in the loss of the gallant and amiable General Montgomery, also the captains, Macpherson and Cheesman, referring to the attack under Arnold upon the lower town, and their final defeat, makes special mention of the meritorious and officer-like conduct displayed by Brigade Major Ogden, Lieutenant-colonel Greene, Major Bigelow, Major Meigs and Captain E. Oswald, secretary to Colonel Arnold. Ogden and Oswald were volunteers.

In verification of the old adage, "birds of a feather flock together," it might be here stated that the afterward famous Aaron Burr, then not quite twenty years of age, doubtless burning for notoriety and fame, was also a volunteer in this expedition and braved the danger of that tramp through the wilderness to show, under Arnold, his prowess before the gates of Quebec.

Arnold mentions him as Captain Burr in his report to General Wooster, and refers to him as having acted extremely well. That compliment may have been given him because he escaped being taken prisoner. Those who met the enemy were not so fortunate.

As has been stated, Arnold, with his detachment, arrived before Quebec on the 14th of November, remaining there until the 21st, during which time there were but one hundred men manning the stronghold he was sent to capture; and although his force seemed small, it was three or four times the number within the fort; besides, they were not the regular soldiers, but sailors and marines taken from a sloop-of-war then in the harbor. Thus matters stood until the 20th of November, when Gov. Guy Carlton, having been driven from Montreal by Montgomery, reached Quebec and found the people astonished at the presence of a hostile band, coming from the direction which Arnold had pursued, for the Kennebec and the Chaudière abounded in rocks and rapids, and the country between their sources was full of swamps, forests and rugged mountain ridges, across which it was supposed bodies of armed men could not pass. Carlton, however, was equal to the occasion, and, as there were some disaffected persons in the place, they were ordered to withdraw, after which 1600 men were mustered fit for military duty; cannon were placed at all available positions, all approaches barred as much as possible. The men were formed into companies, and each man assigned his place.

Thus we see that within that week of inaction on the part of Arnold, the tables were turned, and on the morning of the attack the reception was hot and spirited, for this time the British numbered two to one of the Americans; besides, the Redcoats were fighting behind breastworks. Now comes that fatal "if;" had the detachment been properly provisioned to enable Colonel Enos and the 500 men to have proceeded to Quebec, and Arnold, with the whole force at his command, immediately made an attack, the small garrison in the fort might have been captured.

Experience often proves a costly teacher, but the Americans had much to learn about warfare in that way before success crowned their efforts.

Again, if some of the more liberal of the Canadian church-goers had forgotten the differences in creeds and were willing to clasp hands with the Puritans, their spiritual advisers had not; neither were they desirous of adopting the new departure. Although the American colonists were now ready to promise everything, oil and water would not mix.

The names of non-commissioned officers and the privates who met their death on that unfortunate day may never be known.

Neither may it be known who they were, or how many died in camp and hospital of smallpox and other diseases incident to exposures of camp life. The page of history appears to furnish no list of the fatalities. To the bereaved, the long-looked-for tidings may never have come, but the vacant chair in the home reveals the secret; and the torn and bleeding hearts of wife, mother, father, sister or brother carry the unwritten record to their final resting-place, and the world is left in ignorance.

Among the Worcester men who served in that unfortunate campaign were:

Major Timothy Bigelow of Worcester, Mass., taken prisoner.

Captain Jonas Hubbard of Worcester, Mass., killed.

Sergeant Samuel Wesson of Worcester, Mass., killed.

Corporal Nathaniel Heywood of Worcester, Mass., killed.

Private William Chamberlain of Worcester, Mass., taken prisoner.

Private John Hall of Worcester, Mass., taken prisoner, said to have joined the King's service.

Private John McGuire of Worcester, Mass., taken prisoner, said to have joined the King's service.

Private Thomas Nichols of Worcester, Mass., taken prisoner.

Private Francis Paine of Worcester, Mass., taken prisoner.

Although Arnold reported Hubbard on Jan. 14th as slightly wounded, he did not recover.

There may have been others from Worcester, but their names have not been found. Benjamin Higgins of Spencer appears to have been a prisoner. As there was a John Stephens of Charlton, who served in Capt. Samuel Curtiss' company, and was detailed after May 23d, 1775, to serve in Capt. Jonas Hubbard's company, he may be the John Stephens reported killed in this engagement;* Morris Higgins and Thomas Whittemore from Leicester (Washburn's company); from Lancaster there were five: Corp. Nathaniel Brown, Jabez Brooks, both wounded; Elijah Dole came back a prisoner, but is reported to have died in later service; Thomas Smith and John Bunn; what became of the last two the records seem to be silent.

Joseph Ware, in his journal, mentions the following who served in Capt. Hubbard's company, and taken prisoners. *He gave names only.*

Lieutenant Samuel Brown; was of Acton.

Jonathan Ball; was of Southboro.

Sergeant Minot Farmer; was of Hollis; died of fever.

Sergeant Luther Fairbanks; was of Lancaster; died from wounds.

Oliver Smith; was of Hadley.

Simon Fobes; was of Amherst.

David Patch; was of Hollis; died of smallpox.

Thomas McIntire; was of Ashfield; wounded and died in hospital.

*Record on page 187, Vol. 13, of "Soldiers and Sailors," is confusing.

Benjamin Philips; was of Ashfield; died from a fall during his incarceration.

Timothy Rice; was of Pelham; died from wounds; in hospital, June, 1776.

Joseph White; was of New Marlboro.

Aaron Heath; was of Alstead, N. H., also Tyringham.

Anthony Jones; was of Ashfield, also Hopkinton.

Russell Clark; was of Northampton.

Paul Clap; was of Northampton.

Joseph Parsons; was of Northampton.

Samuel Bates; was of Weymouth.

Luke Noble; was of Great Barrington; died of smallpox.

Joseph Burr; was of Northfield.

Oliver Edwards; was of Northampton.

George Mills, Jr.; was of Chesterfield.

Morris Hayward; was of ———; said to have enlisted in the King's service.

The American prisoners taken were first housed in the convent, and on Jan. 1st put on an allowance of one pound of bread, one-half pound of pork, one gill of rice each day, and six ounces of butter each week. The next day, through the kindness of Governor Carlton, some of the merchants of Quebec sent a New Year's gift to the prisoners of a cask of porter, with a generous supply of bread and cheese.

On the third day of the month the Governor conducted the funerals of Montgomery and his officers with becoming ceremony.

The following day the names of all foreign-born were listed and the offer made to liberate those who would enlist in the King's service. About ninety availed themselves of this offer, fifty-one from Smith's and Hendricks' companies, sixteen from Lamb's, seven from Morgan's, and the remainder, about sixteen, from the six New England companies.

It was said that some enlisted to get an opportunity for deserting. About the middle of March the foreign-born were removed to the artillery barracks, and the other prisoners to Dauphin Prison, which was situated about 300 yards from St. John's gate. Here the prisoners were made more comfortable.

Considerable time was consumed in arranging for the exchange of prisoners; more or less contentions and difficulties arose, and the subject called for much planning as well as correspondence.

In due time the sad news reached General Washington of the unfortunate termination of the attempt on Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold. Still holding the belief that the reduction of that stronghold would be especially helpful in furthering the cause of the colonies, he wrote from Cambridge Jan. 30, 1776, to Congress, as follows: "Knowing the great importance Canada may be to us in this present interesting contest, and the relief our friends stand in need of, I should be happy were it in my power to detach a battalion from this camp; but it cannot be done." Even for the defense of the lines about Boston he was then and had been obliged to call upon the militia companies for assistance. Again on Feb. 9th he wrote: "The disadvantages attending the limited enlistment of troops are too apparent to those who are eye-witnesses of them to render any animadversions necessary. That this cause precipitated the fate of the brave and much-to-be lamented Montgomery, and brought on the defeat which followed thereupon, I have not the most distant doubt, for had he not been apprehensive of the troops leaving him at so important a crisis, but continued the blockade of Quebec, a capitulation (from the best accounts I have been able to collect) must inevitably have followed."

The departure of the King's troops from Boston on the 17th of March was hailed with unfeigned delight, and

after arranging for strengthening the fortifications to protect the town further, Washington, with a considerable portion of the army, proceeded to New York, setting out from Cambridge April 4th.

On the 15th of April he notified Congress by letter that four battalions had been ordered hence to Canada, and to go by water to Albany. He had written to Schuyler of their coming, and requested him to take the necessary measures to hurry their march to General Thomas, who had been selected to assume command of the troops in Canada.

John Thomas was of Kingston, Mass., commissioned Lieutenant-general of the Massachusetts army by the Provincial Congress, that body receiving his acceptance to that position, dated May 25th, 1775. At Cambridge, July 22d, in the arrangement of the army into three grand divisions consisting of two brigades each, Thomas was assigned to the command of a brigade which, with the brigade under Spencer, was to form the right wing of the army under Major-general Artemas Ward, and stationed at Roxbury. General Thomas arrived at Quebec the 1st of May, 1776, to find about 1900 American soldiers, one-half of whom were sick with smallpox and other diseases. The term for which some of the men had enlisted having expired, they wished to return home. And as it was apparent the Canadians were anxious of falling in with those on the winning side of the conflict, and as the result of operations about Quebec had a tendency to cause those who had been leaning toward the Americans to turn their faces in the opposite direction, that, together with the news of an expected immediate arrival at Quebec of a large body of British troops under command of General Burgoyne to re-enforce General Carlton, Thomas decided to withdraw with his little army to Montreal. But before the plan was fairly executed he was stricken with that then almost fatal disease, and

died June 3d. Two days later Burgoyne, with 6000 of the King's troops, arrived at Quebec, and Arnold, who had recovered from his wound received in the unsuccessful attack on the fortress, and now in command, was making haste for Montreal and St. John's, and finally on down to Ticonderoga, forming a junction with General Schuyler and his northern army. We have now followed Arnold and the remnant of his detachment to Quebec and back as far as Ticonderoga. Now let us return for the prisoners.

In reading General Washington's letter to Congress, dated Aug. 20, 1776, it appears up to that time no general or satisfactory system had been put into operation for the exchange of prisoners. Some exchanges had been made, and, in consequence, more or less trouble had arisen, freighted with some ill-feeling, followed with some spirited correspondence on the subject.

Attention has already been called to exchanges made with Carlton by General Arnold before leaving Canada. But the names of the persons do not appear.

In the letter just referred to, the General informed the Continental Congress that he had written some days prior to General Schuyler to propose to Generals Carlton and Burgoyne an exchange of prisoners, also mentioning *that of "Major Meigs for Major French, and Captain Dearborn for an officer of equal rank," which he submitted to General Howe's consideration, by letter, on the 17th*, understanding their paroles had been sent him by General Carlton, but had not yet received his answer upon the subject. In respect to the exchange of prisoners in Canada, he continued, "If a proposition on that head has not already been made (and I believe it has not), the enclosed copy of General Carlton's orders (transmitted me under seal by Major Bigelow, who was sent with a flag to General Burgoyne from Ticonderoga, with the proceedings of Congress on the breach of capitula-

tion at the Cedars, and the inhuman treatment of our people afterwards) will show it is unnecessary, as he (Carlton) has determined to send them to their own provinces, there to remain as prisoners; interdicting at the same time all kind of intercourse between us and his army, except such as may be for the purpose of imploring the King's mercy. The assassination he mentions of Brigadier-general Gordon is a fact entirely new to me, and what I never heard of before. I shall not trouble Congress with my strictures upon this . . . performance . . . only observing that its design is somewhat artful, and that each boatman with Major Bigelow was furnished with a copy. I have also transmitted Congress a copy of the Major's journal, to which I beg to refer them for the intelligence reported by him on his return from the truce."

Elated with the hope of securing a copy of Worcester's Major Bigelow's Journal, indexes were scanned for references to the proper volume and page, finally being rewarded by finding the looked-for figures on page 74 of Vol. 1, in "Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army with the Continental Congress," published in the year 1906. In that entry it is called Timothy Bigelow's Journal, and in the index to Vol. 6, "Journal of Continental Congress," it is also indexed as Maj. Timothy Bigelow's Journal.

No time was lost in asking Mr. Flagg, an honorary member of this Society, residing in Washington, to examine the manuscript, and write regarding its contents, that it might be copied, if necessary; but imagine the disappointment it caused to learn that it was John Bigelow's Journal, and not Timothy's.

For our favorite Major, we must again turn our eyes to Quebec.

As previously stated, the American prisoners were first confined in the convent and later distributed in Dauphin prison and the seminary, the officers being quartered in the latter place and having the liberty of the garden in which to take daily exercise.

Although it is quite unusual to find an instance where three or four hundred prisoners were perfectly satisfied with their treatment at the hands of their captors, yet the American prisoners were quite generally agreed in the verdict that General Guy Carlton accorded them not only fair, but honorable treatment. He personally looked after their wants, and, when reasonable, satisfied them, when within his power, and the submissive ones found no good cause to murmur. On learning of their great need of money, Carlton sent them one hundred pounds on July 29th, with which to supply themselves such needed comforts as they might wish.

It is true some were harshly treated for offenses committed, that would be the result at any time or place, and especially in time of war, between contending parties.

Immediately after their capture, Major Meigs was treated with more or less consideration: the second day of incarceration he was allowed to go out and obtain the baggage and send it in for the use of the prisoners, requiring two days' time. And on the 14th of May, he went out with Doctor Mahon, for the purpose of securing supplies. On his return it was stated he had obtained the General's promise to be allowed to go home on his parole. The next day General Carlton came and told Major Meigs that in a few days there would be an opportunity for him to start for home by the way of Halifax. The privilege was also given the prisoners of sending letters home in care of the Major. Nothing, however, was to be written concerning the garrison. May 17th, Meigs was given the liberty of the town. The reason for the generosity toward the Major, it is said, was on ac-

count of his having saved the life of a British officer. Mr. Laveris called on the 17th, and informed Captain Dearborn *he also* had liberty to return home on parole, and to get ready to go at once. That evening Major Meigs and Captain Dearborn took leave of their fellow prisoners and went on board the schooner *Magdalen*; at 10 o'clock the following day set sail for Halifax.

Although the writer has thus far been unable to find any account of the departure of Doctor Senter from Quebec, he appears to have been perhaps the first to have his name presented to Congress for a new appointment. He may have, and quite likely did, come down with Arnold, who left from in front of that stronghold with all that was in condition to move, about the 6th (6th to 10th) of May and arrived at Albany, N. Y., June 25, 1776, leaving behind to fall into the hands of the British forces all his cannon, five hundred muskets, and about two hundred sick unable to get away.

Major Meigs arrived at Middletown, Conn., July 22, 1776, after a tedious passage of sixty-six days from Quebec, and informed General Washington of the fact by letter, dated three days later. Among other matters referred to, he states that the prisoners bear their confinement with becoming fortitude, but are anxious for their exchange, if it can be obtained consistently with the interest of their country. Major Meigs was not exchanged until Jan. 10, 1777, and Capt. Henry Dearborn was exchanged March 10, 1777.

On the 15th of August, 1776, Major Meigs petitioned the Continental Congress to settle a cartel for exchange of prisoners, and grant such relief to the sufferers as in their wisdom shall seem meet.

In General Washington's letter to Congress, dated Aug. 20, 1776, from which quotations at length have been made, the fact may be recalled that General Carlton, in a letter, had forbidden all kinds of intercourse between

the American and his army; except such as might be for the purpose of imploring the King's mercy, and that he (Carlton) had decided to send the prisoners at Quebec to the Provinces, where they had a residence, there to remain on parole, not to take up arms again against the King until they were regularly exchanged.

That resolve Carlton faithfully kept, in so far as we have been able to learn, with the exception of a few prisoners who through various means escaped from their confinement. Among the number were Joseph Kinyon, who had been wounded, and William Clark, both members of Captain Topham's company. They, with eight others, were taken out of prison on June 8th, to go on a fishing voyage. Aug. 5th they left the boat, making their way through Maine to Casco Bay, and from there to Newport, R. I., where they arrived on Thursday, Sept. 19th, 1776.

June 7th, a petition (the second one) was presented General Carlton, signed by the officers, imploring his clemency and asking that the prisoners might be sent home to their families and friends, to remain quietly until properly or formally exchanged. As it may reasonably be imagined, Carlton's time was fully occupied during those exciting times, and plans had to be matured; transportation must be provided; but July 26, word came that the General favored their going home, and Aug. 5th, orders came to be ready at a moment's notice. The following day the men signed the parole and the 7th, the officers and men went on board the ships to be ready to sail, when the wind should prove favorable. Little progress was made until Monday, the 12th of August, when the fleet of four transports proceeded on the long, anticipated voyage homeward. After a very tedious trip, the fleet reached Sandy Hook on the 12th of September, and they landed on the 20th, in Elizabethtown, N. J.

The names of officers mentioned as having been captured at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, and by this fleet returned to Elizabethtown, are thirty in number, and Maj. Timothy Bigelow's appears in the list, which is given under the following heading:

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28, 1776.

Tuesday evening last, arrived at Elizabethtown from Quebec, in four transports, about four hundred and twenty of our people, that had been taken prisoners at different times in Canada. The names of most of the officers are as follows, viz.:

*General Thompson, Col. Irvine, Lieut. Correy, Lieut. Bird, Dr. McKinney, Rev. Mr. McCalla, Lieut. McDugall. These following were taken the 31st of December last, and all (except Major Lamb) went from Boston with Colonel Arnold through the wilderness: Capt. Henry Dearborn, Lieut. Ammi Andrews, Lieut. Nath. Hutchins, Lieut. Joseph Thomas, from New Hampshire; Maj. Timothy Bigelow, Capt. Wm. Goodrich, Capt. Jonas Hubbard (died of his wound), Lieut. John Compton, Lieut. Samuel Brown, Lieut. James Tisdale, Lieut. John Clark, from Massachusetts; Maj. Return Jonathan Meigs, Capt. Samuel Lockwood, Capt. Eleazer Os-good (volunteer), Capt. Oliver Hanchett, Lieut. Abijah Savage, Qmr. Benjamin Chatten, from Connecticut; Lieut.-col. Christopher Green, Capt. John Toppan, Capt. Simeon Thayer, Capt. Samuel Ward, Lieut. William Humphrey, Lieut. James Webb, Lieut. Edward Slocum, Lieut. Sylvanus Shaw, from Rhode Island; Maj. John Lamb, from New York; Lieut. Francis Nichols, Adj. Archibald Steel, from Pennsylvania; Capt. Daniel Morgan, Lieut. William Heath, Lieut. Peter O'Brien Bruen, John McGuire (volunteer), Charles Potterfield (volunteer), from Virginia; Adj. Christian Febiger, from the Kingdom of Denmark.

Capt. Simeon Thayer writes: "Landed the 20th Sept., in Elizabethtown, with 9 rank and file, and 1 lieutenant (named Humphrey, making 11), being the remainder of the number we had when I left Cambridge, being 87,

*List as given on page 587, Vol. 2, 1776, American Archives, 5th series. Major Meigs and Captain Dearborn came by previous conveyance.

officers included; the residue perished by different casualties, as dying by different diseases, such as in prison, some through hunger and fatigue, others running away, others listing with the British, others dying with the Small Pox and c."

John J. Henry wrote: "It was ten or eleven at night before we landed. The moon shone beautifully. Morgan stood in the bow of the boat, making a spring not easily surpassed, and falling on the earth, as it were to grasp it, cried: "O my country!" We that were near him pursued his example. Now a race commenced, which in quickness could scarcely be exceeded, and soon brought us to Elizabethtown. Here, those of us who were drowsy spent an uneasy night. Being unexpected guests and the town full of troops, no quarters were provided for us. Joy rendered beds useless. We did not close our eyes till daylight. Singing, dancing, Indian halloo, in short, every species of vociferousness was adopted by the men, and many of the most respectable sergeants, to express their extreme pleasure. A stranger coming among them would have pronounced them mad, or at least intoxicated, though since noon neither food nor liquor had passed our lips."

We have thus briefly, and perhaps in rather a perfunctory way, followed this little band of patriots, from Cambridge, through the unbroken wilderness; with the pangs of starvation and premature death haunting them night and day; their meeting the foe in deadly combat; the defeat and imprisonment; also, the arrival home of the survivors of that almost unparalleled experience.

Will not the revision freshen our memories, and if possible increase our regard for the men who suffered that we might the better enjoy this land of ours?

As the following letters were written by a soldier who joined the expedition to Quebec, they may be of interest here:

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“Cambridge July ye 15’ AD 1775

Loving friend, I take this Opertunity to write A few Lines to you hoping they will find you and yours all well as I am at Present in fine health and fine spirits But at the Present we have no news worth writing—We keep doing some Little Small *feets* yet—The people at Roxbury the 10th day of this Inst. they went down onto an Island Called Long Island & took from thence 20 head of Oxen & Cows 40 sheep & one horse and 11 Regulars that were taking care of them they took prisoners and got of without the Loss of A man & the next day the Rhode Islanders Swore they would do Something—they went to the same place And burnt all the Buildings Large Houses & Barns and A Vast sight of hay all in plain sight of the Regulars & the Shipping hawling all around & finding Very hot they fitted out A number of Barges & Cutters & thought to surround them But they got through them with the Loss of one Man Killed & one wounded & they say that they Killed A great number of Regulars—in our Camp we do not any great things now A Days but are Making Every thing Ready against by & by—we intend to have something done—we have got A fine set of Generals now & we are under strict Discipline—we have flags of *truze* in from the Regular Army most Every Day but what they are after we do not know—our Lieut Samll Webb is taken from us & made *Ade Camp* to General Putnam & we Expect to Lose Capt Chester yet for he is over hawling works since the fight & since the new General has come—Some Officers were killed & some are Broken for Being Cowards in the fight—Capt. Calander for one & Col. Whitecomb Likewise for keeping Back their men & would not Let them go forward & perhaps Lost the Day by it—We have Another *Ridgment* Arrived here from old Cask Cow (Casco) Bay of Stout men & you informed me they are sending more from Connecticut—I believe we shall have men Enough to Stand Old England—We have plenty of Large Cannon & I hope plenty of Powder to withstand them But it is the full Opinion of all they will never Come out again nor never would had we not gone and poked at the hole & routed the hornets—We have had An account which we Call a true one that Contained the whole of the names of the Regular Officers that were Killed in Last fight—I have copied two or three for a gentleman bound to New York but I have not time nor Room to do it in a Letter, for it Contains a Whole sheet of paper but the sum and substance is there were 27 Killed on the spot 92 killed & wounded—this Draught Comes from A Gentleman that got out of Boston Last week of Note & he further says that they have been Numbering the Inhabitants that are in Boston & there

is 6763 souls now in Boston & of the Soldiers their wives & Children is 13573 and of Tories 300 that are *Obliged* to Patrole the town 49 of A Night—thats being in want of men—I Dont believe they have got 5000 fighting men in all—they seem to be a good (deal?) sick of their birth by sending in so many flags of truce to General Lee—it is reported they wanted secession of Arms—but that's a Gage trick—Our Company all desire to be Remembered to their friends—David King is well—he is in my Mess—we have lost no more men yet—Sr, I understand you are A Coming down to see us—I should be very glad to see yrself Down here—Give my Love to all my old friends—may all of them Behave as well as if I was there to take care of them—we have had Thomas Wells down here and you may Judge how Tom looked when here—Sr. as to the account that I Mentioned it will be out in the Prints Very soon—Sr. Must Conclude & Shall Ever Remain Your Constant friend Until Death.

Benja Catling

To Mr. Samuel Boardman
Marcht Att Wethersfield
from the Army att Cambridge''

CAMBRIDGE Sept 14th AD 1775.

Loving friend—I take this Opportunity Just to rite A few Lines Hoping they will find you and your family well as you rote in your Last Letter to me that they had got much better. I am thank God fine and hearty and I Have Ingaged to go with Coln Ernold (“Benedict Arnold”) to Quebeck—there is 8 out of our Company—Nathll Colman & sum from Newington—I had no great Notion of going But Major Mess & Coln Enos Beset me so hard that I could not gitt off hansumly—the Birth that is not much Better than I had before—Only that of A Quarter Master serjeant to the Company—Mr. J. Knowles is Agoing Quarter Master to the Ridgment—we have got a fine set of Officers a going & A fine set of men but as for reaching Quebeck Before Our Seven months are up is not very Likely & we are not holden any Longer—as for my Part I shant Stay not A Day Longer: the Reason of our going is Just to Let the Canadians see that we are Ready to help them & they have sent so often to us that they wont take it friendly if we dont make A show of Assistance—they have sent that if we will Come up they will assist & Retake Quebeck from the Cartonites (Carltonites?) & Regulars & if

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we dont Come if they will be Obliged to give up to their Cursed way of being Ruled By Parliament acts—we have twelve hundred Picked men for that Push But I hardly think we Ever shall reach there this fall our time is so short.—sr as for News hear In the Camp we have Little or none at all—we had A fine Parcel of Prisoners came from Portsmouth yesterday that were Brought in by the Privateers in a Ship that the Regulars took but A day or two before belonging to Portsmouth bound to the West Indies—we keep up a firing of Cannon from both sides Every day but does no great Damage but as for their Coming out or our going in to Boston never be the Matter settled about that for this Year—I wish you would see my wife Pritty soon and tell her not Be Concerned About my Staying all winter for I Certainly shall not but I will be to home very nigh as soon as if I were not A going this way—but I want to see that part of the world and I believe I shall Learn Something—since I am out In the war I will make A meal of it this year and then done for my Part—sr do Ask my wife if she has Received A bundle of things by the hand of Jehiel Griswold—I sent A wollen shirt A Larg silk hankerf & A Letter with forty six shillings in Cash in it—I Dont know but Jehiel is honest Enough But my wife rit to me by him that she sent A trowsers Cloth & sundry articles Down to Me which I never Receivd—I want she should know so as to Enquire it out—the Last Letter I wrote her I was not Concluded to go But I believe I shall and tell her not to rite to the Camp for they will open Every Letter—I rote to her if she wanted wood to go to you sr & you will send her A Load or two—I sent her to pay you the Cash for it & all favours Past present and to Come will be greatly Acknoledged By me & will Endeavour to see you satisfied when I Return if God is willing that shall Ever be so no more at Present But I Remain your sincere friend Untill Death.

BENJA CATLING.

To Mr Samuel Boardman Marcet—Att Wethersfield From the Army at Cambridge.

Possibly, owing to the various samples of penmanship, many names in the lists given above are misspelled; some of them entirely changed, as Capt. John “Toppan” should be Capt. John Topham; and the name of the writer of the letters here printed, written by Benjamin Catling, appears in the list as “Quartermaster Benjamin Chatten.”

(To be continued.)

As many of those present were specially interested in the career of Col. Timothy Bigelow, the reader was given close attention. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Alexander Belisle stated that many of the Canadian French were in sympathy with the patriots on the American side; and their descendants are residing on lands granted to their ancestors in several of the towns in Clinton County, in the vicinity of Plattsburg, N. Y.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1909.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Baldwin, Burleigh, Belisle, Crane, Coffin, Davidson, Eaton, Forehand, James Green, George Maynard, Nutt, Nathaniel Paine, Roe, Williamson, J. Stewart Brown, H. A. Marsh, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Chase, Mrs. Nutt, and others.

The Librarian reported additions the past month as follows: sixty-eight bound volumes, two hundred seventy-nine pamphlets, one hundred eighteen miscellaneous papers for the Library, and six articles for the Museum.

The largest contribution came from Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin. Other generous contributors were G. Stuart Dickinson, Herbert Wesby, Mrs. A. P. Hildreth, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Forbes, and the American Antiquarian Society.

The committee appointed to report at this meeting, recommending some place for the Society to visit on the Annual Field-day, announced that they had considered two places: "Canonchet," on Narragansett Bay, R. I., and Rutland, in our own county, and that the latter was recommended on account of being an inexpensive trip and that the chairman of the committee, B. W. Potter, Esq., who had a summer home there, would do what he could to make the trip an enjoyable one; the cost of the round trip to be about \$1.50.

On motion of Mr. Roe, it was voted to accept the recommendation of the committee, and the day fixed for the excursion was Saturday, June 26th, 1909.

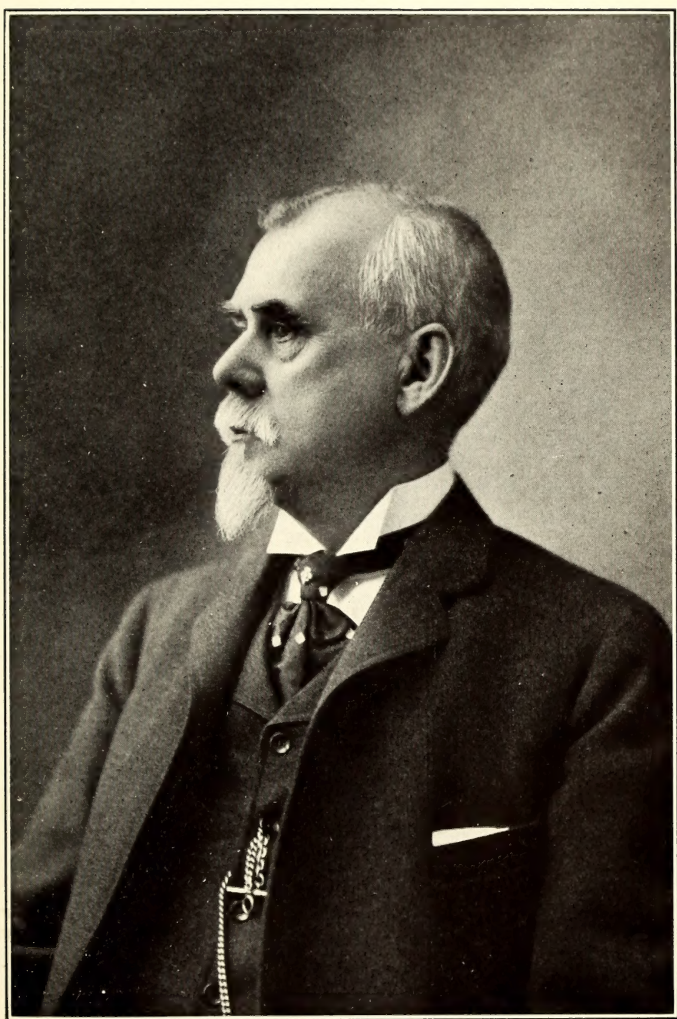
James Green, Esq., then read a memorial sketch of the late Henry P. Upham, at the close of which remarks were offered by Hon. H. A. Marsh and J. Stewart Brown, schoolmates of the deceased. Other speakers were: Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Hon. Alfred S. Roe and Hon. Ellery B. Crane.

HENRY PRATT UPHAM

BY JAMES GREEN, ESQ.

We often talk of the rich product of our mills and machine shops in Worcester. We make the copper wire for telephone lines across the continent. We build the machinery for new paper mills and install the water-wheels to run them. We send out looms of surpassing intricacy in every direction. Numbers lose their meaning when we tell how many envelopes have been made in Worcester, on machines that Worcester men have invented. When we go to some great city warehouse to buy a better carpet, we find it labeled "Whittall:" it is Worcester-made. Behind all these machines and the goods made by machinery, is the vast variety of tools made here, with which the machines themselves are made. We remember, too, that all this work is done without the help of water-power, and without water-carriage to and from the sea. We say these things over to ourselves; but few of us have any imagination of the grandeur of the results we are talking about.

This is our Worcester that, within the memory of many men still living, was a little farming town of 7000 inhabitants, with almost no external commerce, tied to the



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rest of the world by only a few lines of stage coaches and a feeble, dying canal running down to the coast.

So we think with pride of our great material productions. It is only the occasional death of some prominent man in a distant locality, who was born and trained in Worcester, that recalls our thoughts to the more magnificent fruitage in men that has gone forth from among us to improve and adorn the rest of the country. Our Worcester boys have gone almost everywhere. They have become the mayors of western cities; have built up great metropolitan commercial houses, known the whole country over; have grown to be bankers, railway presidents, governors, judges, senators and foreign ministers; and the number of busy men who are making the fortunes of other parts of the country, is quite beyond our imagination.

The death of Henry Pratt Upham, at his home at St. Paul, Minn., on May 1, 1909, in the seventy-third year of his age, makes us think of things like these. He was born in our adjoining town of Millbury, Jan. 26, 1837. His father, Joel W. Upham, was born and brought up in Brookfield, in our Worcester County, but lived in Millbury for some years, before he moved his home to Worcester in 1840. He was a patentee and maker of water-wheels in Worcester, and closed his days on High Street, on the site of the present building of the Young Women's Christian Association. Those who knew him well still tell us that he was a very upright man, as well as keen in business.

Henry Upham attended our public schools in Worcester, and a number of men now prominent in Worcester life remember him as a scholar in the "English School" on Thomas Street, kept by Caleb B. Metcalf, and leaving that school in the year 1852. He was a large boy, fond of outdoor life and full of fun. It was the time of a very famous murder-trial in Massachusetts, and our ingenious

young friend built a small model of a scaffold with a workable drop, and by touching a spring he could execute the sentence of the law upon a wooden dummy. This pleasant toy he carried with him to school, to the great satisfaction of all the children, until Mr. Metcalf discovered the cause of excitement in his room and called up the young mechanic himself for sentence. Somehow, he got the reprieve that never came to the real actor in this tragedy.—There is nothing bad in the stories that are told about his boyhood, but he was very mischievous, playing tricks of every kind about the little town, to the great annoyance of his father, who said that if there was ever any mischief going on, Henry was sure to be in it. The father was a deacon of our Salem Street church, and brought up his family as a deacon did in the good old Puritan days. The boy Henry was oppressed by the serious life at home, could not curb his spirits so as not to pain his father, and even more than that, was full of life and ambition, and eager to be out in the world and at work. It was the father's strong desire that Henry should go to college; but much against the father's wishes, the young Henry, only fifteen years old, started out to arrange his life for himself in his own way, and went first to Springfield in our State, and then to Tolland in Connecticut, worked as a boy in stores and a bank for possibly four years, and then went west with another young fellow, to Michigan, where he worked as a laborer in the woods, getting out logs for the mills.

He started for St. Paul, Minnesota, in February, 1857, when he was twenty years old. There was no railway then from Chicago to St. Paul, and Upham made the journey by stage, leaving the bad roads on the latter part of the journey to travel on the ice on the Mississippi. Realizing there was money to be made in lumbering, he planned to continue in that business on his own account, and wrote out his plans to his father, and got from him a

loan of a thousand dollars for that purpose. St. Paul was then a town of 10,000 inhabitants, less than half as large as Worcester was in that day. Upham lived a while in Freeman James's family across the river, before the time of any bridge at St. Paul, when the only means of crossing the river was by row-boats, or sometimes a ferry-boat drawn by a rope. When the men were away in the evening, sometimes the Indians would scout around the house and look in at Mrs. James through the window.

After running a saw-mill a while, Upham entered the bank at St. Paul, and for almost fifty years, until his death, he was connected with what became one of the greatest banks in the Northwest, the First National Bank of St. Paul, in which he rose through all the grades to be its president. As cashier and president of the chief bank in that neighborhood, he was closely connected with great business enterprises, the best known of which among us here are the transcontinental lines going out from St. Paul to the Pacific. Like a wise man, he stayed by this business, which suited his taste and gave scope to his ambition, and never allowed himself to be drawn away from his calling into more speculative ways. So he became one of the important props of financial society in Minnesota. The friends he made were very numerous and of the highest grade. There are some of us here who know of his close relations with the late Judge Young of the Minnesota Supreme Court, and with the late Stanford Newel, our minister to the Netherlands, and with James J. Hill, the great railroad builder of the Northwest. His high character, his business ability, and his steady application, won him an ample fortune, which he adorned by a very hearty hospitality.

Mr. Upham's interests, outside of business and family life, were very much centered in genealogy. He used to come to Worcester very often in his summer vacation, and we all had fun in asking him in what New England

graveyard he was going to take his rest that summer. Our old cemeteries, with the wealth of facts recorded on their ancient grave-stones, were a very living interest to him. He was himself descended from a man who would make any cemetery famous—the brave Lieutenant Phineas Upham, a soldier in King Philip's War, who was killed at the storming of Narragansett Fort.

Mr. Upham is said to have been especially interested in the work of the Minnesota Historical Society, and to have helped it generously. He made it his own business to collect family histories for the library of that society, and we know in Worcester that he read the family histories of our neighborhood to excellent purpose. During his visits to Worcester in his latter years, he usually had a room at the Worcester Club, and whenever he was introduced to a new acquaintance there, he took great sport in asking some question about the gentleman's own ancestry, and then going on to tell the confused man a good deal about his family history that he had never heard of before. He took great interest in our two antiquarian societies in Worcester, and contributed liberally toward their publications and libraries. He was a devoted lover of Worcester and of his friends of boyhood here.—At various times he has been President of the Minnesota Historical Society and of the Minnesota Club, Governor of the Society of the Colonial Wars, member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and a Son of the American Revolution.

Upham had a healthy love of out-of-doors life; his best-loved recreations were hunting and fishing. Sometimes in these fresh-air excursions he would study the soil, turning up the sod to see better what richness there was beneath, and on his own examination he would conclude where to buy land in the best hope of profit.

In his private life, and often quite unknown to others, he gave his advice and sympathy and money very freely

and judiciously. One bright young girl in our Worcester high school received her college education from his bounty, and for years, at least, no one except the head of the school and her minister knew where the money came from. It is only the many whom he helped in these ways, gently, modestly and often anonymously, who can measure for us the extent of his benefactions.

Mr. Upham married, in 1868, Miss Evelyn Gertrude Burbank, whose parents, of Vermont origin, went to Minnesota with the pioneers and took her with them in her childhood. She survives him. He leaves also two daughters, Mrs. John F. Harris of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Mrs. Horace E. Bigelow of St. Paul; and a son, John P. Upham of St. Paul. He also leaves an elder brother, George Upham of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who was in the Navy in the War of the Secession, and was sailing-master on Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford. They had another brother, the youngest of them, Charles, who served in the same war and died a prisoner in Libby Prison. Their half-sister, Miss Emma E. Upham, lives in Worcester.

Of Mr. Upham's intimate friends of his early years at St. Paul, Major Thomas Wilson, a groomsman at the Upham wedding, still remains; and Colonel Griggs, now of Tacoma, in the State of Washington; Mr. James J. Hill of St. Paul, the great railroad organizer, is still in full activity. But most of those early friends are no longer with us.

It is so long since Henry Upham left Worcester that most of his acquaintances here remember him chiefly as a robust and light-hearted boy. Therefore, they will be glad to read the appreciation which the St. Paul Pioneer Press printed editorially May 2, 1909, in its own authoritative words:

"In the death of Henry P. Upham the city has lost one who, throughout the greater part of its history, was a powerful factor in its development, and hundreds of

those with whom he was brought into contact have lost a kindly friend. Identified, as he was, throughout his active career with the first-founded and most conspicuous banking institution of the city, an institution that has always been recognized as one of the leading banks of the Northwest, Mr. Upham, for the greater part of his life, was regarded as the foremost banker of this section. His sound business judgment, and a conservatism tempered by a judicious spirit of progressiveness, strengthened an already strong bank in the confidence of the people and of the business world, and built it up, year by year, as the city grew and developed.

“As a citizen, while not of late years conspicuously active in public enterprises, Mr. Upham took a keen interest in every public project, and exercised a great deal of influence upon the development of the community.

“As a man, he was universally respected and held in high personal regard. For he was kindly and genuine; frank and earnest; taking a personal interest in those with whom he came into contact. His memory will be warmly cherished by the generation among whom he passed his life and exercised his activity.”

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALVINIST
CHURCH AND SOCIETY.¹

WORCESTER, JAN. 17, 1835.

My dear friends.—

It is well known to all my friends, that for some time past I have been very liable to attacks of sickness, which have prevented me from preaching. Since the attack last fall, I have often preached when I felt unable to do so. Though I have for several months most carefully guarded against excessive labor and unnecessary exposure, with the hope that I might continue my ministerial labors uninterrupted, a constantly increasing sensitiveness in the organs of speech, compels me to fear, that unless I do for a time withdraw from the pulpit, my ministerial labors will soon be at an end. Though my general health is very good, my voice is most evidently failing. Under these circumstances, I must take warning from the experience of others. I might perhaps continue to preach one or two years, before I should fail altogether. But then the failure would be final, and there would be no prospect of my ever again being able to preach. If I withdraw now for a few years, there is a prospect that I may be able again to resume the duties of the ministry, with recruited health and strength. Prayerful deliberation has led me to decide that I ought, therefore, to request the dissolution of my present relation as Pastor of this Church and Minister of this Society. Severely painful as it is to me to make this request, I am fully satisfied that it is a duty which I owe the cause of religion, my family, and myself.

I am aware that this request will be unexpected by my friends in this place, but it is not with me a sudden movement. Though I have not till within the last week decided that it was my duty to leave, I have long been fearing that I might be under the necessity of taking this step. I have till within a few days, made my arrangements with the hope and expectation, of living and dying here, while at the same time I have had many *fears* that I might not be able long to preach. These fears have not been communicated to others, as the agitation of the question would divert the attention of the congregation from more serious subjects, and as after all, it is a matter which I only can decide. But to the decision I have at last come, with the undoubting conviction that it is my duty to withdraw from the pulpit.

¹This was the Central Church.—E. B. C. See Vol. XXI, page 107, Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

It is not a small calamity for me, to be removed from such a society as God has blest me with in this place. I know of no other church in the land, which could present the least allurements to draw me from this. During five years a numerous society of kind and forbearing friends have gathered around me, and now to break away from them is a most severe trial. The perfect harmony, which has animated this church and society for the last five years, is indeed singular; and should I ever again be settled in the ministry, I have not the least anticipation of finding so pleasant and united a people. I feel that I am withdrawing from a society, which in point of numbers and intelligence and influence, stands among the first in New England. For me to withdraw is not a small trial, but it is clearly duty.

As to the future, I have made no definite arrangements whatever. Where I shall go I know not. In what business I shall engage I know not. For the immediate present, I shall go to my friends. I hope to spend some time in journeying to the South and West. But when I leave Worcester, I cut myself adrift upon the wide ocean of life, knowing not where I shall be borne.

It is with very great reluctance that I withdraw for a season, from the stated duties of the pulpit. But I make this sacrifice now, that I may not be under the necessity of finally abandoning the preaching of the Gospel. I feel consecrated to the ministry of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. My heart is in the work, and I love it above all other. I hope this interruption will not continue many years, and that eventually I may again resume the delightful privilege of preaching Christ and him crucified.

Since I have been in Worcester, I have endeavored to be faithful in the discharge of my duties, and I cannot now recal to mind a single act of neglect or of unkindness on your part. You have borne with my inexperience, and overlooked my imperfections, and my family and myself are oppressed with heaviness of heart, in withdrawing from friends whom we have occasion to love so well. Is it too much my friends for me to ask, that you will not add to the sorrows with which we now are oppressed, by expressions of dissatisfaction with the course I now pursue. This would be to me the severest trial of all. To feel that we must leave you is trial enough. To feel that we leave you with alienated affections, would be sorrow indeed. For five years I have spared no possible pains, in promoting the interests of this church and society, and have received an abundant temporal reward in your confidence and affection. I now deem it my imperious duty to leave, and, as my last

request, I do most earnestly entreat, that you will not add to the bitterness of the separation.

If there are any in the Society who feel dissatisfied, and who express those feelings to others, I only beg that they may not be reported to me. There is not an individual in the society, who has ever spoken to me an unkind word; there is not *one* for whom I do not now feel the most sincere affection. It will be my joy in all future life, to remember your many favors. And as we have been so firmly united while together, it is my most earnest prayer that in the hour of our separation we may be not divided.

I have thus fully expressed to you my views, and feelings, and plans. It is a duty I owe you, to be thus explicit.

I now request that a meeting of the Church, and also of the Society, may be called, to act upon this communication. It would be gratifying to me to have the dissolution take place as soon as convenient, as I do not wish the pain of the separation to be protracted, and as the interests of the Society demand that no time should be lost in providing a successor.

With earnest prayers for your temporal and eternal happiness,

I remain beloved friends,

Your affectionate Pastor,

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

JOHN PUTNAM, son of Edward and Ruth (Fuller) Putnam, born at Middleton, Aug. 25, 1735; died June 13, 1809. He came to Sutton, Mass., with his father and mother in 1737, and married Mary, daughter of Rev. David Hall, D.D., April 13, 1758.

He was Captain of a company of minute-men from Sutton, Col. Ebenezer Larned's regiment, and marched on Lexington alarm April 19, 1775; also Captain First Sutton Company, Fifth Worcester County Regiment, 1776; also Captain in 1778. See page 870, Vol XII, Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War.

Their daughter, Sarah Putnam, baptized May 17, 1778, married Rufus Marble, April 14, 1798, at Sutton.

Their daughter, Mary Marble, born ———, married James Learnard.

A list of Capt. John Putnam's Company that served in Colonel Leonard's regiment, service three months, from May 1, 1775¹:

Capt. John Putnam,	Joseph Holland,
Lieutenant Chase,	Richard Densmore,
Lieut. Ezra Lovel,	Saml. Brown,
Sergeant Barton,	Asahel Chamberlin,
Sergeant Torry,	Jonah Titus,
Sergeant Carrel,	Ezra Harwood
Corporal Bancroft,	Jacob Perkins,
Corporal Gleason,	Peter Fuller,
Corporal Sibley,	Jonathan King,
Corporal Gould,	Benjamin Putnam,
Fifer Lanaman,	Robert Jenison,
Drummer Sibley,	Luke Putnam,
Andrew Dodge,	Stephen Homes,
David Sibley,	Samuel Bixby,
William Kenney,	Elias Jeneson,
Solomon Dwinel,	Joshua Jewett,
Saml. Eaton,	Josiah Prime.
Solomon Marble,	

A second campaign of three months at Bound Brook and Ramapough in New Jersey, beginning December, 1776, at Danbury.

Officers' names and towns they are from in Colonel Whitney's regiment, in General Warren's brigade, etc.:²

Capt. Fortunatus Eagar,	Lancaster,	50
Lieut. Timo. Howard,		
Saml. Goslin,		
Capt. Saml. Read,	Uxbridge,	36
Lieut. Nathl. Fisk,		

¹Copied from Samuel Bixby's journal, in the hands of Henry B. Bancroft.

²Another list copied from Samuel Bixby's journal.

Capt. John Putnam,	Sutton,	37
Lieut. March Chase,		
Ezra Lovel,		
Capt. Davd. Carlisle,	Lunenburg,	54
Lieut. Jabez Bigelow,		
Joshua Everett,	Westmt.	
Capt. Davd. Nurse,	Bolton,	65
Lieut. Ephr. Davis,	Harvard	
Thos. Mason,	Princeton	
Capt. Gershom Nelson,	Mendon,	46
Lieut. Abrm. Staples,		
Wilm. Fisk,	Upton	
Capt. Wilm. Carter,	Dudley,	47
Lieut. John Faulkner,		
Steph. Draper,	Sturbridge	
Capt. Jonathan Gates,	Ashburnham,	48
Lieut. Saml. Stickney,	Leominster	
Jon. Page,		
Capt. Wm. Tucker,	Charlton,	46
Saml. Lamb,		
Lieut. Abijah Harris,	Oxford	
Josiah Whitney, Head Col.	Aasa Durant, Sarg. Maj.	
Josiah Carter, Lieut. Col.	John Skinner, Pol. Mil.	
John Bridge, Magr.	Abijah Phillips, Comy.	
Thos. Hovey, Adj. Genl.	James Houghton, Qr. Ma.	
Willis Hall, Adjutant	Saml Kimbal, Qur. M. Sar.	
Saml. Fitch, Sarg. Maj.		

THOMAS NEWTON, of Marlborough, Blacksmith, sold to Capt. Eleazer How, of Marlborough, Gentleman, Dec. 24, 1714, for eighteen pounds, the thirty-second part of a grant of three thousand two hundred acres of land which "the Honord Generall Court of the Massachusetts Colony in New England the 22d of the Third month Anno Domini 1650 Granted to the Executors of m^r Isaac Johnson De-

ceased * * * * * And also at another Session of the Generall Court held at Boston May 6th Anno Dom 1657. It was appointed and Certain p^rsons Impowred to lay out the Sd grant to y^e Executors of m^r Increase Nowell, and It was accordingly in obedience to y^e order and appointment of y^e Honord Gen^l Court layd out unto Nathan^l Treadway of Watertown Josiah Haynes John Haynes of Sudbury Joint purchasers of M^{rs} Parnell Nowell Executrix to the abovesd m^r Increase Nowell as may appear by Her Deed bearing date April 18 Anno Dom 1664: The Sd Land lying on y^e West Side of y^e aforesd Town of Marlborough bounds begining at y^e South End of a Rocky Pine plain, from thence runing Southerly and Westfly in Sundry Variations as may be seen by the Platt at the South West Corner near the South End of a Large Pond Called by y^e Indians Quansickamugg &c. Also laid out Two Islands at the South^rmost End of y^e s^d Quansiggamugg Containing neer one hundred acres, and Two parcells of meadow on the South Side of y^e s^d Tract of Land above mentioned All together Compleating the above said Grant of Three Thousand and Two hundred acres, The Return made upon the Survey of w^{ch} Lands and meadow was allowed and approved by the Generall Court held at Boston May 19th 1664: as by the Record of s^d Court or an attested Coppy thereof (reference there to being had) may appear.”

Deed witnessed by Zrubbabel Eager and Abraham Eager; acknowledged Dec. 3, 1715, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Charlestown, May 1, 1717, in Book 18, p. 394.

[Note.—This tract of land above described appears to come within the town of Shrewsbury.]

Have you visited our **Museum?**
One of the best
collections of

**Indian,
Colonial**

and Antique relics in New England

Are you a member of
this Society?

Invite your neighbor to become a member,
and receive the Society's
Publications.

Perpetuate your name by establishing a
fund for the Society, income
only to be used.

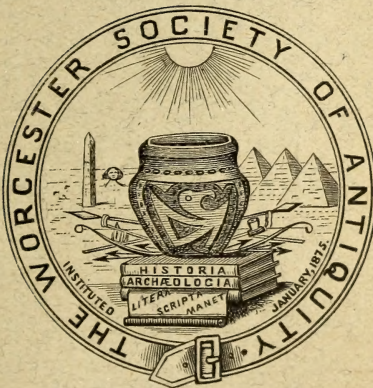
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

1909 to 1911.

VOLUME XXV.

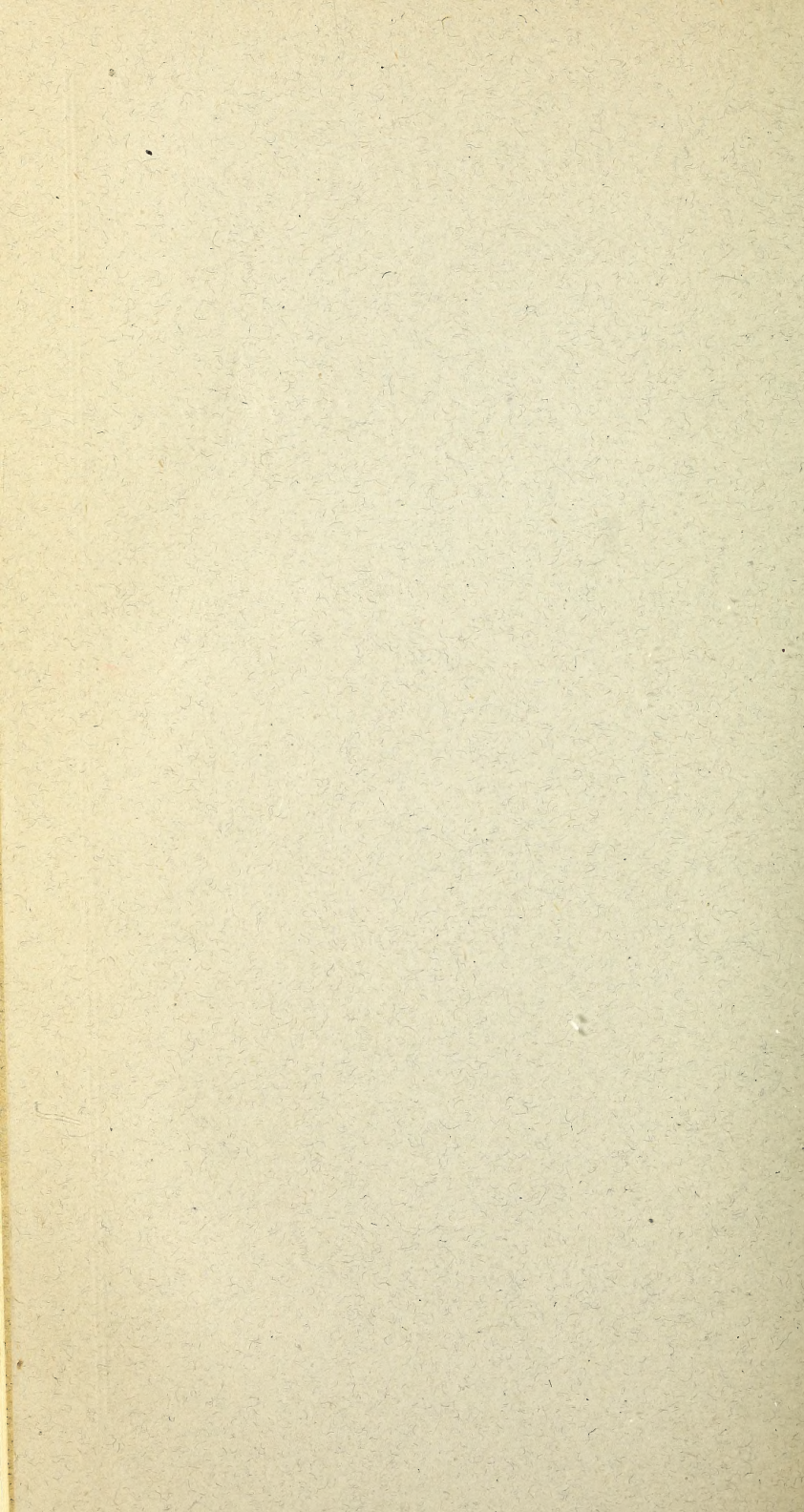


Worcester, Mass.

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1914.

U. S. A. CXXXIX.



PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1909.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Crane, Coffin, Davidson, George Maynard, Mrs. M. A. Maynard, Miss Grover, Miss May, Miss Smith, and others.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month, as follows: Seven bound volumes, fifty-eight pamphlets, a collection of papers, pictures, and a number of articles for the Museum from the following named donors: Nathaniel Paine, Charles A. Chase, William F. Abbot, Mander A. Maynard, E. M. Barton, G. W. Knowlton, Jr., and Mrs. Walter T. Clark, widow of the late Dr. Walter T. Clark of this city. The gift from Mrs. Clark included a valuable collection of Civil War relics, that appear to have been collected by Thomas Clark of the 29th Regt. O. V., U. S. A.

Mr. Edward F. Coffin, Acting Treasurer for the Committee on the Society's Excursion, reported: receipts, forty-five dollars; expenditures, forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, and the balance was by vote turned into the Society's treasury. Mr. George Maynard then read the story of the Field Day Trip to Rutland, Mass.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY AT RUTLAND

Twenty-three years ago, on the 19th of June, members of this Society and their friends paid their first historical

visit to Rutland, and held a Field Day there long to be remembered.

The intervening years have wrought great changes both in the old town and in our Society. As I look over the report of that excursion, I notice that nearly if not quite one-half of those then present have passed from the labors and pleasures of this life to the great beyond,—perhaps to greater activity.

But the good old town,—a town rich in historic memories,—still lies on the green hilltops that form the watershed between the Ocean and the Connecticut Valley, beautiful as of old, but presenting many new features, and showing in some of its old ones marks of the “abrading hand of time.”

So much has been written during the last quarter of a century about Rutland, historical and descriptive, that I beg your pardon, if, in this report, I do not enter into many details, speaking more in a general way of the interesting features of the town and of our visit.

At the suggestion of our Executive Committee, President M. A. Maynard appointed the following gentlemen to act as an Excursion Committee:

B. W. Potter, Esq., Chairman,
Alexander Belisle,
H. C. Fisher,
E. F. Coffin, and
George Maynard, Historian of the Excursion.

After due deliberation, it was decided to revisit Rutland, and arrangements to that effect were made, the cost of the trip, including dinner at Hotel Bartlett, to be \$1.50, tickets being for sale by the President, and by Librarian E. B. Crane, and Secretary Walter Davidson.

The exceedingly hot and sultry weather of the week preceding the excursion filled us with some apprehensions, and undoubtedly prevented many from attending, but

Saturday, June 26th, saw a change for the better, and a really fine day helped to make the trip a decided success.

At 8.45 A. M. our party boarded the regular electric car of the Worcester and Holden Street Railway, arriving at Jefferson, nine miles distant, at 9.30.

After a short wait at the Eagle Lake Hotel, we took conveyances for Rutland, the principal one being an ancient coach, that had evidently seen service for more than a generation.

The party consisted of thirty-six people, and the list of those who went up, either with us or in private conveyances, was, so far as I have been able to obtain it, as follows:

President and Mrs. Mander A. Maynard,

Hon. Ellery B. Crane,

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Potter,

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Williamson,

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gassett,

Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Hadley,

Master ——— Hadley,

Mr. A. C. Munroe,

Charles B. Eaton, Esq.,

Mr. G. Calvin Rice,

Mr. A. K. Gould, of Auburn,

Mr. E. F. Coffin,

Miss Abbie M. White, of Farnumsville,

Miss Helen G. Turner,

Miss Alice H. Foster,

Miss Florence M. Foster,

Mr. Russell S. Paine,

Miss Lois O. Paine,

Mrs. Robert C. Burnette,

Miss Edith Billings,

Miss Clara E. Billings,

Mrs. Harriet M. Clapp,

Miss Mary A. Smith,

Miss Mary E. Grover,
Mrs. H. H. Smith,
Mr. George H. Harlow,
Mr. George M. Rice,
Mr. ——— Chaffin,
Mr. George Maynard,
Mr. Jacob Harrowitz,
Mr. Edward T. Dunne.

The journey up over the Rutland hills, some six miles, is, at any season of the year, a delightful one, but especially so in this month of June, when a wealth of verdant foliage greets the eye, and the hillsides and meadows are radiant with summer bloom, when the mountain laurel is in its glory, decking the landscape with its gorgeous masses, —and when buttercups, daisies, and blue-flag bespangle field, pasture and mead in riotous profusion.

On up the hills we climbed, ever getting broader and more extended views, till at length we reached the summit, where the grand panorama expanded in all directions, and then descended to the westward to the former home of Gen. Rufus Putnam of Revolutionary fame, now owned by the Rufus Putnam Memorial Association. The caretaker, Mrs. Bray, received the party and conducted them through the house, which is an interesting and well preserved specimen of colonial architecture.

It was built about a century and a half ago, by Col. John Murray, the famous Rutland Tory, of whom more anon. Having been confiscated by the Government, during the Revolution, it was purchased by Gen. Rufus Putnam, and was his residence for many years, and it was here that the grand scheme for the colonization of the Northwest Territory was conceived and elaborated, and from here Gen. Putnam and his associates went to found the city of Marietta, Ohio; and thus it has well been said that Rutland became the "Cradle of Ohio."

It is needless here to enter into historical details. Those who wish to study the matter have only to consult the numerous books and magazine articles on the subject, that have of late years appeared, and they will be richly rewarded.

We wandered through the old mansion, filled with interesting relics of the olden time, from cellar to attic, and read the inscription affixed to the outer wall that tells its history. Among the antiques, one may see all manner of household furniture of the days of our grandfathers, and also some very ancient specimens from England, presented by the late Senator Hoar, one bedstead, of carved English oak, being thought to be 400 years old.

The cellar stairs are a curiosity, being built of solid logs, and the strong arches which uphold the chimney and fireplaces above were built to endure. Altogether, the old home of Gen. Putnam, now become one of the cherished shrines of American pilgrims, is more nearly in the condition it was in when he lived there, than almost any other New England relic of the Colonial days. Long may it continue to stand as an object lesson to American youth, and a memorial of one who did much in his long life for the welfare of humanity,—who was the trusted friend of the great Washington,—and the results of whose labors will abide in this grand Republic to the end of time.

From the Putnam Memorial House, we rode up the hill to the westward, to the site of the Barracks, where, for several months in the year 1778, a part of the British troops, who surrendered to Gen. Gates at Saratoga, were held as prisoners of war. Again, I repeat, I am not writing history, and shall not enter into details concerning the surrender of Burgoyne, which was the turning point in the American Revolution, or the story of the confinement here at Rutland of a portion of his army, since all these things must be familiar to my hearers, or if not so, the many historical works on the subject can readily be consulted in our libraries.

Some 1500 prisoners were encamped here. The foundations of the buildings they occupied have almost entirely disappeared, and even the graves of those who died here, traces of which I remember to have seen forty years ago, have been levelled by the hand of the thrifty Yankee cultivator of the soil. The great well, which they excavated to a depth of seventy feet or more, and stoned up so neatly as to be even yet the admiration of all visitors, still exists in perfect preservation, except that it is partially filled with stones and refuse from the surrounding fields, thrown into it by the aforesaid farmer, who ought to have known better, but probably did not. It would seem that the time had come for those interested in the preservation of historical sites to make a determined effort to secure possession of this field, so interesting to all students of history, and, so far as possible, preserve it intact for the benefit of posterity. Many years ago, the late Hon. Clark Jillson, of this city, one of the earliest and most devoted members of this Society, in a brief but interesting article in the *Magazine of American History*, Vol. 14, p. 106, made a sensible plea for the restoration so far as possible and preservation of the Revolutionary relics at Barracks Hill. May I be allowed at this late day to renew that plea, and recall the attention of Antiquarians to this subject? No vast amount of money would be required to secure this interesting historical spot from all further spoliation and damage, and perhaps the renovation of the ancient well might reveal sufficient relics of our War for Independence to form, with some other mementos of the place, which it is understood are still in existence, the nucleus of a museum of much interest, which could perhaps be under the care of the Association which has done such efficient work at the Putnam Homestead.

Standing on the rise of land just west of the old well, the visitor can see, some two miles to the westward, a clump of buildings where some hundreds of prisoners are still held under guard by the stern hand of law, in what

is now known as the Prison Camp, a Massachusetts Institution, where, some years ago, nearly a thousand acres of land were purchased by the State, in a wild tract of country, and where certain of the most trusty inmates from our State prisons were sent to work in reclaiming the wilderness, and transforming it into a comparative Eden. Forty years ago, in my first recollection of the place, having at that time charge of a school situated there, this location was on the western outskirts of the little village of New Boston; but today the village has vanished, and when, a couple of years ago, I wandered through the scene of my former pedagogical labors, about all I could see to remind me of that far off day, was the still flowing Ware River near its junction with Mill Brook, one or two deserted farm houses, and the site of the mills that so long ago had sent forth their busy hum and been the scene of such constant activity. No soul in all that territory to recognize the passing stranger,—no familiar name to greet the ear. In the very ancient house where now the buildings of the Prison Camp stand, at the time I lived there, dwelt Reuben Walker, a very aged man, who in his early days had been a surveyor of some note, and who showed me with pride the ancient and curious set of surveying instruments, formerly used by him, and perhaps much older than his time. I have often wondered what became of them at his decease. By the roadside, between his house and that in which I was a teacher, stood at that time, and I suppose still stands, though in a very dilapidated condition, a finely shaped and apparently very old elm tree, one of the glories of Rutland, and possibly in its youth contemporary with its settlement. It then measured 21 feet in circumference, and must be considerably larger now.

Some forty or fifty rods E. S. E. of this place, lies the New Boston village cemetery, and where its gate now stands, in a little rise of land known as "Goose Hill," there was formerly a miserable hovel which sheltered a family of outcasts, poor specimens of the driftwood of

civilization, dirty, ignorant, shiftless, and, according to common report, immoral. They had been kicked, as it were, from one town to another, and were in every respect what President Roosevelt styled "Undesirable Citizens." Who could dream that from out that Slough of Despond and perhaps hot-bed of sin, one of its inmates was to rise to dazzling notoriety and unbounded wealth, and a more brilliant future than usually falls to the lot of the daughters of Eve? Yet that unpretentious, partly subterranean dwelling was, for some years perhaps, the early home of her, who is so widely known as Madame Jumel, and whose history verifies the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." The pen of Romance has never written a more wonderful tale than that furnished by the actual life of Madame Jumel, who rose to high estate from direst poverty, and whose queenly beauty in her maturer years won for her a high place in the social world, and riches and fame such as seldom come to those of more exalted origin. Those little bare feet, that once wandered amid the sand hills of New Boston, were destined to tread the marble halls of kings and princes, and Betsey Bowen, the despised little outcast, finally saw the day when she rode in her gorgeous carriage, and was on terms of social equality even with the great Napoleon. At one time she was the wife of Aaron Burr, the former Vice-President of the United States. The history of her life is too well known to need repetition here, but those who would like to read the story more in detail, can find it given in Temple's History of North Brookfield, and elsewhere.

But I have wandered from *my* story. Our party of Worcester Antiquarians on Barracks Hill are getting anxious for the good dinner that they know awaits them at Landlord Bartlett's hostelry on Rutland Hill, a famous inn once known as the Muschopauge House, but now known as Hotel Bartlett, and so the Jehus into whose hands we have this morning committed our lives and limbs, if not

our fortunes and our sacred honor, are told to drive us thither with all proper speed.

On our way we pass on our right the site of the residence of Col. John Murray, the famous Tory of Revolutionary days, to whom I have already alluded. Originally a penniless emigrant from Ireland, bearing the unpretentious name of John McMorrah, he finally prospered in this country, and the Goddess of Fortune smiled upon him for many years till he attained wealth and high social position and was, when the Revolution broke out, the richest and most prominent citizen of Rutland. No doubt he was possessed of sterling qualities of character, or he would not have been so highly honored by his fellow townsmen, and have been given so many positions of trust and responsibility. But unfortunately for him, in common with many other officers of the Crown, he had conscientious scruples about breaking his oath of allegiance to his King, and very likely had little faith in the ultimate success of the Patriots. At all events he remained loyal to the British government, and was forced to flee from the country, his estates were confiscated, and he died on foreign shores, having, however, accumulated a second fortune before his death. One of his sons remained behind, joined the Patriots, and was allowed to retain one of the estates confiscated from his father. Over in that old Cemetery just across the way, and in front of which it is believed the first Church in Rutland stood, lie the remains of four of Col. Murray's family, two sons and two wives, one of the latter being Lucretia Chandler Murray, famous for her beauty, and a portrait of whom may be seen in the Rutland Public Library, visited by some of the party during the day. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, in his story of "Old Rutland," says that his third and last wife, Deborah Brindley, is also buried there, but we saw nothing to indicate the fact, two large slabs of red sandstone lying horizontally over two graves, being supposed to mark the resting places of his first two wives, the name of the former of whom was Eliza-

beth McClanathan, who came with him to America. The two tombstones referred to, originally contained copper plates affixed to them, bearing suitable inscriptions, but some sacrilegious hand, long years ago, removed them, either from dislike of the hated Tory, or to obtain the precious metal. I do not know that today any one can tell which grave is that of Elizabeth and which of Lucretia, and perhaps it matters not. Theirs is a pleasant resting place on the grand old hilltop amid the sainted dead of the old town, and may they and all who lie around them sleep in peace, undisturbed henceforth, while the summers come and go. In that same quiet enclosure one used to see the rude headstone, with its quaint inscription telling that there lay interred the mortal remains of Daniel Campbell, the victim of the first murder committed in Worcester County, the date being March, 1744. A hasty search for it today failed to show its whereabouts; but it may still be there.

Not a great ways from this locality, is the scene of the famous "Hay Mow Sermon" preached by the notorious Stephen Burroughs, about 1785, a printed copy of which can be seen at the Putnam Memorial House.

This village street over which we are travelling was originally ten rods in width, and was laid out in 1743. Subsequently the width was reduced to eight rods, and of late years it appears to have been in places still further encroached upon.

And now we are at the Hotel, being welcomed by our smiling host, Capt. Charles R. Bartlett, and in due time are ushered into the spacious dining room. After an excellent dinner, much appreciated after our long ride, some time was devoted to short speeches by various members of the Society and citizens of Rutland.

President Maynard called the gathering to order, and expressed the thanks of the Society for their pleasant reception, and then introduced the Chairman of the Excur-

sion Committee, B. W. Potter, Esq., who spoke of the old Col. Murray House, the State Sanitorium, etc.

Mr. Louis M. Hanff, of Rutland, was then introduced as one who was particularly well versed in the history of the Town. Among other things, he said that, in relation to the old Barracks, he had discovered one thing, and that was that they were not especially built to accommodate Burgoyne's troops. Moses Gill, of Princeton, had something to do with their erection. About five acres of land were purchased at that time of a man named Patrick Brian. The erection of the buildings was a rather slow and difficult operation, and for some reason the people of this vicinity did not give very much assistance. And then there was trouble about procuring bricks. In Shrewsbury there was a supply to be had, but they had been kept on hand for fifteen years, and the owners wanted not only their original value, but also large interest on the money for the time they had held them, and a supply had to be obtained elsewhere. The prisoners arrived here in April, 1778, and staid till the following November, when the larger part of them were sent away, though a few remained till 1780, some of them being without any guards. There was a good deal of complaint about the rations furnished them, and at one time the commissary was courtmartialed.

Remarks followed by Mr. A. C. Munroe, of Worcester, after which Mr. Potter told how in the old times Col. Wright was one of the prominent men in Rutland and kept a store at which wet goods were sometimes sold. And it is recorded that on Town meeting days there would be frequent motions that the meeting be adjourned to Dea. Wright's store.

Capt. Charles R. Bartlett was then called upon, and made some interesting remarks about the present Prison Camp, saying that it was at first an experiment, but had gradually grown to be a large and successful institution, being now largely devoted to the treatment of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis.

At the outset 900 acres of abandoned lands were purchased, much of which has since, by the labors of the convicts, been converted into fine tillage lands. At the same time, the highways in the vicinity have been greatly improved. He also told the story of Madame Jumel, substantially as it has been related in this report.

Hon. E. B. Crane, Librarian of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, was then introduced, and spoke at some length, saying that he thought it hardly fair to be called upon without any warning. In coming out here today, he had felt that it was delightful to come into the country, where we could get the nice breeze and see the beauties of nature. Our tickets today mentioned a "barge ride",—but the old coach we found waiting for us reminded him of his boyhood days, when he used to help the driver of a similar conveyance on occasion. He wondered why the good people of Rutland put their fire department building so near the Cemetery, as there was nothing there to burn. It reminded him of one cemetery where a man asked some of the inhabitants of the town, "Why do you fence in your cemetery? There is no one there who can get out, and certainly no one wants to get in!" He spoke of the former visit of this Society to Rutland, and called for a show of hands by those who were in that party, twenty-three years ago, the result being that only two persons besides himself responded, showing the great changes that had come about in the meantime. He also alluded to the fine relics of the past which we had seen during the day, making special mention of the site of the old Barracks, which ought to be preserved. He said he supposed the prisoners confined there were a part of those who, in November, 1777, marched through Worcester, on their way to Cambridge. He said he had lately seen the original specifications for erection of the Barracks, the buildings to be 40 x 60 feet, and three stories high. When we visited this place before, there were some relics of the old Barracks still extant. Our Society has made 28 excursions, and visited 26 different

towns, pretty nearly covering all the places of interest within reasonable distance of Worcester.

After further brief remarks by President Maynard and Treasurer Frank E. Williamson, the party adjourned to the open air, and spent some time in admiring the magnificent view to be had from the Hotel piazza, or in wandering around and inspecting the Public Library, the old Cemetery and other points of interest. While they are so engaged, and ere the arrival of the teams, let a few of us select a comfortable seat in the shade and spend a few minutes recalling a little of Rutland's eventful story.

The history of the Town has never been so fully written as it should be. The first history, written by Dea. Jonas Reed, and a later edition of which, with additions, was published some years ago by the late Daniel Bartlett, of this city, was interesting, but brief, and he did not probably have access to so many original documents and records as are now available.

Later histories of the town by J. Warren Bigelow, Esq., and Capt. Charles R. Bartlett, were excellently written, but being intended as parts of County histories, were necessarily of limited extent, while Mr. Frank E. Blake's story of the Indian troubles in Rutland, though exceedingly valuable, and containing many interesting documents of that period, deals only with a limited part of Rutland history.

There should be a large and comprehensive history of the town in print, for reference by those interested in such subjects, containing all matters of importance from the Town records, and whatever else might be gathered from other sources, together with such genealogical material concerning the old families, as could be obtained at this late day. Here is a field for some historian's activities. Who shall be the one?

The tract of land conveyed in the original Indian deed of 1686, and the title to which was, in 1713, confirmed by the General Court to the heirs of Major Simon Willard,

the famous Indian fighter, and one of the leading men in the planting of the towns of Concord, Lancaster, and Groton, is said to have been twelve miles square, but I doubt very much if any one today can locate the bounds as given in that document with any certainty.

Reed says the tract included the present towns of Rutland, Oakham, Hubbardston, more than half of Princeton and about half of Paxton. If so, the boundary lines must have been very irregular, and the amount of land granted being approximately twelve miles square, if laid out in rectangular form.

In 1714, a tract amounting to six miles square, though of irregular form, was set off for settlement, and this included the present town of Rutland, and probably the northern half of Paxton, the southern line running about east and west, directly back of the present Paxton church, the town of Paxton not being set off till 1765.

The name Rutland is said to mean Red Land, and was bestowed upon the town in honor of the Duke of Rutland.

The town was settled about the same time as Worcester, being incorporated in 1722. Its early settlers were men of good blood, possessed of those sterling qualities of character which have done so much to make Massachusetts the model Commonwealth in the great sisterhood of States. They came from respectable families in Boston, Concord, Lexington, Sudbury, Marlborough, Framingham, Lancaster and Brookfield, together with an admixture of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the Emerald Isle, who settled in the southwest corner of the town, a section which has ever since been known as Dublin.

Rutland occupies the geographical centre of Massachusetts, and its elevation of 1220 feet above tide water makes it the watershed between the Ocean and the Connecticut Valley. The view from this point extends in an almost unbroken line from fifty to eighty miles in all directions, and as Moses of old, from the heights of Pisgah, surveyed the Promised Land, so these first settlers, weary with their

long journey, could, on their arrival here, see spread out around and beneath them the far stretching and goodly acres which were to be a home for themselves and their posterity. It was then, indeed, an unbroken wilderness, to be subdued by toil and hardship, but beneath its wealth of forest lay a fertile soil, and through its meadows meandered clear streams, to furnish power for future mills and factories, and embosomed amid the green hills lay crystal lakes, within whose depths swam an abundance of fish, while the woodlands were well stocked with game of all kinds.

Had Rutland, in its early days become, as we are told it narrowly escaped becoming, the Shire-town of Worcester County, we can imagine what a different appearance it would have presented today. Its broad ten-rod-wide street might, ere this, have been narrowed down by the land-grabbers to the width of our present Main Street in Worcester, and bordered with eight and ten-story buildings, and resonant with the sounds of traffic and electric cars, its relics of antiquity more completely obliterated than they are today, and a population twenty or fifty times as large as at present surging through its avenues of trade; while poor Worcester would still be almost a village.

Happy Rutland! Its glory does not depend on such material prosperity. Its pure air, its beauteous landscape, its peaceful homes, its fertile farms, its intelligent population, its relics of the past, and its grand history, all conspire to make the good old town a worthy shrine of pilgrim feet, and an attractive place for those to visit, who love to retire from the din and turmoil of the cities. And in company with Leicester, Lancaster, and others of our beautiful Worcester County towns, may Rutland long continue in that enviable state!

As in all settlements in a new country, the early pioneering days of Rutland were filled with hardship and danger, and twice at least, the Indians descended upon the place, and left bloodshed and mourning in their wake. August

14, 1723, the Indians under Gray Lock, an old chief of the Waranokes, came here and in the Ministry Meadow, at the foot of Cheney Hill, about half a mile northwest of the village, killed the minister of the place, Rev. Joseph Willard, and two sons of Dea. Joseph Stevens, and carried his two other sons away captive. In after years, these two sons, whose lives were spared, told the tragic story of their pastor's death, as they witnessed it. The picture that has come down to us in history and tradition of the old minister bravely fighting for his life against overpowering odds, gives us a glimpse of the most thrilling episode in Rutland's early history.

The Hotel Bartlett now occupies the original site of Rev. Joseph Willard's house, and some portion of the building is, I believe, still standing in the village.

Rutland was always a patriotic town, and in the Revolution the great mass of her citizens acted well their part. Fifty of them were in the thick of the fight at Bunker Hill, and one of them, Benjamin Read, was killed, while Major Willard Moore, who was also slain in the third and last assault of the British columns, though at the time of his death a citizen of Paxton, was from that part which was originally included in Rutland, and, till the time of the separation, had been a Rutland man. He was a lineal descendant of the famous Major Simon Willard, to whom I have before alluded. During the Revolution, Rutland sent 103 men into the service, and in succeeding wars she has been well represented.

But the time had now arrived to bid farewell to the Village on the Hill, and so we cast one parting look at the grand panorama of hill and dale around us. From the Hotel Bartlett, on a clear day, it is said that the church spires of sixteen towns are visible, and a large number of mountains, among them Monadnock, Wachusett, Holyoke, Tom, Toby, Lincoln, Asnebumskit, and, in the far distance, old Greylock, the highest point in Massachusetts, named

after the celebrated Indian Chief, who wrought such havoc in this town.

Parting with sincere regret from our genial host, we rode away at 3.30 P. M., down the long hill, past scenes familiar to some of us in years gone by, over "Pound Hill," so-called, and then on to the State Sanitorium at Muschopauge Hill. How many different ways that name has been spelled in ancient and modern times, I know not, but some half a century ago, it was, as I well recollect, alluded to by the Rutland people as "Mustifog."

The Sanitorium is an institution maintained by the State for the benefit of those of its citizens who are afflicted with that dread disease, Tuberculosis, sometimes called the "White Plague," but in olden times known as Consumption. Only those are admitted here who have a reasonable chance for recovery, and the treatment is very simple, consisting almost entirely in rest, plenty of fresh air, and proper dieting,—three great panaceas for most of the ills that flesh is heir to. At the entrance to the Sanitorium buildings, which cover a large extent of ground, we were met by Dr. Hill, the genial Superintendent of the institution, who conducted us through the different wards, and explained the methods there in vogue in dealing with tuberculosis. He said that the present buildings had a capacity of 350 patients, though there are not so many there now. The buildings are largely constructed of concrete, and are very plain and scrupulously neat and clean. We visited the large dining hall and the culinary department, where everything even to the washing of dishes, is done by machinery, and on a grand scale. We were told that 1000 eggs and 800 quarts of milk are consumed here daily. The general appearance of the place was pleasant and attractive, and Dr. Hill smilingly informed us that no one need be afraid of contracting tuberculosis there, as the air in the wards of the Sanitorium was much purer than that on Main Street in Worcester.

Leaving the Sanitorium by the way we had entered, we rode directly over to Edgelake Farm, the beautiful summer residence of B. W. Potter, Esq., who, assisted by Mrs. Potter, entertained us pleasantly for an hour, showing us the beauties of the fine old house, built about 1760, and the splendid farm buildings of modern date, and to use a current phrase, in every way "up-to-date." The great barn, with its floors of solid cement, and much cleaner and more sanitary in appearance than the dwelling house of many a Yankee farmer, shelters a splendid herd of pure blooded Holsteins, one member of which welcomed us with a grand daylight serenade, that betokened good health and high living. The younger members of the bovine family proved a source of much attraction to the city people, some of whom, perhaps, had recollections of farm life in their younger days, when the frisky young quadrupeds were their especial delight.

This fine estate of 250 acres overlooks Lake Muschopauge, a beautiful sheet of water, of great depth and purity, and famous as being the starting and finishing point in the original boundaries given in the Indian Deed of Rutland.

After a pleasant ramble around the place, and an intimate acquaintance with a generous and refreshing supply of Edgelake Farm Certified Milk,—the genuine article, and not the kind generally seen in cities,—we bade adieu to this pleasant locality, and journeyed on to Jefferson, where we took the six o'clock electric car, arriving home in Worcester shortly after 7 P. M., every one, I believe, delighted with our trip, and pleased to think that it had been made to Rutland this year, rather than to any other of the attractive points of interest in New England.

They can be visited later on, and we all hope to be there, for Worcester Society of Antiquity Field Days are, like Mr. Lowell's June day, rare occasions in every sense, and while they are not so exclusive, that we do not welcome our friends and others who are interested to participate, we

feel that it is a genuine privilege to do so; and to all who in any wise have helped to make our excursions,—and especially this latest one,—pleasant and successful, we acknowledge our grateful obligations.

For the Excursion Committee,

GEORGE MAYNARD.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTIETH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1909.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Baldwin, Crane, C. A. Chase, W. Davidson, Eaton, Mrs. M. A. Maynard, W. J. Stone, Roe, Anson Titus, Miss Manly, Mrs. M. A. Clark, Miss Chase, Mrs. George H. Ward.

The Librarian reported receipts for the past two months, as follows: Seventeen bound volumes, one hundred pamphlets, one hundred and seven miscellaneous papers, four sets of children's story-cards, one set of A, B, C cards, one framed engraving, Webster on His Death-Bed, A Lock From the White House at Washington, D. C. It was removed in the process of making repairs, some years ago.

Charles A. Chase, Esq., then took the floor, and stated, that he thought the changing of the name of the road leading by Central Church, formerly known as "Jo Bill Road" to "Institute Road," was a mistake and expressed an earnest desire that a petition should be presented to the City Government, asking that the original name, Jo Bill Road, be restored.

Mr. Chase further stated, that the inscriptions on the Devens Monument, in front of the Worcester County Court House, giving the quota of men from the various towns, contained the following errors in spelling the names of towns, viz.: The towns of Northborough, Westborough and Southborough should have the termination "ough" in full, and not abbreviated as at present on the base of the statue. He contended that an historical monument should be correct; and as there was room to make the correction, he had been before the entire Board of County Commissioners and suggested that it be made. This Board referred him to the original Commission. Accordingly, Mr. Chase presented the following motion:

That the President be requested to make an effort to have the inscription on the Devens Monument so far corrected as to have the names of the towns ending in "ough" spelled that way, instead of ending simply in "o."

Hon. Alfred S. Roe followed Mr. Chase by saying he was indignant at the changing of the name of Jo Bill Road, and hoped that it might be restored. He also endorsed the remarks made by Mr. Chase regarding the spelling of the names of towns on the monument and expressed the importance of having them properly spelled.

The vote taken resulted in unanimously adopting the propositions proposed by Mr. Chase.

The following paper announced for the evening was then read, it being the second section of a history of Col. Timothy Bigelow and his 15th Regiment: a continuation from page 113 of this volume.

A CHAPTER IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION,

INCLUDING

THE SERVICES OF COL. TIMOTHY BIGELOW AND HIS 15TH
REGIMENT, MASSACHUSETTS LINE, IN CON-
TINENTAL ARMY.

BY HON. ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE

(Continued from page 113)

At a former reading, we left the remnant of a band of patriots again treading the soil, for the freedom of which they had braved almost every danger; barely escaping death itself; and exulting over their release from a seven months' imprisonment.

The home and family were the first to receive their personal attention; where under the obligation of their parole, the enforced opportunity was allowed them for rest and recuperation; abiding the time, although with much impatience, when they might under the rules of warfare properly be exchanged and again with renewed zeal enter the din of war with the hope and determination, if within their power, to make restitution for the unfortunate experience before the gates of Quebec.

It is reasonable to suppose that immediately after reaching Elizabethtown, N. J., Major Bigelow turned his steps in the direction of Worcester, which place he reached as promptly as circumstances would allow. For under date of October 2, 1776, may be found in an issue of the *Massachusetts Spy*, an account of the deaths that occurred in Captain Jonas Hubbard's Company, since Dec. 31, 1775, which information may have been furnished by Major Timothy Bigelow, he having had sufficient time to reach his home.

Also in the *Spy*, issued under date of February 27th, 1777, may be found the following: "Major Bigelow is appointed to the rank of Colonel, Henry Haskell to that of Lt. Colonel, David Bradish to that of Major in one of the 15 Battalions to be raised in this State."

It might be easier, and a far more pleasant task, to draw from the imagination, and present a picture of the struggle for American independence in bright and glowing ornamental colors. But would not the survivors emerge from that contest surrounded by a deeper halo of glory, could we obtain simply a true, unvarnished scene. And with the latter object in view, let me quote the following:

NEW YORK, September 2, 1776.

SIR,

As my intelligence of late has been rather unfavorable, and would be received with anxiety and concern, peculiarly happy should I esteem myself, were it in my power at the present time to transmit such information to Congress, as would be more pleasing and agreeable to their wishes; but unfortunately for me, unfortunately for them, it is not. Our situation is truly distressing. The check our detachment sustained on the twenty-seventh ultimo has dispirited too great a proportion of our troops, and filled their minds with apprehension and despair. The militia, instead of calling forth their utmost efforts to a brave and manly opposition in order to repair our losses, are dismayed, intractable, and impatient to return.

Great numbers of them have gone off, in some instances, almost by whole regiments, by half ones, and by companies at a time.

This circumstance, of itself, independent of others, when fronted by a well appointed enemy superior in number to our whole collected force, would be sufficiently disagreeable; but when their example has infected another part of the army; when their want of discipline, and refusal of almost every kind of restraint and government, have produced a like conduct but too common to the whole, and an entire disregard of that order and subordination necessary to the well doing of an army, and which had been inculcated before, as well as the nature of our military establishment would admit of; our condition is still more alarming; and with the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence in the generality of the troops.

All these circumstances fully confirm the opinion I ever entertained, and which I more than once in my letters took the liberty of mentioning to Congress, that no dependence can be put in a militia, or other troops than those enlisted and embodied for a longer period than our regulations heretofore have prescribed. I am persuaded and as fully convinced as I am of any one fact that has happened, that our liberties must of necessity be greatly hazarded if not entirely lost, if their defence is left to any but a permanent standing army; I mean one to exist during the war.

Till of late I had no doubt in my own mind of defending this place; nor should I have yet, if the men would do their duty; but this I despair of. It is painful, and extremely grating to me to give such unfavorable accounts; but it would be criminal to conceal the truth at so critical a juncture. Every power I possess shall be exerted to serve the cause; and my first wish is, that whatever may be the event, the Congress will do me the justice to think so.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This letter to the Continental Congress had the desired effect; and steps were soon taken toward establishing a regular army by the enlistment of men to serve during the war.

A bounty of £20 was to be paid at time of muster, and, in addition, public lands were to be given as follows: a Colonel, 500 acres; a Major, 400; a Captain, 300; a Lieutenant, 200; an Ensign, 150, and 100 acres each non-commissioned officer and private.

Later it was arranged to take enlistments for 3 years, or for the war; the three year men not to receive the grants of land.

Eighty-eight battalions were ordered to be raised, and Massachusetts was called upon to furnish fifteen of them.

Major Timothy Bigelow, while breathing the air of a British prison, had been honored by our Provincial Congress with the appointment of Major of the 21st Continental Infantry, to date from January 1, 1776. This was practically his old regiment under a new name; but on

account of his imprisonment, he was unable to act in that capacity.

These fifteen battalions or regiments, as they later were called, were under command of the following named Colonels, in the order as numbered: Joseph Vose, John Baily, John Greateon, William Shepard, Rufus Putnam, Thomas Nixon, Ichabod Alden, Michael Jackson, James Wesson, Thomas Marshall, Ebenezer Francis, Samuel Carlton, Edward Wigglesworth, Gamaliel Bradford, and Timothy Bigelow.

General Ebenezer Learned, of Oxford, who had been prominent in military circles, an old experienced officer and soldier, who up to his retirement, in May, 1776, had served with great distinction in answer to the Lexington Alarm, and also to date of retirement, was appointed in the House of Representatives, February 6, 1777, Colonel of this 15th Battalion; the other officers selected at that time were, *Lt. Colonel*, Timothy Bigelow; *Major*, David Bradish. *Learned* declined the honor, and in closing his reply added: "Also in justice to Colonel Bigelow I am bound to say when considering his past services, his knowledge in discipline, so very necessary at this time, as also the great confidence that will be put in him in the County of Worcester, it would in my opinion much facilitate the raising of the Regiment, if your Honors would see fit to appoint him to the chief command."

And the Fifteenth regiment, Massachusetts Line, was organized with Timothy Bigelow as Colonel; Henry Haskell, *Lt.-Col.*; David Bradish, *Major*. Although not appointed until February, their commissions were to date from January 1, 1777.

Recruiting officers were chosen, and the work of securing enlistments was pushed forward as fast as circumstances would allow.

Worcester, April 8, 1777, came the following announcement:

I hereby request all recruiting officers belonging to my battalion to make an immediate return to me, the number of soldiers they have enlisted; also both officers and soldiers immediately to repair to Worcester, which is to be considered as the place of rendezvous, until further orders.

(Signed)

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Colonel.

At this time Worcester must have taken on quite a military aspect, for it was also the headquarters for Colonel Rufus Putnam's 5th regiment.

From this time to the close of the war, Colonel Bigelow was chiefly occupied in the performance of civic and military duties.

The townspeople of Worcester took courage, and at a meeting held in the Old South meeting house, March 18th, 1777, measures were adopted to encourage enlistments for filling up the Battalions on the Continental Establishment, and the sum of twenty pounds was voted, as an additional bounty to the Continental and State bounty, to be given each soldier that should enlist to serve in the Continental army as a part of Worcester's quota.

And on the seventh day of April following, at a meeting held in that same meeting house, it was voted to raise sixteen hundred and fifty-six pounds, two shillings and three pence, two farthings, by taxation, to pay the expense of the present war with Great Britain.

At a public meeting held May 19th, within that historic house of worship and consecration, Colonel Bigelow was chosen Moderator, and for the four consecutive Town meetings, he was accorded the honor of presiding. Monday, July 21st, the last in which he occupied that chair prior to leading his regiment on the battlefield, the Town voted to provide one hundred firearms with bayonets, for the use of the militia of the town.

Let us now follow Colonel Timothy Bigelow as a soldier.

But while he is mustering his men, equipping and drilling them, preparatory for their initial performance under the new organization, necessarily requiring several months

of time, we may glance at the army they are about to face.

About the first of January, 1777, Burgoyne, with an army of nearly nine thousand men, consisting of about 4200 British regulars, 3200 German troops under Baron Reidesel, 500 Indians and about 1100 Canadians, proceeded on his way from Montreal and St. Johns, Canada, with the expectation of ultimately forming a junction with Sir William Howe, General Clinton, and their forces, at some point on the Hudson River, and, if possible, annihilate the American Army.

They crossed Lake Champlain to Crown Point, and on the first of July appeared before Ticonderoga, which was held by St. Clair, with a garrison of 3000 American soldiers. This Fort was believed by many of the officers to have been made sufficiently strong to enable St. Clair to hold it against a force far greater in numbers than that under Burgoyne. But the sequel at once discloses the lack of experience and skill in warfare, on the part of our American Officers for contending with an army of trained warriors, whose ability had evidently been underestimated. The Americans, at this time, were not waging war against the Aborigines, their former enemy. But contending against better trained and far better equipped soldiers than they had previously met on the field of battle.

There was an abrupt elevation of land in proximity to this fort, and the British officers saw at a glance that by placing thereon a battery of siege-guns, they would hold the key to unlock the stronghold in which the American troops felt themselves so secure. The Redcoats were not long in finding the way to reach the summit of Mount Defiance, where their brass cannons were soon placed ready for action.

Seeing the danger, St. Clair, under the cover of darkness, ordered his army of 3000 men to abandon the fort, and crossing the Lake, proceeded to Castleton, on the Vermont side, and from there to Fort Edward. This seemed a great bloodless victory for Burgoyne, and news of the

event was received in England with much rejoicing, for there it was thought to be but the beginning of the downfall of the American cause. Throughout the American Colonies, report of the unfortunate disaster caused general consternation and doubt. Arthur St. Clair was held up for derision and contempt.

John Adams, President of the Board of War, wrote, "We shall never be able to defend a post till we shoot a General." General Schuyler also came in for a share of abuse, although unjustly. St. Clair was courtmartialed; but, on investigation, was vindicated.

It was an error of judgment, at a time when prompt action should have been taken in favor of the doubt; no chance ought to have been taken; Mount Defiance should have been fortified.

July 10th, Burgoyne's whole army had reached the head of Lake Champlain (now Whitehall). The American army under Schuyler was at the same time at Fort Edward, twenty miles distant. Twenty days later, Burgoyne had reached Fort Edward, and Schuyler had crossed the Hudson River and was falling back to Stillwater. This movement on the part of the American General caused more or less uneasiness and criticism by those unfamiliar with the situation. The fact being, that Fort Edward was in a somewhat similar situation as that of Fort Ticonderoga, it being commanded from highlands where siege-guns might be brought into service for the reduction of that Fort. Consequently another error in judgment, for want of experience, was disclosed. Thus the Americans were acquiring knowledge by means of very costly experience.

While Burgoyne and his army were resting from their long march, being in need of supplies, and learning of the army-stores accumulated at Bennington, Vermont, for use of the American soldiers, he sent a detachment under command of Lt.-Col. Baum, on August 8th, to seize them.

Baum, meeting with considerable opposition, called on Burgoyne for re-enforcements, which were also sent, mak-

ing in all 1100 men under Lt.-Colonel Baum and Lt.-Colonel Breyman.

General John Stark, who had recently left the field for his home, on learning of this movement against Bennington, immediately began collecting a body of men to meet the invaders, and with 800 volunteers pushed forward toward Bennington, at same time calling on General Lincoln, then at Manchester, Vermont, to send him Colonel Seth Warner with his regiment; and in the latter part of the 16th day of August, 1777, occurred what has gone into history as the battle of Bennington.

About one hundred Indians were in Col. Baum's detachment; they fled for their lives at the first fire; and of the one thousand men remaining, more than two hundred were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners. Lt.-Colonel Baum was mortally wounded. On the American side, fourteen were killed and forty-two wounded.

This was a most telling victory for General Stark and his little body of farmers, and Burgoyne felt the blow most keenly. It was the turning-point in *his* share of the campaign; his courage here began to falter, especially as no word came to him from Sir William Howe. While Stark, as recognition of his courage and military skill, was given a Brigadier-General's commission in the American Army.

The presence of Burgoyne with his army in the vicinity of Saratoga had been heralded over the country, causing no little excitement among the Colonists, especially throughout New England, and the call came to rush forward all new enlistments, in order to assist in checking their union with Generals Howe and Carlton.

The enlistments in the various companies that formed the 15th regiment, Massachusetts Line, Continental Army, came rather slowly; and it was not until the latter part of September that any considerable number of men were ready to start for the headquarters of General Schuyler's army. Captains Barnes, Ellis, Gates, Hodskins, Martin, Smith and their companies were at Van Schaick's Island,

as early as the month of August, and Colonel Bigelow may have also been at the front. The following letter from Col. Bigelow will explain his whereabouts.

CAMP STILLWATER, Oct. 7, 1777.

SIR,

I arrived in Camp last Saturday, nothing of importance has turned up since, except a small skirmish that happened yesterday between our picket guard and the enemies when the latter was driven to their lines. We had one man mortally wounded, three others slightly. There is great desertions from the enemy, not less than eight or ten, for many days back; mostly Germans. The enemy are strongly fortifying their Camp. I am much pleased at finding such a perfect union among the different corps of officers. It is the happiest Camp I ever was in. Officers and soldiers put the greatest confidence in the General imaginable. His treatment of the officers and soldiers is quite opposite of that of Schuyler. I should not have written to you, before having something of more importance to communicate had it not been to ask the favor to buy some brown sugar.

SARATOGA, Oct. 14th, 1777.

Since I wrote the above, we have almost been in one continual action with the enemy, but not in very close order since the seventh instant, (the particulars of which I would refer you to Mr. Lincoln) but in close pursuit. We are now all round them and it is common to have thirty—forty, or 50, deserters and prisoners come in for several days past, The Canadians, we are told by the deserters have mutinied and decline having anything to do in the matter and was promised by the General that they should go home in a few days. They lost General Frazer in the action of the seventh, an officer of approved merit who commanded the light troops, in whom they put the greatest confidence, and give it as one reason we took the field, the early loss of that officer. Upon the whole I can hardly realize that the great Burgoyne is reduced to such a distressed situation as you may depend he is at present.

How the scene may change I cannot fully determine but from the present situation of things I expect to give you soon a further good account.

Here the letter closes by again referring to the sugar and requests that it be sent with his baggage to be forwarded from Worcester. And sends his love to Mrs. Bigelow and the Children. To Mr. Stephen Salisbury.

(Signed)

TIMO BIGELOW.

This letter conveys the information that Colonel Bigelow was with his regiment at Saratoga, on Saturday, October 4th, that there was harmony among the officers, and that General Horatio Gates was well liked, and that the army had been in motion much of the time since his arrival, and matters were progressing favorably.

The facts were that there had been considerable activity in that region during the previous month. Colonel John Glover, of Marblehead, who was appointed Brigadier General by Congress, after some hesitation, accepted the honor and reached Peekskill, June 14th, 1777, and immediately wrote to General Washington, stating he found the men "without coats, breeches, stockings or shoes; many of them have nothing but a frock and a blanket to cover their nakedness. Colonel Wiggleworth's and Swift's regiments are without tents, nor are there any to be had here. I have ordered the troops to be ready to march upon the shortest notice; and had the men tents to cover them and cloths. I should cross the North River tomorrow." He with his troops joined the army under Schuyler at Saratoga, August 1st, but fell back to Stillwater on the 4th, as Burgoyne advanced.

On August 6th, Glover wrote: "Had 25, or 30, men killed, schalped; and as many more taken prisoners within four days. Through withdrawals from expiration of enlistments; our force will be reduced to about three thousand men by the twelveth of August, with which to confront an army of at least eight thousand." Fortunately, re-enforcements arrived, for September 19th came a severe engagement at Stillwater; Glover's, Nixon's and Patterson's brigades were on the right wing, under immediate command of General Lincoln. The fighting was bold and vigorous, the ground was taken and given several times; the men on both sides fought like heroes.

Tuesday, October 7th, came the second severe and decisive engagement, and which was the cause of the break in Colonel Bigelow's letter, already quoted. In the morning

of that day, the enemy advanced from their right in two columns with 2 12-pounders and 6 6-pounders, with 2 ammunition wagons. They first attacked the riflemen on the left of the American line; *they* fell back, until re-enforced by regiment after regiment, when the battle became very severe; soon the lines of the enemy began to waver, encouraging the Americans to push forward, who, driving back the Redcoats, and taking possession of their artillery directed *their shot upon them*, and they retreated in confusion, leaving their cannon, 100 tents, also much camp equipage in the hands of the victorious Americans. The shadows of evening put a stop to the contest, and at daylight they forfeited the field.

During Wednesday, the 8th, there was more or less skirmishing in following up the advantage gained during the 7th, and attempting to surround Burgoyne's army, during which time Major General Lincoln, while reconnoitering the enemy, advanced so near that he received a dangerous wound in the leg from a volley of musketry discharged at him.

Friday, the 10th, the whole army was in motion with the hope of bringing to a successful issue the work seemingly so well advanced. On the march, the roads were found strewn with baggage of various kinds; also horses killed, attached to the wagons; and, in fact, all of their sick and wounded with Burgoyne's Chief Surgeon. The roar of the cannon and the rattle of musketry with the tramp of the soldier was frequently heard during the 11th, 12th, and 13th. On Tuesday, the 14th, Colonel Bigelow found time to complete his letter, for the army of Burgoyne was entirely hemmed in, and both armies were awaiting developments.

The welcome news was not long in coming. At ten o'clock that forenoon, General Burgoyne sent an officer to General Gates, with a note containing in substance, that he had fought General Gates in two battles; that the lives of both armies ought to be an object of their considera-

tion; and asked for a cessation of arms, until some plan for capitulation might be agreed upon. General Gates replied by sending a memorandum of the terms on which he would agree to a surrender, and ordered a cessation of arms until sundown. The terms were accepted, and on the 17th the formal surrender was witnessed, when more than six thousand of the enemy, including the "Great" Burgoyne, bowed their heads to General Gates and his victorious army. It was another instance when *numbers* turned the scale, as it did at Quebec. Both armies fought with courage and a determination to win. But this time, Arnold, Bigelow, Dearborn, Heath and Morgan were there with the *numbers* to win; in fact, Col. Morgan, with Major William Heath, and Major Dearborn with their respective commands, led the attack. And what a day of rejoicing, on their part especially. Even here, in Worcester, the Sons of Liberty met on the Common and expressed their joy by 13 discharges of the cannon and the drinking to several toasts. "The occasion," it is recorded, "was conducted with a decency suitable for the event."

The record states that there were 6280 prisoners, including the sick and wounded, taken at Burgoyne's surrender. The 1100 Canadian volunteers were sent directly home. 2442 British troops, 2198 Hessians, and 12 staff officers passed through Worcester as prisoners of war, with the guard, under command of Brigadier General Glover and Colonel Whipple. The right of the line was to reach Worcester on the last day of October; Burgoyne and the rest of the train reached Cambridge on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th of November.

This was a closing scene of a great victory; in fact, it was the first signal and decisive victory the Americans had won. It was the turning point in the great struggle. It gave hope and encouragement to the cause of liberty, and gave the emissaries of coercion a lesson they were not likely to soon forget.

The Continental Congress, by the passage of a Resolve, extended the thanks of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States to Major General Gates, also to Major Generals Lincoln and Arnold, and the rest of the officers and troops under their command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country. Two years had now passed since the opening of hostilities; and previous to the battle at Stillwater, eight engagements or battles had been fought; the Americans winning but two, one at Trenton under Washington, the other at Bennington, by the Volunteers under John Stark.

The war clouds had indeed looked dark and cheerless; enlistments for even making a respectable showing in front of the enemy, had been very difficult. Nine months had been consumed, and yet Colonel Bigelow's 15th regimental quota was not full. According to a notice issued in the *Massachusetts Spy*, October 22, 1777, by Lieut. James Perkins, one of the recruiting officers, Washington, for the want of men, had repeatedly been obliged to avoid an encounter with the enemy and work on the defensive.

Although, as previously stated, the 15th regiment had not received its full quota, several of the companies had gone forward, and Colonel Bigelow, at the call for immediate re-enforcements, hastened with the latest recruits to join his men at the front, with the troops under General Gates at Stillwater, where, from the fourth to the seventeenth of October, they were helpful in demonstrating to Burgoyne that "thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." And from records left by one who was present, in Captain Adam Martin's company, we are informed that the Colonel and the men under him were unusually active and resolute in performing their portion in achieving that telling victory. With unflinching courage, during the heat of the conflict, they acquitted themselves with credit, showing the benefit and advantage of proper military training on the part of their regimental commander.

While the time was occupied in preparing for these activities in and about Saratoga, which have been described, General Washington, with the comparatively small force at his command, had been attempting to hold the attention of General Howe with his army in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, resulting chiefly as a running contest. Washington being unable to do more than annoy this branch of the British army and, when attacked, hastily retreat to avoid a general engagement. Although the Americans lost considerably at Brandywine and Germantown, Washington succeeded well in saving his men by means of rapid movements, as the British troops in many cases occupied the ground on his men vacating it.

June 2, 1777, he wrote Congress: "The shameful deficiency in all our armies affords but too just grounds for disagreeable apprehensions; if the quotas assigned the different States are not immediately filled, we shall have everything to fear. We shall never be able to resist their force if the militia are to be relied on; nor do I know whether their aid, feeble and ineffectual as it is, is much to be expected. Can no expedients be devised to complete the regiments, and to rouse our unthinking countrymen from their lethargy? If there can, the situation of our affairs calls loudly for it."

It was expected that after the army under Burgoyne had been vanquished, Washington's forces would receive immediate re-enforcement, and that then, Gates would have sufficient number of men to drive back Sir Henry Clinton with his detachment, they having been slowly working up the Hudson River for the purpose of helping Burgoyne.

But Gates seemed in no haste to join forces with the Commander-in-Chief. If making progress in that direction, it was painfully slow.

On November 1st, Washington advised Congress that he had sent Col. Hamilton, one of his aids, to General Gates, explaining the urgent need of re-enforcements, and to hurry them forward if it will not interfere with or frustrate

any important plans he may have formed. And closes the paragraph by adding: "Indeed, I cannot conceive that there is any object now remaining that demands our attention and most vigorous efforts so much as the destruction of the army in this quarter."

November 17th, the troops had not arrived from the North, although Colonel Hamilton was doing what he could to expedite matters; and he wrote Washington that he found many unaccountable delays thrown in his way. All this time Washington was planning to make an attack, soon as the expected re-enforcements should arrive; and in the interim, complaints and criticisms were offered reflecting upon the inactivity of this wing of the army. To offset which, Congress was presented with a detailed statement of the conditions as they existed, which were truly discomfoting, and quite sufficient to satisfy any unbiased mind, when the saving of life and the gaining of the cause for which they had enlisted, was taken into account.

Granting that the American Army at that time was not organized on a thorough up-to-date plan, General Gates, in reporting the victory over Burgoyne and his army, committed a greivous error, a serious breach of military etiquette, in ignoring Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, by communicating directly with Congress.

Washington was, by virtue of his office, not only the commanding General in the field, but Military adviser of Congress. Indirectly, the news had reached him on the 24th of October, at which time he asked Congress, by letter, if such a report had been confirmed. And on the 3d day of November, twenty days from the signing of the capitulation, he had the information through Congress.

Gates, no doubt, had occasion for being elated over the victory; but the credit chiefly belonged to his subordinates. Schuyler, whom, through the action of Congress, he had displaced, might have done as well and possibly better, for it stands to reason, that an army of 16,000 to 18,000 men

should, other things being equal, defeat one of 8000 or 9000.

Washington had been impatiently waiting to embrace a similar opportunity to show his steel; but since leaving Boston, for the most part, his fighting ground had been skirted by an unsympathetic population from whom he could not draw proper support from the militia on short notice, as was the case at Bennington and Stillwater.

Captain William Gates' Company, of the 15th regiment, reached White-Marsh, Washington's headquarters, the latter part of the month of November; Captain Adam Martin's and Captain Sylvanus Smith's, the forepart of December.

When Colonel Timothy Bigelow presented himself to the Commander-in-Chief, he was received most cordially, and the General, turning to his fellow-officers, is reported to have said: "This, gentlemen officers, is Col. Bigelow and the 15th regiment of the Massachusetts line under his command.

"This, gentlemen, is the man who vanquished the former royalists in his own native town. He marched the first company of minute men from Worcester, at the alarm from Lexington. He shared largely in the sufferings of the campaign against Quebec, and was taken prisoner there. After his exchange, he raised a regiment in his own neighborhood, and joining the northern army under Gates, participated in the struggle with Burgoyne, and shares largely in the honor of that victory."

A comrade, who was present, adds, that "this was an exceedingly interesting and affecting event, and could not fail to satisfy every one of the high estimation in which the Commander-in-Chief held Colonel Bigelow."

When the Massachusetts troops reached White-Marsh, many of the men were greatly in need of stockings and shoes, also breeches and blankets, the winter season being near at hand.

The Continental Congress had removed its seat to Baltimore. And General Howe had established headquarters in Philadelphia; and on the afternoon of December 4th, he marshaled his forces, apparently with the intention of making a general attack upon the position held by Washington. But on reaching Chestnut Hill, and three miles from the Americans' main line, the Pennsylvania militia, under General James Irvine, met the advance-guard, and after a sharp skirmish the militia fled, leaving Irvine, wounded, and in the hands of the British. On the next day (Friday) Howe's men moved up to within a mile of the American line and on the left, where they remained during Saturday. Sunday, a movement was made a little further to the left; in this movement their advance flanking parties were warmly attacked by Col. Morgan and his corps, and the Maryland militia under Colonel Gist. Monday, Howe gave up the venture.

Finding Washington ready to receive him, but not inclined to force an attack, Howe with his forces returned to Philadelphia, which became their winter quarters. And for the purpose of occupying a position where the movements of Howe and his army could be held in surveillance, Washington selected a place for the winter camp on the west side of the Schuylkill, where the Valley Creek empties into the river.

Washington wrote, December 10th, as a result of the movement on the part of Howe's army: "We lost 27 men in Morgan's corps, killed and wounded, besides Major Morris, a brave and gallant officer, who is among the latter. Of the Maryland militia there were also sixteen or seventeen wounded. I have not received further returns yet. I sincerely wish they had made an attack, as the issue, in all probability, from the disposition of our troops, and the strong situation of our camp, would have been fortunate and happy. At the same time I must add, that reason, prudence, and every principle of policy, forbade us quitting our post to attack them. Nothing but success would have

justified the measure; and this could not be expected from their position."

The winter season was rapidly advancing and the work of locating and planning Camp Valley Forge was prosecuted with vigor. Cabins fourteen by fifteen feet square were constructed of logs, the joints filled with clay, and the openings for windows covered with oiled paper to let in light and keep out the cold. These cabins were located on streets, giving the camp appearance of a village.

While the construction was going on, the weather became intensely cold. Clothing and provisions were greatly needed; there were days when it was impossible to obtain either bread or meat. Flour was mixed with water and baked by the open fire, and the cake eaten to sustain life. The men were without shirts, and hundreds were confined to the hospitals and farm-houses for want of shoes. Blankets and proper coverings they were particularly in need of, many being obliged to remain about the fires all night to keep from freezing. Even straw could not be secured for the men to sleep on; and sickness spread with great rapidity throughout the camp. It is reported that by the 23d of December, 2898 men were unfit for duty, for the want of shoes and other clothing to wear. For weeks Washington had been calling upon Congress to supply these articles, and no doubt efforts were being put forth to accomplish that end. But with the almost worthless paper currency with which to purchase and the scarcity of the articles called for, very slow progress was made in relieving the distressed condition at Valley Forge. Even in the attempt to obtain articles for food from the settlers within reasonable distance of the camp, they in many instances refused to sell, as they could get much better prices at Philadelphia from the British.

The suffering to which those men were exposed at Valley Forge, words fail to adequately describe, and what they endured seems almost incredible.

To these privations and hardships there were no less notable witnesses than the wife of the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Sterling, and Mrs. Knox, wife of the General; the wives of other officers were also in that inhospitable camp. Mrs. Washington arrived in the month of February, and wrote to a friend: "The General's apartment is very small; he has a log cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first."

Perhaps not the least notable personage to arrive at this camp, the latter part of February, was the Baron Steuben, a trained and experienced soldier, who came bringing letters from Benjamin Franklin and Mr. Deane; and on his landing at Portsmouth, N. H., December 1st, sent copies of them to Washington, and wrote: "The object of my greatest ambition is to render your country all the service in my power, and to deserve the title of a citizen of America by fighting for the cause of your liberty. If the distinguished ranks in which I have served in Europe should be an obstacle, I had rather serve under your Excellency as a volunteer, than to be an object of discontent among such deserving officers as have already distinguished themselves among you."

At the direction of Washington, the baron proceeded to Congress, where the President gave him a hearty reception, and a committee was appointed to confer with him. He offered his services as a volunteer, making no condition for rank or pay, trusting, however, that should he prove himself worthy and the cause be crowned with success, he would be indemnified for the sacrifices he had made and receive such further compensation as he might be thought to merit. The committee returned a favorable report, and the baron's proffered services were accepted, with a vote of thanks for his disinterestedness, and he was ordered to join the army at Valley Forge, and subsequently was given the position of inspector-general.

In a letter written to Congress, dated March 24th, Washington says: "As it is not improper for Congress to have

some idea of the present temper of the army, it may not be amiss to remark in this place, that, since the month of August last, between two and three hundred officers have resigned their commissions and many others were with difficulty dissuaded from it. In the Virginia line only not less than six colonels as good as any in the service, have left it lately; and more, I am told, are in the humour to do so." During that anxious period at Valley Forge, Col. Bigelow received a party of officers and soldiers at his headquarters one evening; they came without invitation, to discuss the subject of abandoning the cause. Colonel Bigelow heard what the callers had to say; some argued that Congress could not clothe or feed them, and they did not feel it their duty to abandon their homes, leaving their families to starve in that cold climate. After all the visitors who wished to speak had done so, the Colonel arose and said: "Gentlemen, I have heard all the remarks of discontent offered here this evening, but as for me, I have long since come to the conclusion to stand by the cause, come what will. I have enlisted for life. I have cheerfully left my home and family. All the friends I have are the friends of my country. I expect to suffer with hunger, with cold, and with fatigue, and, if need be, I expect to lay down my life for the liberty of these colonies."

The remarks of Colonel Bigelow had the effect of checking resignations from that quarter. During the month of March, Worcester sent 62 sets of shirts, shoes and stockings, as her proportion of the requisition for the army, and it is stated that the 15th regiment received the consignment. A collection was taken up at the Old South Church, after divine service, amounting to £78, lawful money, which was sent on to help the cause. A herd of cattle was driven into camp to furnish a supply of meat. Thus the five or six thousand soldiers were made to feel that they had been remembered at home, and they were encouraged to once again strike a blow for freedom of country.

While we leave for a moment the good Baron Steuben reorganizing and drilling the little army at Valley Forge, preparatory for entering the spring campaign, let me refer briefly to other happenings during that eventful autumn and winter which furnish the reader a story of a foul act in diplomacy that bid fair, for a time, to wreck the concerted movement for national independence, or possibly present another name to take the place of George Washington in our country's history.

Whenever and wherever the spirit of war is rampant, jealousy is more or less conspicuous. Usually the severest critics are those who feel the least responsibility in the result of the contest as it proceeds, their chief attention being given to increasing their personal popularity or advancement in line of official promotion.

Horatio Gates had taken advantage of certain comments made by his friends and also other prominent persons, members of the Continental Congress, upon the actions and inactions of prominent officers in the American army, and wishing to elevate himself at the expense of others, had, through the influence of friends, previously displaced Schuyler, a most conscientious patriot and soldier. And now crowned with laurel from the victory over Burgoyne he was contriving, with further help of friends, to climb higher, even by displacing the commander-in-chief of the army; and, through the aid of Thomas Conway, Thomas Mifflin, the quartermaster-general, and James Wilkinson, the latter a member of his staff, the scheme became well advanced, and had not the trick been disclosed to other ears through careless remarks made by Wilkinson on one of the repeated convivial feasts over the victory at Stillwater, the plan would probably have succeeded.

Anonymous letters were circulated, calculated to assist in shaking the confidence felt in Washington, and the cry was proclaimed that with Gates, Lee or Conway, the southern army would be victorious.

As reward for his signal military achievement, Gates, in November, 1777, was chosen President of the "Board of War," possibly the stepping-stone to a higher position; authority which Washington had exercised was now vested in the new board. Conway, through same influences, was made inspector-general, and to separate Lafayette from Washington, a winter campaign against Canada with Lafayette as commander and Conway assistant, was proposed, and the instigators of their scheme were styled the "Conway Cabal."

Perhaps the men were to be provided with snow shoes and expected to transport the cannon and other equipments as well as supplies on their backs. The project seemed farcical and void of sound reason; hence, the scheme exploded, rupturing the opposition to Washington.

Conway wrote the following to Gates: "Heaven has been determined to save your country, or a weak General and bad counsellors would have ruined it." Washington enclosed those words to Conway, informing him he understood they formed a portion of a letter he wrote to Gates. Thus the information was conveyed to the schemers that Washington knew what was going on. That fact threw the conspirators into a fearful rage; accusations were made incriminating each other, resulting in a challenge to deadly combat between Wilkinson and Gates, which was settled by an apology in the form of a lie from Gates, and Wilkinson later charging him with treachery and falsehood, resigned his position on the Board of War, of which he was secretary. Thus the triumphal arch reared by the opponents of Washington fell of its own weight, and Washington was saved to become the father of his and our country.

The sudden removal of the Continental Congress, in December, 1777, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and later from there to Yorktown, together with the "Conway Cabal" episode, rather disturbed the equanimity of that body. But the glad tidings that their Commissioner, Silas Deane, of Connecticut, who arrived at Paris in June, 1776,

had forwarded eight vessels loaded with clothing, cannons and various munitions of war, all but one of which arrived at the point of destination, and the fact that it was also learned that France was disposed to render such assistance to the struggling Americans as she consistently could, *gave renewed courage* to some who had been harboring a doubt as to the success of their cause. Hence, a bold front was presented. When Dr. Ferguson, secretary of His Majesty's Commission, sent to treat with Congress for a cessation of hostilities and a possible reconciliation between the parent state and her colonies, asked for admission, he was told the time for negotiating was past, except for Independence.

December 21, 1776, Benjamin Franklin arrived in Paris and his presence created no little enthusiasm, not only among the officials, but among the populace generally. Through his personal influence many concessions were obtained, not only helpful, but of material advantage to the American cause; for, without the helping hand of France, and her powerful influence extended in behalf of the Colonies, at the critical moment, when the courage of the stalwarts was tinged with uncertainty as to the result of the contest, the struggle for independence might have proved a failure.

Sir Henry Clinton arrived at Philadelphia May 8th, 1778, and assumed command of the King's Army, General Sir William Howe having obtained leave to return to England. And soon the order came for His Majesty's forces to evacuate the "Quaker City," where for about six months they had held high carnival, feasting upon the spoils, reveling within the fine residences which their fancy prompted them to confiscate, organizing clubs, theatricals, weekly balls, cock-fighting and various sorts of gambling, while twenty miles away Washington's army was suffering for the common necessities and ordinary comforts of life.

Reports became prevalent and it was expected that His Majesty's army under Clinton was about to march out of Philadelphia with the intention of proceeding to New York.

General Washington, anticipating the movement, ordered Lafayette, (under whom Col. Bigelow and his regiment were serving), with a body of two thousand four hundred men, "the flower of the army," to cross the Schuylkill and take a position to watch the movements of the enemy and strike a blow, should a favorable opportunity be found. The enemy, on discovering the detachment, sought to attack and capture it by a superior force. But the eagle eye of Lafayette was too quick for the action of either Grant or Gray, and the detachment recrossed the river in safety and returned to Washington's headquarters.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 18th of June, the rear of the enemy's line marched out from their winter quarters, and the people of Philadelphia were again free.

Everything was ready in the American camp for a forward movement; the men had been drilling under Steuben and were in much better condition than ever before. Their numbers had been augmented and were fairly well equipped for the coming campaign. Furthermore, Washington had at his immediate command an army about equal in size to that of Carlton, and no doubt felt somewhat encouraged to try the strength of the two armies should a favorable opportunity present itself.

The news that Clinton's army was in motion caused Washington to issue orders for the American army to get ready to move immediately, and six brigades were soon marching in the direction of Coryell's Ferry on the Delaware, the remainder of the army taking up the march the following day, crossing the Schuylkill at Valley Forge, and the Delaware, at Coryell's Ferry, on June 22d. A halt was made here to refresh the troops and for the night, the weather being very rainy. General Lee, with the six brigades before mentioned, was to reach the Ferry that evening. A council of war was held at Hopewell, on which occasion Lee opposed attacking the enemy, and pressed his opinions so strongly that it was decided to move on a line parallel with that of the enemy, only sending a detach-

ment of fifteen hundred men under Scott to aid Maxwell in annoying their flanks. This action on the part of Lee, arguing against the opinions of Greene, Lafayette, Wayne and others, was an intimation that he was either a coward and incompetent, or a knave.

After a protest had been offered, Washington decided to attack Clinton if an opportunity offered, and for that purpose moved his army to Kingston, intending to strike a blow should the enemy attempt to cross the Raritan. He also sent Wayne with a thousand men and Poor's detachment to join Scott and Maxwell. Although the command of this body belonged to Lee, as he disapproved of the plan, he declined in favor of Lafayette. But, on second thought, claimed the position, and for the sake of harmony, Lafayette conceded the point. The rain continued by spells, and between the showers the heat was intense. Washington wrote: "Several of our men have fallen sick from these causes, and a few, unfortunately, have fainted and died in a little time after." Slow progress was being made by either army. On arriving at Crosswicks, Clinton learned that Washington was working in upon him, and if he continued in his present direction would soon be upon his flank. So he determined to proceed by the way of Freehold, where the Court-house of Monmouth County, N. J., is located. Here he encamped on the morning of the 26th, the head of his column extending a mile and a half beyond the Court-house on the road to Middletown, while his left extended back along the road from Crosswicks.

The advance portion of the American army under General Lee was now within five miles of the enemy's camp, and with orders from Washington to make an attack at the earliest opportunity. Therefore it was expected Lee would lead a movement upon the enemy on the 27th. That he failed to do; but in the evening he called his officers together to inform them that until the field was reached, no plan for an attack could be made. On learning of the

strange actions of Lee, and knowing that the enemy, if left to take its own course, would soon reach a section of country where it might be difficult to meet Clinton's men on even terms, Washington hastened forward, and to his great surprise and mortification, met the whole advance corps retreating, without having made any determined resistance to a slight skirmish. In answer to his question as to the cause of the retreat, he was told it was by General Lee's orders.

Washington immediately set about reforming the retreating troops, which, through the brave and spirited conduct of the officers, was accomplished, and with the help of several pieces of artillery properly handled, the enemy's advance was effectually checked, General Greene, for the occasion, having been given command of the right wing.

Finding a determined opposition to their onward march, the enemy attempted to turn the Americans' left flank, but were repulsed in that quarter; then the attempt was made to turn the right flank, but with no better success, for General Greene had secured a favorable position and the enemy received a warm reception. In addition, General Wayne advanced with a body of troops, including Lafayette's brigade, in which was Col. Timothy Bigelow and his 15th regiment; and by keeping up a well directed fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back behind the defile, where the first stand in the beginning of the action was made.

In this position, the British army had both their flanks protected by thick woods and morasses, while their front could be approached only through a narrow pass; nevertheless Washington resolved to press the attack and "sent General Poor with his own and the Carolina brigade to move round upon their right, and General Woodford upon their left, while the artillery were to gall them in front; but the impediments in their way prevented their getting within reach before it was dark."

During the night they remained on the ground they were sent to occupy, intending to make the attack early in the morning, while the army continued lying upon their arms in the field of action, to be in readiness to support them. In the morning the enemy had disappeared, having marched so quietly away during the middle of the night as not to attract the attention of the tired and overtaxed Americans. For on that 28th of June the heat-mark stood at 96 in the shade.

Washington wrote: "The behaviour of the troops in general, after recovering from their first surprise occasioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was such as could not be surpassed. All, both officers and men who were engaged, distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner. The peculiar situation of General Lee at this time requires that I should say nothing of his conduct. He is now in arrest."

Lee was tried by court-martial, found guilty of the charges, and suspended from military command for one year. But before the expiration of that time he was dismissed from the service.

The Americans lost in killed and wounded, 229; the British loss was more than 400, besides a considerable number by desertion.

Solomon Parsons, of Leicester, was a member of Capt. Martin's company in Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment, and was severely wounded during the engagement on the morning of the 28th of June; and after lying on the battlefield for some time, exposed to the heat of the sun, was taken to the village meeting-house, where he remained till Monday, when he was taken to Princeton College; here he remained under medical care till the fourth of September, when he was carried to Trenton. Mr. Parsons records the fact that he was most kindly treated while at Princeton College, by both physician and the nurses. On the 30th of September, he received a pass, and his father having travelled to Trenton after him, they set out for Leicester,

where they arrived about October 10th, 1778. Mr. Parsons' thigh having been shattered by a musket-ball, made the ride home on horseback, a tedious and painful experience. It is said his father walked by his side the entire distance, and, in so far as possible, assisted in making the wounded man comfortable.

Captains Edmund Munro, of Lexington, and Paul Ellis, of Falmouth, Massachusetts, were killed during the engagement, June 28th. They had served with the 15th regiment since its organization up to that date. And agreeable to resolve of August 24, 1780, Munro's widow was allowed seven years' half pay, from June 28, 1778, to June 28, 1785.

Apparently disappointed and somewhat pained by the result of the engagement at Freehold, Washington with his army proceeded on the way toward the Hudson River and camped at White Plains on the 20th of July.

The French fleet, consisting of twelve ships-of-the-line and six frigates, commanded by the Count d'Estaing, had arrived at the mouth of the Delaware July 8th. With the fleet came the first minister from France to the United States, M. Gerard, also a land force of 4000 men. At first it was thought this fleet would be able to overpower the British fleet, and thus pen up Carlton's army in New York and the war brought to a sudden termination. But, on investigation, it was learned the water was not deep enough to float some of the great ships over the bar at the entrance of the harbor. Thus the fates prolonged the struggle.

Soon as the question was settled about the fleet at New York, Washington decided to send a portion of his force to the eastward, and, on July 22d, at two o'clock in the morning, two brigades started on their march for Rhode Island. They were Glover's and Varnum's brigades, placed under command of General Lafayette.

New York and Newport being the only places held by the British troops, and as it had been decided impracticable for the French fleet to cooperate at New York with Wash-

ington's army, a movement against the enemy at Newport was planned, where it was expected the fleet might be of assistance. The British force, numbering about 6000, there, was in command of Sir Robert Pigott, who had succeeded General Richard Prescott.

The American forces in the Rhode Island department were under command of Major General John Sullivan, he having succeeded General Spencer. Special calls had been made upon each of the New England states for troops to report to General Sullivan and join in the effort to drive the British out of Rhode Island, or capture them.

Soon, an army, including the regulars sent forward by Washington, was mustered, amounting to about 9000 men. Count d'Estaing also arrived off Newport harbor with his fleet, on July 29th, and with his 4000 French regulars to cooperate, the prospect seemed bright for soon receiving the capitulation of General Pigott and his army.

Although the movement directed by General Spencer proved to be only a feint to hold attention of the British army at Newport, and prevent re-enforcements being sent from there to assist Burgoyne, it was now expected to be a test of real strength.

General Sullivan began operations, as did Spencer, by concentrating his forces at Tiverton. The enemy had fortified Butt's Hill, located at the northerly end of the Island of Rhode Island, and was supporting a detachment there, when the Americans assembled at Tiverton. The latter step caused Pigott to withdraw his men from Butt's Hill and place them within the defences in front of Newport.

On the 9th and 10th of August, Sullivan with his army crossed the eastern channel and took possession of the enemy's abandoned works. On the 14th he issued orders for the march upon the enemy's main works, to begin at six o'clock on the following morning, Varnum's brigade to proceed by the west road, Glover's by the east road, Cornell's and Greene's in center between them, the line to

advance in two columns, Col. Greene to arrange artillery of right wing in east road.

General Whipple, with the New Hampshire troops, were to flank on the right, and General Tyler, with the Connecticut troops, to flank on the left. Col. John Crane was there with four heavy field pieces, two in each road, east and west. At this time the French troops were landing on Conanicut Island, intending (as had been agreed) to cooperate in the attack on the morrow. But on the morrow, Lord Howe appeared off Point Judith with 13 ships-of-the-line, seven frigates and several small vessels, causing Estaing to re-embark the troops he landed, and put to sea, preparatory to receiving Lord Howe and his fleet.

After two days spent in the attempt to secure advantage by position and when about to begin action, a severe storm came up and scattered the ships, leaving each commander to seek the safety of his own vessel. A few shots were exchanged between vessels as they were driven in proximity to each other, and considerable damage was caused, so that material repairs became necessary. Estaing appeared with his damaged fleet on the 20th of August, but could not be induced to remain and assist in the engagement already begun, and on the 23d set sail for Boston to have his ships repaired.

As was contemplated, Sullivan's army marched from Butt's Hill on the morning of the 15th, the right wing, 1st line, in command of Brig. General Varnum; the left wing, commanded by Brig. General Glover; the 2d line by Major General Hancock; the reserve, by Colonel West; Major General Greene in command of the right wing of the army, and Major General Lafayette the left wing. The lines were advanced to within two miles of the enemy's defences, which extended from Tonomy Hill to Easton Pond. For five days heavy cannonading was carried on, and the enemy were driven from all their works but one. Sullivan's intention was to storm the enemy's main works, but the action of about 3000 volunteers marching off to their homes

so reduced his force that without the help of the French fleet, he thought it unwise to risk it.

In this engagement, General Glover's brigade was on the left, under the immediate command of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, as Glover was serving temporarily on General Sullivan's staff. On the night of the 28th, the Americans fell back to Butt's Hill, and in the morning the enemy marched out from their defences and offered battle, which was accepted, and a severe contest was waged on both sides, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who were finally driven back and sought shelter behind their guns and earthworks on a hill, presumably Turkey Hill. While this fearful contest of the 29th was going on, Lafayette was absent on a mission to Boston, he having covered the distance, 70 miles, on horseback, in seven hours, with the hope of inducing his kinsman, Count d'Estaing, to hurry the fleet forward and assist in completing successfully the struggle in hand. Although the fleet could not be made ready to sail for several days, the Count offered to march the 4000 regulars by land to join Sullivan's army. With that encouraging promise, Lafayette returned as quickly as he went, but he found the coveted opportunity had vanished. Owing to the exhausted condition of his men, who for thirty-six hours had been without food or rest, General Sullivan decided it unwise, not knowing, at the time, from whence re-enforcements could reach him in season to be of assistance to prolong the contest, and the following night withdrew his men from the Island, they being ferried across the east channel to the main land by the use of 86 flat-bottom boats in charge of Captain Samuel Flagg, of the Salem Volunteers.

August 31, General Sullivan congratulated his army upon their orderly retreat.

The loss on the British side was 210 killed and wounded and twelve missing. The Americans lost 30 killed, 132 wounded, and 12 missing. Their sick and wounded were taken to Providence.

In October, the following year, the British evacuated Newport.

At this time the regiments commanded by Colonels Vose, Shepard, Wigglesworth and Timothy Bigelow, constituted General John Glover's brigade. The next day, General Clinton arrived at Newport with 5000 men, and the siege was abandoned. The Glover brigade was stationed at Providence, R. I., until the following July, when orders came to join the main army, the march being by the way of New Haven, Norwalk and Ridgefield, in Connecticut. At Ridgefield, Colonel Bigelow was taken sick.

The brigade to which the 15th regiment belonged reported at Peekskill as early as September or October, and the various companies found winter quarters in that vicinity; November and December at the Highlands; January to June, 1780, at Robinson's Farms, where the services of Colonel Bigelow and his command were used to break up a traffic going on between the tories in that neighborhood and the English army in the way of supplying the latter with hay, grain and other needed supplies. The story of one incident, as told by a participant, is as follows: "The English had sent a company of men to guard their teams while removing some hay they were receiving from their friends, the tories, when Col. Bigelow came up with his regiment and ordered them to disperse. The tories were insolent; the English Captain refused to go until the hay went with them. Upon this Col. Bigelow ordered a part of his company to fire upon them. At this moment, one of Col. Bigelow's men from Worcester, who had just joined the regiment, and, we are sorry to say, was a coward, exclaimed at the top of his voice, 'In the name of God, why don't Col. Bigelow order us to retreat?' The English were frightened and fled, leaving the hay on the hands of Col. Bigelow, who, having no use for it, returned it to the tory owner on the express condition that he should not sell it to the British."

During the greater portion of the summer of 1780, the 15th regiment was employed at various points along the Hudson River, principally between Verplank's Point and Peekskill, covering the localities made memorable as the scenes where the brief but pathetic career of Major John André was enacted. November and December found Colonel Bigelow with the garrison at West Point, his physical condition greatly enfeebled by the nearly six years of severe active service in which he had been engaged. From first to last, wherever there was brisk fighting, he and his regiment were in the front rank.

It may be remembered that a portion of the enlistments in the various companies forming the 15th regiment would expire in the early part of the year 1781, and to keep the regiment up to its proper strength, new enlistments were solicited. On the 25th of November, 1780, General Glover wrote from Peekskill, to John Hancock: "The spirit of re-enlisting prevails much. . . . About seventy have already re-enlisted in my brigade; my money is all exhausted; I can do no more. It is idle to suppose men who, as they say, have been so often neglected, will engage upon resolves of Court. We may as soon expect lines to be stormed and forts to be taken by plans of attack drawn upon paper, without men, arms, or ammunition sufficient to execute those plans, as old soldiers to enlist without money. It is the sinews of war. The whole of the American Army has gone into winter cantonments, except General Nixon's and my brigade, who are now in the field (800 of my men without shoes or stockings) enjoying the sweets of a winter campaign, while the worthy and virtuous citizens of America are enduring the hardships, toils, and fatigues incidental to parlors, with good fires and sleeping on beds of down." This picture of the condition of the American soldier, presented in General Glover's letter, was not an unusual exhibition, but a scene too often witnessed during those trying times.

The British forces under Cornwallis had been defeating the Americans under Gates at the southward, and matters in that direction were not furnishing very flattering reports. Lincoln surrendered to Clinton at Charleston; Gates, defeated by Cornwallis at Camden; Arnold's attempt to surrender West Point, following one after the other, with but the defeat of the British at King's Mountain on October 7th, 1780, for an offset, left a balance quite discouraging in the eyes of the Americans.

Nevertheless, after the rigor of winter had passed, and Colonel Bigelow found some rest and relaxation from the prolonged prostrating strain upon his hitherto robust nature, learning of the ill-success of Gates, and the appointment of General Nathaniel Greene to succeed him, and that the army at the south had been reduced to a mere handful of men, and at that moment was confronted by an enemy of much greater strength, having pledged his life to the cause, and pained at the lack of patriotism manifested by some of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, as shown by their acts of open revolt against their commanding officers, he solicited and received orders to march with his regiment to the assistance of General Greene, becoming a part of General Lafayette's detachment. Although too late for taking part in the engagements at Hobkirk's Hill or Eutaw Springs, the latter of which occurred on September 8th, 1781, they arrived in the vicinity of Yorktown about the 18th of that month, and by the 30th, the concentration of troops had taken place, and Yorktown, with the British army under Lord Cornwallis within her limits, was invested by General Washington and his army, the Americans being stationed on the right of the line, which was in the form of a semi-circle, the French on the left, each wing of the line resting on York River. And the siege commenced. The French fleet was stationed within easy distance, to hold off the British fleet and render assistance to the Americans, should they require it, when the test for supremacy between the two armies should come.

Count De Grasse had, about the 5th of September, while with his fleet standing sentinel at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, met Admiral Graves and his British fleet, when, after two hours of severe fighting the latter withdrew and returned to New York to repair his damaged vessels, while the French fleet was left to guard the entrance to the Bay. Lord Cornwallis, thus deprived of the assistance of Admiral Graves and his fleet, found his army of about 8000 men in a trap, for Lafayette, who arrived upon the scene some days before Washington, had, with the 3000 French soldiers landed from the fleet, on its arrival, under him a total of about 8000 soldiers, whom he had stationed across the peninsula at Williamsburg, cutting off a retreat of the British army. And when, on the 14th, Washington arrived, soon followed by his aggregation, increasing the American army to more than 16,000 men, closer and closer the lines were drawn about the besieged army, Cornwallis all the time hoping and expecting Admiral Graves with his fleet to come and release him.

On October 14th, two redoubts, one on the extreme right, the other on the extreme left of the enemy's line, were taken, both being carried at the point of the bayonet. The plan finally agreed upon was to have the men under Lafayette attack the one on the right, and at the same time the French soldiers under Baron De Viomenil should attack the one on the left. And toward evening of the appointed day, each detachment marched to their work; Col. Alexander Hamilton led the advance corps of the Americans, Captain Aaron Ogden of New Jersey leading the van. The spirit of rivalry between the two detachments made the strife for success all the more spirited. The men rushed forward to the attack with great determination, resulting in complete victory. Among Lafayette's men engaged, 9 were killed and 32 wounded. The French met with greater loss; they had about 100 men killed or wounded. The following day, the British made a determined effort to break through the lines, but failed. All this time,

the hail of shot from seventy or more cannon was making havoc with the enemy's breastworks, and they were fast falling to pieces. On the 17th day of October, a date made memorable by the surrender of Burgoyne, Cornwallis raised the white flag, and his army became prisoners of war; two days later, October 19, 1781, 7247 soldiers and 840 seamen laid down their arms before Washington and his victorious army. British loss, 500 to 600; Americans killed and wounded, 300.

News having been carried by Admiral Graves to Sir Henry Clinton, at New York, of the dangers threatening Cornwallis, Clinton, with 7000 selected troops and a powerful navy, sailed from New York, hoping to render him assistance. But their arrival at the mouth of the Chesapeake was just in season to learn that the surrender had taken place.

Severe criticisms have at times appeared, made perchance by a careless or uncharitable critic, upon the actions and services of the soldiers and seamen sent by the French Government to assist the Americans in securing their independence. Certain it is that their assistance was proffered and accepted at a moment when doubt and uncertainty prevailed in the minds of many persons who had sacrificed almost every thing except their lives for the cause; the army greatly reduced in numbers, scantily clothed, half starved, poorly equipped for service; enlistments exceedingly slow, and with a depleted treasury, the colonists were quite ready to welcome reinforcements from a friendly hand. The ample loans of money granted, the powerful fleet manned and equipped, the thousands of soldiers sent to these shores, and the services they rendered the cause for American independence, ought never to be forgotten or underestimated. It was the pound of flesh, the treasure and the skill of the trained soldier, that strengthened the backbone of the American army, that brought the final decisive victory of arms.

Washington's army on this occasion numbered about 15,500 men, one-half of whom were French soldiers and marines. In addition, he had the assistance of the French fleet.

It was a rare privilege, as well as a great honor, enjoyed by Colonel Bigelow and his 15th regiment, to have shared in the two greatest and most decisive battles of the war,—the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, the two events which marked the downfall of British rule, and the independence of America.

After an absence at the Court of France of nearly nine years, during which time Franklin succeeded in securing loans of various sums of money from France amounting to 21,000,000 livres, of which 9,000,000 was made a free gift, as was also all interest on the loan prior to the declaration of peace, and from Holland 10,000,000 livres, making with the interest approximately a total of 5,600,000 dollars; securing also for the colonies a vast amount of supplies, such as clothing, muskets, cannon and other articles indispensable in carrying on the war; the services of the French fleet and 10,000 or more soldiers equipt for the field; signing the treaty of amity and commerce between United States and Sweden; the preliminary treaty of peace, November 30, 1782, and September 30, 1783; the definitive treaty of peace between United States and England, and treaty of peace between United States and Prussia, 1785.

Franklin reached Philadelphia on the 14th of September, 1795, and Mr. Houdon, who came on the same vessel with Franklin, wrote that he was received with tears of joy and accompanied to his house by all the members of Congress, amidst the acclamations of the citizens of all ranks, who poured forth their prayers for his preservation. Mr. Houdon adds he never saw so affecting a scene. All the people shouted, "Liberty!" Those who gave it to men are the Ambassadors of a beneficent God, and it is under her tutelary auspices that altars ought to be erected.

He was addressed by the General Assembly, that was then sitting, and afterwards by all orders of men in Philadelphia, congratulating and testifying their approbation of the conduct of that venerable Old Patriot, whose return has diffused a general joy among all ranks.

COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW,
OF THE 15TH REGT., CONTINENTAL LINE.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow was a lineal descendant in the fourth generation from John Bigelow, the blacksmith, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

He was born August 2, 1739, at the paternal home on the farm located by his father, Daniel Bigelow, in October, 1718.

This farm, consisting of one hundred acres, was situated partly on Little Packachoag Hill and adjoining Grass Plain, in the southwestern part of Worcester.

The stream called, in the Proprietors' Records, French River, in its northerly course, divided the northerly section of this farm.

The Mother of Col. Timothy was Elizabeth Whitney, born July 23, 1702, daughter of Nathaniel Whitney, Jr., of Weston.

Joshua Bigelow, the grandfather of Col. Timothy, was a soldier in King Philip's war, serving under Captain Ting, was wounded, and in consideration of his services, the General Court gave him a grant of land in Narragansett Number 2, now Westminster, where he died February 21, 1745, in the 90th year of his age.

Timothy was the youngest of the three brothers who grew to maturity and when a lad was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith and in due time established himself in that line of business in Worcester. His shop stood upon the west bank of Millbrook, a short distance south of Lincoln Square. He was skillful and energetic, therefore

prosperous in his business, gaining the reputation of a successful tradesman and a popular citizen.

July 7, 1762, he married Anna Andrews, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Rankin) Andrews. She was born March 31, 1746, at Worcester. Her father was a farmer, also a tanner and currier, and built the house on Main Street, corner of Lincoln Square, where he deceased September 24, 1760, aged 46 years. It was later known as the Col. Timothy Bigelow house, it being a portion of the estate his wife inherited from her father.

Col. Bigelow was an impulsive man and firm in his convictions, also untiring in his efforts to win the cause of his selection.

He was early found affiliating with the whigs, in opposition to the oppressive mandates that King George and the British Parliament served upon the American Colonies.

At the Worcester Town Meeting held May 18, 1773, he was elected a member of the Committee of Correspondence and also chosen at other town meetings to serve on important committees to consider questions as to the action the town should take regarding certain Acts of Parliament submitted for adoption.

In 1774 he was chosen a Delegate to the Provincial Congress to be convened at Concord, and reelected January 3, 1775, as a Delegate to that Congress.

Mr. Bigelow was influential in organizing in Worcester "The American Political Society," the object being to encourage the Whigs or Patriots in their cause by holding meetings and advising with each other on the proper methods to be pursued respecting their common rights and liberties, civil and religious, and to unite their strength in the common cause. The organization was effected at the house of Mr. Asa Ward on December 27, 1773, and through the influence of members of this society, the subsequent expressions recorded at the Town Meetings in Worcester, on the paramount political questions of the day, were changed from the Tory to the Patriot, or Whig side.

While a member of the Provincial Congress he was furnished with a horse and given instructions to follow the trail of the two British officers, Captain Brown and Ensign De Berniere, who had been dispatched by General Thomas Gage, to spy out the roads leading to various places where supplies might be stored, etc.

They were dressed in farmers' garb, to disguise their identity, and had stopped at the Jones Tavern in Worcester. Major Bigelow overtook them on the road near Shrewsbury, on their return to Boston, and after riding in their company and satisfying himself as to the character of the strangers and their business in this vicinity, he hastened on to Marlborough and notified the Committee of Inspection and Correspondence. But Tory Barns, it is said, gave the warning and the two Britishers sought safety in flight in the direction of Boston.

In addition to the various public duties above referred to, he, as Captain, was drilling a company of minute-men in the manual of arms to be used if needed, in assisting to sustain the Colony in such attitude as might be assumed against the menacing action of Great Britain.

It appears that Timothy Bigelow's early military experience was as a private, enlisting at the age of twenty-one and serving in Captain Jonathan Butterfield's Company, from April 15 to December 3, 1760, in an expedition sent against Canada.

April 19, 1775, when the Post Rider, Trail Bissell, arrived in Worcester, bringing the news, that the British soldiers were marching upon Lexington and Concord. Captain Timothy Bigelow marshaled his Company of minute-men and proceeded with all possible haste to the relief of those towns. But the distance over which they had to travel prevented the Company from reaching the scene of the conflict until the Redcoats had been driven back to their original quarters in Boston.

After a service of five days, there was a re-organization of the Massachusetts Militia, under General Artemas Ward,

Captain Bigelow enlisting and was appointed Major in Jonathan Ward's regiment, it being so called after General Artemas Ward, of Shrewsbury, took command of the Militia.

In September, 1775, we find him enrolled as Major in that expedition to Canada, under the command of Col. Benedict Arnold.*

Returning from the scene of that fearful experience, he reached his home in Worcester soon after the 20th of September, 1776, and having been exchanged in May, 1776, he was, on February 8, 1777, commissioned Colonel of the 15th Regt., Massachusetts Continental Line.

Although Worcester was the headquarters for the regiment, the men were enlisted chiefly from Worcester County and the counties further east. Soon as a Company was organized and equipped, they were ordered to report at Albany, or the headquarters of General Schuyler, later General Gates' army. And Col. Bigelow, with his 15th regiment, took part in the capture of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga in September and October, 1777. They also passed the winter of 1777 and 1778 at Valley Forge and took part in the battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, in which Captains Ellis and Munro were killed and Solomon Parsons, of Leicester, was severely wounded. They were at Stoney Point and Verplanks Point in July, 1779, and with the Rhode Island Expedition and passed the winter of 1778 and 1779 at Providence.

Col. Bigelow and his 15th regiment were at West Point in September, 1779, and November and December, 1780, and at Yorktown in October, and took part in the battle there and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781.

From military records kept during the encampment at Valley Forge, we learn that Col. Bigelow was detailed and announced from the headquarters as Commander in Chief,

*Foot note, see page 86.

His Excellency, George Washington, as field officer, as Commanding the regiment (whereof Capt. Joshua Brown, of Newbury, and Ensign Joseph Washburn, of Leicester, were officers); member of the General Court-Martial at Valley Forge, whereof Brigadier-General James Mitchell Varnum, of Dracut, Massachusetts, was president.

The 15th regiment is also named with that of Joseph Vose, of Milton, First Massachusetts; William Shepard, of Westfield, 4th Massachusetts, and Edward Wigglesworth, 19th Massachusetts, of Newburyport, as being in the brigade of Brigadier General John Glover, of Marblehead.

Col. Bigelow, like Brigadier John Paterson, of Lenox, Colonel Alexander Scammell, of Mendon, and Lt.-Colonel Ebenezer Sprout, of Middleborough, all of Massachusetts, contemporary soldiers and comrades of his at Valley Forge, stood over six feet in height, with broad shoulders and a commanding presence.

When the news of the loss of Gates' army and the appointment of Nathaniel Green to the command of the southern department was received, Col. Bigelow solicited and received Washington's orders to move on with his 15th regiment and join General Green, but did not arrive in season to participate in the battle of Hobkirk, April 25, 1781, or that of Eutaw Springs, September 1, 1781, which practically closed the campaign of the south, but was in season to take part in the battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, Col. Bigelow's regiment being in Lafayette's Corps, and he with his men aided in carrying the right redoubt with the bayonet.

One of his men who was present, in describing the occasion, said: "Colonel Bigelow was everywhere all the time, and you would have thought, if you had been there, that there was nobody else in the struggle but the Colonel and his regiment."

The decisive victory won at Yorktown seemed to forebode the dawn of a final victory for the American cause, and after witnessing the surrender of Cornwallis and his

army to General Washington, Colonel Bigelow and his 15th regiment returned to the Hudson and were stationed for a time in and about West Point. Although the greater portion of the men in this regiment had enlisted for three years, or for the war, they were now gradually allowed to go to their several homes, when fresh recruits could be secured for short terms to take their places.

After General Greene had forced the British soldiers to abandon their operations in the southern Colonies and they had joined the main army at New York, Col. Bigelow received orders to report with his regiment at Providence, R. I., and in the spring of 1782 the glad tidings came that negotiations for peace had been commenced, and on the 30th of November the provisional articles of peace were signed and the war was thus brought to a close.

Colonel Bigelow returned to his home in Worcester, but was soon called to occupy a position at West Point, and later assigned to the command of the U. S. Arsenal in Springfield, Massachusetts.

At the close of his services there he came home to make a new start in private life, after a strenuous service of practically more than seven years given to the cause of liberty for his and our country.

To be sure, home was dear to him; wife, children, and friends, were ready to welcome him, he having been a true soldier, faithful to the trust and deserving of all the honors due him, of which there were many.

He had given as a sacrifice for his country the best there was in him and returned to family and fellow citizens broken in health through the severe hardships from exposure and the privations he had endured, to find the value of his private property seriously impaired and his purse practically empty.

With commendable courage he began the work of rehabilitating his shattered fortune.

But the fires built at the old forge did not burn with their old-time glow and the once skillful hand had in a

measure lost its cunning. Besides, he sought in vain for his numerous former patrons, many of whom had sacrificed their lives in helping to win that liberty which posterity was to enjoy, but won at such an incalculable cost.

The lines of trade had found new channels. Eight years had wrought great changes, not only among the inhabitants, but in the ordinary occupations of the people. Besides, camp-life and the excitement attending military operations in the field had blunted in a measure his desire, or the capacity, for following the slow pace necessary in again building up his former lucrative business as a blacksmith.

The death of his son, Andrew, which occurred in November, 1787, added materially to the Colonel's discouragement and distress of mind.

Andrew had been serving as a private in Colonel Benjamin Tupper's 10th regiment from March 29, 1781, to January 1, 1783.

This painful infliction, coming at this time, seemed to completely depress and dishearten Colonel Bigelow; that, with the weight of the obligations which had been piling up against his personal estate during the years he had been fighting the battles in the field, for stay-at-homes, who were now demanding of him a settlement which he was unable to grant them, and in their scramble to see who should secure the first chance to draw from his impecunious purse and seriously depleted estate, caused him to be cast into prison, where of a broken heart, disappointed, humiliated and sorely grieved at the final treatment received at the hands of those he had counted as his friends, he died March 31, 1790, and the Record Book at the Worcester County Jail reads:

Timothy Bigelow, Worcester, Esquire.

Time of commitment, February 15, 1790, by Execution.

By authority of Levi Lincoln, Esq.

Description: Six Feet, Dark Complexion.

Discharged April 1, 1790, by Death.

From a return now in the archives of the State, signed by Colonel Timothy Pickering, of Salem, Adjutant General of the patriot army, which was forwarded by General Washington, December 29, 1777, to the Massachusetts authorities, we get some idea of the strength and composition of the Massachusetts Infantry Regiments then in bivouac at Valley Forge. This return shows the enlisted strength of Colonel Timothy Bigelow's 15th regiment at that date to be (not including the eight months' men):—

Sergeants present for duty.....	17	
Sergeants sick, absent.....	6	
Sergeants on furlough.....	2	
Sergeants on command.....	1	
	—	26
Drummers and fifiers present for duty.....	12	
Rank and file present for duty.....	191	
Sick present.....	15	
Sick absent.....	70	
On furlough.....	49	
On command.....	25	
	—	388
Eight months' men.....		115
		—
Total.....		503

From muster rolls prepared by direction of Lt.-Colonel William Bradford, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Deputy Commissary General of Musters, from April 10, 1777, to April 1, 1779, shows that the 15th Massachusetts Regiment under Colonel Bigelow had in June, 1778, the following men:—

Colonel	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Major	1
Captains	8
Lieutenants	10

Ensigns	6	
Staff Adjutant.....	1	
Quartermaster	1	
Surgeon	1	
Surgeon's Mate.....	1	
Paymaster	1	
Sergeants	27	
Corporals	21	
Drummers and fifers.....	16	
Privates	258	
Non-effective (on furlough).....	10	
	—	364
Enlisted for the war.....		21
Enlisted for three years.....		295
		—
Total.....		680

Volume 21, Council Records, at the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, show that the Board of War, June 10, 1777, ordered to be delivered to Colonel Timothy Bigelow 200 blankets, 200 knapsacks, 255 arms with bayonets, and August 14, 1777, 80 blankets and 80 knapsacks in John Glover's brigade. These equipments were to supply the men of the 15th regiment, just prior to the engagements at Stillwater and Saratoga.

Among the manuscript records kept in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., may be found copies of the pay rolls of companies encamped at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777 and 1778 under the command of the following officers: Captain Daniel Barnes, Marlborough, Mass.; Captain Paul Ellis, Falmouth, Me.; Captain Joshua Brown, Newbury, Mass.; Captain Adam Martin, Sturbridge, Mass.; Captain Edmund Munro, Lexington, Mass.; Captain William Gates, Worcester, Mass.; Captain Joseph Hodgkin, Ipswich, Mass.; Captain Sylvanus Smith, Shirley, Mass.

Nearly all that winter (1777-1778) Captain Smith was at Shirley on a furlough and the company appears to have been under the command of Lieut. William Eysandier.

Captains Paul Ellis and Edmund Munro were both killed on June 28, 1778, in the battle at Monmouth, N. J.

ROSTER OF THE 15TH REGIMENT

The following roster of the 15th Regiment, Continental Line, here presented by companies, contains names of all the men who served in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's regiment that the writer has been able to collect.

FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

Eight companies constituted a regiment.

1st, Captain's

Colonel's

4th, Captain's

Major's

3d, Captain's

Lieutenant-Colonel's

5th, Captain's

2d, Captain's

Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel

Major

Adjutant

Drum and Fife Majors

Drum and Fife

OFFICERS OF THE 15TH REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL ARMY

Colonel, TIMOTHY BIGELOW (Worcester)—Service January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779.

Lieutenant-Colonel, HENRY HASKELL (Shirley)—January 1, 1777, to July 1, 1779.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ANDREW PETERS (Mendon)—July 1, 1779, to November 26, 1779.

Lieutenant-Colonel, THOMAS COGSWELL (Haverhill)—November 26, 1779, to December 31, 1779. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Major, DAVID BRADISH (Falmouth)—January 1, 1777, to July 26, 1779. Resigned.

Major, WILLIAM HUDSON BALLARD (Amesbury, New Boston)—July 1, 1779, to December 31, 1779; January 1, 1780, to December 31, 1780. (

Adjutant, NATHANIEL NAZRO (Worcester)—January 1, 1777, to November 18, 1778. Resigned.

Adjutant, JOHN STOWERS (Worcester)—Serving as Ensign, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1778.

Adjutant, MOSES ROBERTS (Marlboro)—Serving as Lieutenant, Captain and Adjutant, March 2, 1779. Reported killed February 3, 1780.

Heitman's Register gives Hugh Maxwell, of Charlemont, the credit of serving as Major in Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment from July 7, 1777, to July 1, 1779, but as the Massachusetts records place his service from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, as Major in Colonel Bailey's 2d regiment,* and there appears no vacancy to be filled in the three years of service noted above, Heitman may be in error.

DANIEL BARNES, Captain Ward's Regiment, May 23 to December, 1775; Captain 21st Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776; Captain 15th Massachusetts, January 1, 1777, to August 1, 1779, retired.

HENRY HASKELL, Captain company Minute Men Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Massachusetts, July 1, 1777, to July 1, 1779.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Captain Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Captain Ward's Regiment, May 23, 1775; Major, June 17, 1775; taken prisoner, December 31, 1775; appointed Major 21st Continental Infantry, 1776. Did not join the regiment, as he was not exchanged until May, 1776; Colonel 15th, January 1, 1777; retired January 1, 1781; died March 31, 1790.

*See Vol. 10 Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War.

- JONAS HUBBARD, Lieutenant Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Captain Ward's Regiment, May 23, 1775; wounded at Quebec, December 31, 1775; died after January 14, 1776.
- JOSEPH HODGKINS, Lieutenant Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; 1st Lieutenant Little's Regiment, May 19, 1775; 12th Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776; Captain 15th, January 1, 1777, to July, 1779.
- DANIEL BARNES, Captain Ward's Regiment, May 23 to December, 1775; Captain of 21st Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776; Captain 15th Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777; retired August 1, 1779.
- PAUL ELLIS, Ensign of Phinney's Massachusetts Regiment, April 24 to July 8, 1775; Captain 15th Massachusetts, January 1, 1777. Killed at Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
- JOSHUA BROWN, 1st Lieutenant Prescott's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; 1st Lieutenant 7th Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776; Captain 15th Massachusetts Regiment; Supernumerary, August 1, 1779.
- ADAM MARTIN, 1st Lieutenant Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Captain of Learned's Massachusetts Regiment, April to November, 1775; Captain 15th Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; resigned June 28, 1779.
- EDMUND MUNRO, Captain Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Regimental Quartermaster 13th Continental Infantry, August 20 to December 31, 1776; Captain 15th Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; killed at Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
- WILLIAM GATES, Sergeant Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; 2d Lieutenant Ward's Massachusetts Regiment, May 23 to December, 1775; Captain Massachusetts Militia, 1776; Captain 15th Massachusetts Regiment January 1, 1777; omitted in July, 1778; died July 7th, 1811.
- ANDREW PETERS, Captain Reed's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; Captain 13th Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776; Major 2d Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Massachusetts Regiment, July 1, 1779; resigned November, 1779; died February 5, 1822.
- THOMAS COGSWELL, Lieutenant Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Captain of Gerrish's Massachusetts Regiment, May 19 to December, 1775; Captain 26th Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776; Major 1st Massachusetts, January 21, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Massachusetts November 26, 1779; retired January 1, 1781; died September 3, 1810.

DAVID BRADISH, Captain Phinney's Massachusetts Regiment, May 19 to December, 1775; Major 15th Massachusetts Regiment January 1, 1777; resigned July 21, 1779; died 1818.

WILLIAM HUDSON BALLARD, Captain Frye's Massachusetts Regiment, May 19 to December, 1775; Captain 6th Continental Infantry January 1 to December 31, 1776; Captain of 7th Massachusetts January 1, 1777; Major 15th Massachusetts July 1, 1779; retired January 1, 1781; died December, 1814.

Adjutant NATHANIEL NAZRO, Captain; Lieutenant of Gridley's Massachusetts Artillery Regiment in 1775 and in Craft's Massachusetts Artillery Regiment, 1776; Adjutant 15th Massachusetts August, 1777; resigned November 17, 1778.

JOHN STOWERS, Sergeant 15th Massachusetts September 18, 1777; Ensign November 26, 1778; transferred to 5th Massachusetts January 1, 1781, and served to April; died October 11, 1821.

MOSES ROBERTS, 1st Lieutenant 15th Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; Captain March 1, 1779; killed at Young's House, February 3, 1780.

HUGH MAXWELL, Lieutenant company Minute Men at Lexington April 19, 1775; Captain Prescott's Massachusetts Regiment, May 10 to December, 1775; wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; Captain 7th Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776; Captain 2d Massachusetts January 1, 1777; Major 15th Massachusetts, July 7, 1777; transferred to 2d Massachusetts July 1, 1779; Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Massachusetts August 1, 1782; died October, 1799. Seems to have been Major July 7, 1777, and transferred to 2d Massachusetts July 1, 1779.

CAPTAIN DANIEL BARNES AND HIS COMPANY IN THE 15TH REGIMENT

Captain Barnes was born in Marlborough, Mass., July 19, 1736, son of Daniel and Zeuriah (Eager) Barnes. He marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, at the head of his company of Minute men. Although they did not arrive in season to take part in the skirmish, they remained in Cambridge until the organization of the army under General Artemas Ward was accomplished, Captain Barnes enlisting April 26, 1775, serving thirteen weeks and six days in the regiment of which Jonathan Ward was Colonel and Timothy Bigelow 2d Major. Daniel Barnes was commissioned Captain May 25, 1775, and was in service October of that year. He joined Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment, serving from January 1, 1777, to May 6, 1779, at which time he was reported a Super-

numery. He married Martha Brigham January 20, 1763. Children, John, born November 6, 1763; Martha, born May 9, 1766.

Lieutenant Thomas Davidson (———)

Lieutenant Joel Pratt (———)

Lieutenant Moses Roberts (Marlborough), was promoted to Captain. Killed at Young's House, N. Y., February 3, 1780.

Scipio Adams (Shrewsbury), May 15 to December 31, 1779.

Corporal Samuel Andrews (Westborough)

Corporal Elisha Asten (Marlborough)

Corporal Robert Bailes (Northborough)

Corporal John Barnard (Bolton)

Corporal John Rice (Marlborough)

Sergeant Aaron Bigelow (Groton)

Gideon Bowker (Northborough)

Sergeant Abraham Brigham (Marlborough)

Benjamin Bruce (Bolton)

Daniel Bruce (Bolton)

William Carruth (Northborough)

James Codman (Bolton)

Jonathan Conn (Northborough)

James Crossman (Bolton)

Corporal Amos Darby (Concord)

Sergeant John Davis (for Wrentham)

Paul Davis (Upton, for Mendon)

Quartermaster-Sergeant John Dexter (Marlborough), promoted

Levi Dunton (Southborough) 3 years

Leonard Eagar (Shrewsbury)

Fifer Zerubabel Eager (Marlborough)

William Evans (Grafton)

David Fay (Northborough)

James Fay (Westborough)

Levi Fletcher (Lancaster)

Elijah Foster (Bolton)

James Gamwell (Northborough)

Benjamin Garfield (Westborough)

Samuel Gates (Marlborough) 3 years

Corporal Joseph Golds (Northborough)

Daniel Hardy (Westborough)

David Haven (Grafton), killed October 8, 1777.

Eli How (Marlborough)

Charles Hudson (Marlborough)

Fifer Ebenezer Hudson (Northborough)

Stephen Hudson (Marlborough)

Asa Johnson (———)

Edward Johnson (Bolton)

Jonas Johnson (Bolton), also Captain Dow's Company
Timothy Johnson (Marlborough)
Corporal Solomon Jones (Bolton)
Thomas Keyes (Northborough)
Sergeant, Lieutenant, Ensign Henry Marble (Westborough)
Joseph Marble (for Westborough)
Lanman Marble (Westborough)
James Martin (Grafton)
Jedediah Maynard (Marlborough)
Peter Maynard (Westborough)
James McCullar (for Westborough)
John McCullar (for Westborough)
William McCullar (for Westborough)
Isaac Newman (Grafton)
Jonah Newton (Marlborough)
James Parker (Shrewsbury)
Stephen Phelps (Marlborough)
Sergeant, Munro's Company, Jonathan Porter (Woburn)
Primus Putnam (Lanesborough), 3 years.
Drum Major William Reed (———)
Thomas Ridgway (Marlborough)
Adonijah Rice (Northborough)
Corporal Elisha Rice (Northborough)
John Rice (Marlborough)
Samuel Rice (Westborough)
Drum Major of Company, William Rice (Marlborough)
Prentice Russell (Marlborough)
Sergeant Silas Sawin (Marlborough)
Drummer Samuel Searls (Lunenburg)
Simon Smith (for Westborough)
Samuel Stearns (for Grafton)
Solomon Stow (for Grafton)
Sergeant John Tenney (Northborough), reported dead April 19,
1778.
Thomas Twitchell (for Westborough)
John Whitney (for Westborough)
Ephraim Wilder (of Marlborough), reported dead Dec. 5, 1777.
Samuel Willard (for Groton)
Moses Williams (for Marlborough)
William Henry Woods (for Marlborough), 3 years.
Corporal Joseph Woods (Bolton)
Henry Woods (Marlborough), reported killed Sept. 19, 1777.
Reuben Wyman (Marlborough), December 1, 1778, was exchanged
for his son, Silas Wyman (Marlborough), who took his father's

place in service December 1, 1778, to August 5, 1779; reported killed.

**CAPTAIN PAUL ELLIS, OF FALMOUTH, AND HIS COMPANY
IN THE 15TH REGIMENT**

He was Ensign in Captain David Bradish's company, enlisting April 24, 1775, and serving to July 8, 1775; also in Captain Bradish's company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's (31st) regiment, also Captain in Colonel Jacob French's regiment stationed at Winter Hill February 27, 1776, receiving his commission in March, 1776; also Captain in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's 15th regiment, Continental army, serving from January 1, 1777, to June 28, 1778, at which time he was reported killed in action. His widow was allowed half pay from June 28, 1778, to June 28, 1785. Payment allowed agreeable to a resolve dated August 24, 1780, to widows or orphans of officers who were killed or died in service. Captain Ellis also served as recruiting officer for this regiment.

2d Lieutenant Abner Dow was promoted to Captain to succeed Ellis, his service extending from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, 34 months as Lieutenant and 2 months as Captain. Cashiered August 18, 1781. Captain Abner Dow (Falmouth), saw service from April 24, 1775, as Ensign in Captain David Bradish's company, Colonel Phinney's 31st regiment, October, 1775; Captain in Colonel Jacob French's regiment, commissioned March, 1776; Captain in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's 15th regiment. Service from January 1, 1777, to June 28, 1778. Reported killed in action June 28, 1778, at Monmouth. His widow was granted half pay from that date to June 28, 1785.

Lieutenant January 1, 1777, Abner Dow. Service from July 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, 34 months, and as Captain 2 months.

Lieutenant Jonathan Porter (Woburn), Ensign March 31, 1779.

Sergeant Samuel Hammond (New Gloucester)

Sergeant Wentworth Knight (———)

Sergeant Jonas Stevens (Gray), enlisted for the town of New Boston, March 23, 1777, to December 31, 1779.

Sergeant Joseph Jones (———)

Sergeant Daniel McCay (Falmouth)

Fifer Cato Shattuck (Falmouth)

Corporal Solomon Jordan (Dorchester)

Corporal Nathaniel Shaw (Falmouth)

Corporal William Stephens (New Boston)

PRIVATES

Zebulon Adams (Falmouth)
 James Babb (Newburyport)
 Joseph Dow (Falmouth), deceased May 6, 1779.
 Joseph (Josiah) Frances (New Gloucester), deceased.
 Ensign Alexander François (———)
 Samuel Green (Royalston), (Boston), m. May 6, 1779.
 David Jordan (New Boston), May 6, 1779.
 Simion Kemp (Groton)
 Drummer George Knight (New Boston), May 6, 1779.
 Winthrop Knight (Falmouth), May 6, 1779.
 George Lesley (New Boston), May 6, 1779.
 John May (New Gloucester) m. May 6, 1779.
 Mark Morril (New Boston)
 Josiah Milliken (Scarborough), m. May 6, 1779.
 Mark Morril (Scarborough), m. May 6, 1779.
 Plato McLellan (Falmouth), m. May 6, 1779.
 Samuel Roberts (Falmouth), m. May 6, 1779.
 John Runnels (Scarborough), m. May 6, 1779.
 Nathan Shaw (**Falmouth**), for Andover, m. May 6, 1779.
 John Wood (Parsontown for Falmouth), m. May 6, 1779.
 Abraham Young (Parsontown for Falmouth), m. May 6, 1779.
 Nathaniel Young (Parsontown for Falmouth), m. May 6, 1779.
 Drummer James Parker (for Shrewsbury)
 Dan Wakefield (Middleborough)
 Thaddeus Wright (for Granville), 9 mos., July 24, 1779; dis. April 24, 1780.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA BROWN AND HIS COMPANY IN THE 15TH REGIMENT

He served in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's 15th regiment, Continental army. Service from January 1, 1777, to April 19, 1779; reported resigned on that date.

Lieutenant Joseph Brown, service January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779. 27 months as Ensign and 9 months as Lieutenant. Promoted to Lieutenant April 19, 1779. Commissioned Captain July 4, 1780.

2d Lieutenant James Perkins, January 1, 1777, to February 27, 1778.

Ensign Daniel Simons (Lexington), was sergeant in Captain Edmund Monroe's company March 10, 1777, to March 31, 1779, then promoted to Ensign, Captain Brown's company, 3 months,

15 days and 8 months as Lieutenant April 13, 1780. Sick at Fishkill. Transferred to Captain White's company May 1, 1781.

1st Sergeant Daniel Hunt
2d Sergeant Daniel Barker (of Stow)
3d Sergeant Elisha Houghton
4th Sergeant Benjamin Willard (Harvard)
1st Corporal Jonathan Robbins
2d Corporal, also Sergeant, George Acres (of Boston)
3d Corporal Moses Gammons
4th Corporal Philemon Allen (of Stow)
Drummer William Gates (Stow)
Fifer Jonathan Kidder (for Billerica)

PRIVATES

Thomas Acres (Boston)
Isaac Anabel (Oxford), 8 months.
John Atkinson (Boston)
John Barker (Acton)
Theodore Barker (Acton)
James Barker (Stow)
Corporal 10 months, Abel Bathrick (Casco Bay)
Samuel Barritt (Harvard), served in room of Samuel Worcester.
Moses Basto (Concord)
Zadock Burnham (Harvard)
John Burnham (Harvard)
Benjamin Burley (———)
Francis Chaffin (Acton)
Titus Coburn (for Harvard), of Littleton.
Daniel Cogren (Boston)
Elnathan Darby (Harvard)
John Davis (Casco Bay), for Shirley.
Jonas Davis (Harvard)
Josiah Dodge (Littleton)
Levi Farnsworth (Harvard)
Manassah Farnsworth (Harvard)
Samuel Farnsworth (Harvard)
James Fletcher (Acton)
Benjamin Gates (Stow)
Daniel Gates (Stow)
Jonathan Gates (Stow)
Robert Green (Halifax)
Stephen Hale (Stow)
Thomas Kidder (for Billerica)

Ebenezer Hodge (Boston), (Woburn)
Richard Holden (Groton)
Josiah Howard (Ipswich), wounded near White Plains, lost use of
left arm.
Daniel Hunt (Brunswick)
Jasper Johnson (**Newtown**)
John Johnson (Newtown for Worcester)
James Johnson (Lynn)
Jonathan Kidder (Billerica)
Thomas Kidder (Berkley)
James Law (Acton)
Thomas Law (Stow)
Jesse Lund (of Bolton)
Thomas Middleton (Boston)
Ebenezer Parker (Harvard)
Eleazer Parker (for Harvard)
John Parker (Gorham)
Amos Persons (Oxford)
Job Priest (Harvard), (for Bolton)
William Proctor (Harvard)
Elijah Putnam (Lunenburg)
Joseph Randall (Hanover)
Jonathan Robbins (Stow)
Joseph Russell (Littleton)
Dudley Stearns (Salisbury), also Captain Dow's company.
Benjamin Stone (Acton)
Corporal Consider Turner (Harvard)
Abraham Wellman (Harvard, for Lynn)
John Whitney (Harvard)
Samuel Worcester (Harvard)
Samuel Wood (Weston), (Wilmington)
Dean Wyman (Lunenburg)

CAPTAIN ADAM MARTIN AND HIS COMPANY IN THE
15TH REGIMENT

He was of Sturbridge, Mass., and 1st Lieutenant in Captain Timothy Parker's company of Minute Men who marched on the alarm of the 19th of April, 1775. He enlisted and was commissioned as Captain May 23, 1775, serving in Colonel Ebenezer Learned's regiment until August 1, 1775. He served as Captain in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's 15th regiment of the Continental Army, from January 1, 1777, to June 28, 1779, when he resigned. He later served as Captain in Colonel Nathan Tyler's regiment at Provi-

dence, R. I. October 2, 1779, to December, 1779, was serving as paymaster in camp.

2d Lieutenant William Crossman (Easton or Leicester), also Captain June 20, 1779; reported cashiered November 7, 1779.

Ensign, December, 1777, Joseph Washburn (Leicester), Lieutenant, March 2, 1779.

Sergeant Joshua Harding (Sturbridge)

Sergeant John Warren (Sturbridge)

Sergeant Daniel Plimpton (Sturbridge)

Sergeant Asa Harrington (Sturbridge)

Sergeant John Warren (Brookfield)

Sergeant James Tucker (Leicester)

Sergeant Moses Weld (Sturbridge)

Corporal Joseph Dix (Sturbridge)

Corporal Oliver Plimpton (Sturbridge)

Corporal Elisha Rice (Northboro)

Drummer William Gates

Drummer James Parker

Fife Major regiment Benjamin Hill (Brookfield)

Fifer James Hill (Brookfield)

PRIVATEs

Nathan Adams (Sturbridge)

Asa Blanchard (Beverly), died November 5, 1777.

Abijah Brown (Paxton)

John Christian (Sutton)

John Dunten (Sturbridge)

Joseph Dunten (Sturbridge)

John Dyer (Charlton)

Thomas Dyer (Charlton)

Amos Gleason (Sturbridge)

Samuel Glover (Sturbridge)

Joseph Gold (for Northborough), light infantry.

Abel Gun (Sturbridge), reported dead May 9, 1778.

John Hoit (Haverhill), deserted April 17, 1777.

John Hubbard (Leicester), black man.

Asa Harrington (for Leicester)

Jethro Jones (Leicester)

Jeremiah Lake (Sturbridge)

Daniel Matthews (of New Braintree), (Brookfield), died September 23, 1777.

Asaph Morse (Tyringham)

Joseph Morse (———)

Ozias Morse (Sturbridge)
Abijah Morse (Sturbridge)
Amos McKinstry (Sturbridge)
Peter McCoy (Spencer)
Abraham Newell (Sturbridge)
Samuel Newell (Sturbridge)
Phineas Newton (Spencer)
Solomon Parsons (Leicester), wounded.
Benjamin Prouty (Spencer)
Ichabod Robbins (Sturbridge)
Jonathan Robinson (Sutton), died November 3, 1777.
Jesse Sabin (Dudley)
Francis Savage (Worcester), 3 years.
Drummer Thomas Seever (Spencer)
William Simson (Sturbridge)
John Slown (Townsend)
Moses Smith (Sturbridge)
Nahum Smith (Sturbridge)
Asa Snell (Barre)
John Stacy (Sturbridge)
Thomas Stevens (———)
William Tolly (Leicester)
Solomon Tucker (Woodstock)
Zephaniah Tucker (Leicester)
Waite Upham (Leicester)
Aaron Wheeton (Barre)
Joshua Wheeton (for Hopkinton), (Medway)
Jeremiah Whitaker (Paxton), 3 years.
David Wood (Sturbridge), 8 months' man and re-enlisted serving
6 months as Corporal and 6 months as Sergeant.

CAPTAIN EDMUND MUNRO AND HIS COMPANY IN THE 15TH REGIMENT

He was of Lexington, Mass., where he was born February 2, 1736, son of William and Sarah (Mason) Munro. He entered military service early in life, and was Ensign in a corps of rangers commanded by Major Rogers in the French war. In 1761 he was Adjutant in Colonel Hoar's regiment at Crown Point. One year later he received from Governor Bernard a commission as Lieutenant in His Majesty's service and remained with the army there till the peace of 1763. He responded to the alarm, April 19, 1775, and served at Cambridge May 16 to the 20th. He also served as Lieutenant in Captain John Parker's company at Cambridge and in same capacity in Capt. Charles Miles' company; Colonel Jona-

than Reed's regiment, July 16 to November 30, 1776, and Captain in Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment Continental Army, January 1, 1777, to June 28, 1778, when he was reported killed in action, battle of Monmouth. After the capture of Burgoyne, Captain Munro was presented a pair of candlesticks taken from the equipage of Burgoyne, for his distinguished services during that eventful battle. The same cannon ball that killed Captain Munro at Monmouth, killed George Munro and maimed for life Joseph Cox, of Lexington, Mass. His widow, Rebecca, was paid £100 by the Council's order, May 24, 1779, on account of resolve February 6, 1779.

CAPTAIN PHINEAS BOWMAN

He was Paymaster in Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment, Continental Army, commissioned February, 1777. He served in the regiment as Lieutenant in the Light Infantry company and also as Captain, his service extending from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, and may have succeeded Munro. He was commissioned April 19, 1779, served 18 months as Lieutenant and 18 months as Captain.

CAPTAIN EDMUND MUNROE'S COMPANY

1st Lieutenant Silas Walker, commissioned January 1, 1777.
Lieutenant Samuel Henley (Charlestown)
Ensign John Stowers, November 26, 1778.
1st Sergeant Jonathan Porter, promoted to Ensign March 31.
2d Lieutenant David Simons (Lexington), promoted March 31,
also Ensign in Captain Brown's company.
3d Sergeant Edward Heywood (Concord)
4th Sergeant, Ebenezer Hadley (Lexington)
1st Corporal James Fowle (Lexington)
2d Corporal Thomas Hadley (Lexington)
3d Corporal Amos Darby (Concord)
4th Corporal Levi Mead (Lexington)
Drummer Nehemiah Estabrook (Lexington)
Drummer John Trowbridge (Groton), born 1762, died 1828, served
from July 1, 1779, to April 20, 1780.
Fifer David Fisk (Lexington)

PRIVATEs

Richard Anthony (Concord)
Thomas Brooks Ball (Concord)
Isaac Barbadoes (Woburn)

John Barker (Acton)
David Barker (———)
Theodore Barker (Acton)
James Barrett (Concord)
Pomp Blackman (Lexington)
William Boardman (Lexington)
Peter Bowers (Lincoln), with Surgeon.
Joseph Cox (Lexington), invalided April 16, 1779.
Samuel Crafts (Lexington)
Samuel Darby (Concord)
Job Dodge (Littleton)
Josiah Dodge (Littleton)
Amos Dole (Shirley), Light Infantry company.
Timothy Dwire (Boston)
Nehemiah Estabrook (Lexington)
Matthew Farrington (Lexington)
James Fowle (Lexington)
Luke Fletcher (Lincoln), with surgeon.
Jubiter Free (Lexington)
Arnold Gliddon (for Groton)
Thomas Grant (Lancaster), (Princeton)
Thomas Hadley (Lexington)
Eben Hadley (Lexington)
Thomas Hale (Boston)
John Haskell (Shirley)
Edward Haywood (Concord)
Titus Haywood (Acton), March 14, 1777, to December 14, 1777,
reported deceased.
William Kelley (Boston)
John Lane (Worcester)
Ebenezer Lock (Woburn)
Daniel Lyman (Lexington)
Levi Mead (Lexington)
George Munro (Lexington), died June 28, 1778.
Jonathan Munro (Lexington)
Thaddeus Munro (Lexington)
Peter Oliver (Littleton)
John Phillips (———)
David Parker (for Harvard)
Amos Russell (Lexington)
Seth Read (Lexington)
John Shofe (Fitchburg)
Prince Sutton (Woburn)
Job Spaulding Westford (for Marlborough)
John Taylor (Stow)

Jeremiah Tyler (Woburn)
George Wheeler (Bedford)
William Wheeler (Concord)
Richard Wilson (of Lincoln)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GATES AND HIS COMPANY IN THE
15TH REGIMENT

He was Sergeant in Captain Timothy Bigelow's company of Minute men, Colonel Artemas Ward's regiment which marched from Worcester, Mass., on the alarm of April 19, 1775. After a service lasting five days, enlisted into the army. He was Ensign in Captain Jonas Hubbard's company, Hon. Artemas Ward's regiment; 2d Lieutenant in same company, commissioned May 25, 1775; also Lieutenant, same company, June 18, 1775; also 1st Lieutenant, Captain Seth Washburn's company, which joined Colonel Whitney's regiment, commissioned February 13, 1776, and Captain 2d company, Colonel Samuel Denny's 1st Worcester County regiment, Massachusetts militia, reported commissioned April 5, 1776; also report dated Watertown, September 6, 1776, of the Enlistment Committee for Worcester County, of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army. Said Captain Gates, with his company of 85 men, marched to New York, July 17, 1776, under command of Colonel Jonathan Holman. He was also Captain in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's 15th regiment, Continental Army, serving from January 1, 1777, to November 25, 1778. Appointed January 1, 1777, reported resigned November 25, 1778, but appears from report of pay abstracts to have served at Providence, R. I., December, 1778, and April, 1779. Lieutenant John Pierce, of this company, was promoted to Captain, April 9, 1779, who appears to have been succeeded as Captain of this company by Lieutenant Daniel Grout, June 22, 1780, receiving his commission July 14, 1780.

1st Lieutenant Daniel Grout (Grafton), service from January 1, 1777, to April 9, 1779.

2d Lieutenant John Peirce, service from January 1, 1777, 18 months as Lieutenant and 18 months as Captain. Commissioned Captain March 1, 1779, and confirmed by Congress September 6, 1779.

Ensign John Kennady (Worcester), served as Lieutenant from November 26, 1779, to December 31, 1780.

1st Sergeant Artemas Maynard (Lancaster and Holden)

2d Sergeant John Knower (Worcester)

3d Sergeant Samuel Row (Holden), service from March 14, 1777, to December 31, 1779.

4th Sergeant Eli Gale (Shrewsbury)
Drummer Uriah Johnson (Worcester)
Drummer John Wyman, transferred from Captain Smith's company March, 1779.
Fifer Samuel Rice, transferred from Captain Barnes' company.
Corporal John Knower (Worcester)
Corporal Joseph Woods (Bolton)
Corporal Thomas Kimball (Holden)
Corporal Seth Partridge, promoted March 1, 1779.

PRIVATES

Andrew Allard (Holden), reported dead September 1, 1777.
Boston Allen (Shrewsbury)
Cuff Annum (Worcester), died April 19, 1779.
Moses Ames (———)
John Avis (Worcester)
William Bacon (Worcester)
Samuel Ball (Worcester)
John Bailey (Holden), reported a prisoner of war, 1780.
William Baron (———)
Daniel Barry (Holden)
Edward Booth (———)
Nicholas Briard (Shrewsbury)
Francis Brown (———)
Samuel Buck (———)
John Burns (———)
Aaron Chase (Sutton)
Joel Chase (Shrewsbury)
Edward Clement (———)
Robert Cook (Worcester)
William Copp (———)
William Cowden (Worcester)
Cato Daws (Worcester)
Richard Draper (Worcester)
Noah Eager (———)
Bristo Freeman (———)
Jeremiah Fuller (Holden), died at Valley Forge
Moses Gammons (———)
Thomas Gibbs (———)
Simon Glaschow (Worcester)
Daniel Gilmore (———)
Daniel Harris (———)
Josh Jay (———)
Daniel Johnson (Worcester)

John Johnson (———)
Uriah Johnson (Drummer)
Cyrus Kent (Boston)
Cyprion Keyes (Shrewsbury)
James Lanmon (Worcester), promoted to Ensign January 1, 1778.
Thomas Lanmon (Worcester)
Gabrail Larkin (———)
Isaac Lawrence (———)
Levi Lawrence (———)
Joseph Morse (———)
John McGuire (Worcester)
Marshall Newton (———)
Robert Parker (———)
William Parker (———)
Samuel Parker (———)
Seth Patridge (Worcester)
Daniel Perry (———)
Boston Philips (Holden)
Joseph Pierce (Worcester), promoted to Sergeant, Ensign, Quarter-
master Sergeant.
Samuel Rane (Holden)
Ezra Rice (Holden)
Samuel Rice (———)
Peter Ross (———)
Samuel Rowe (Holden)
John Solonson (Worcester)
Increas Stearns (Holden)
William Stewart (Oxford)
Dudley Stearns (Salisbury)
Sergeant Silas Sawin (Marlborough), died March 24, 1779.
Simeon Smith (Westborough)
Samuel Stearns (Grafton)
Francis Soams (Marlborough)
Solomon Stow (Marlborough)
Charles Stevens (Shrewsbury)
John Stowers (Worcester)
Jonathan Stevens (———)
John Tenney (Northborough)
Thomas Twitchell (Westborough)
Ephraim Wilder (Marlborough)
Samuel Willard (Grafton)
John Whitney (Westborough)
Silas Whitney (Harvard), 3 years.
Moses Williams (Marlborough)
David Williams (Shrewsbury)

Henry Woods (Marlborough), killed September 19, 1777.
 Reuben Wyman (Marlboro)
 Silas Wyman, son of Reuben, reported killed August 5, 1779.
 Drummer John Walker (Berwick, also Acton)
 William Waters (Boston)
 David Williams (Shrewsbury), reported dead January 15, 1778.
 Richard Williams (Worcester)
 Moses Wheeler (Holden), died at Valley Forge.
 Ebenezer Whitney (Worcester)
 Silas Whitney (Harvard)
 John Wyman (for Princeton)
 Mathew Wyman (Shrewsbury), hired to serve out time.
 Nathaniel Wyman (Shrewsbury)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HODGSKIN AND HIS COMPANY IN THE
 15TH REGIMENT, ALSO LATER KNOWN AS
 HOUDEN'S COMPANY

He was Captain of a company in Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment in the Continental Army, from January 1, 1777, to June 20, 1779, when he resigned. His name appears in the muster roll for January-August, 1777, dated Van Schaick's Island and sworn to at Camp Half Moon. He was appointed January 1, 1777.

Michael G. Houden, Lieutenant 30 months from January 1, 1777, then Captain 6 months; appointed June 28, 1779. Colonel Bigelow's 15th regiment.

1st Sergeant John Quarles (Ipswich), April 21, 1777, to December 31, 1779.

1st Sergeant Abel Wright (Lancaster)

1st Sergeant William Lord (Lunenburg)

2d Sergeant William Baneroft (Groton), also Ensign from March 31, 1779, to December 31, 1779.

Corporal Israel Manning (Lancaster)

Corporal Joshua Whitney (Lancaster), and Sergeant.

Corporal Joseph Pettengill (———)

Drummer Seth Ross (Lancaster)

PRIVATES

Caleb Andrews (———), May 19, 1777, for 8 months.

Jacob Andrews (———), May 19, 1777, for 8 months.

Jonathan Andrews (———), May 19, 1777, for 8 months.

James Armstrong (Lancaster), July 22, 1777, to December 31, 1779.

Cornelius Baker (Lancaster)

Peter Barker (————), February, 1779, for 9 months.
Aquilla Benson (Middleborough), 3 years.
Sampson Brown (Wenham)
Ephraim Butler (Ervingshire), died.
Elijah Case (————), April 2, 1779, to April 6, 1779.
Thomas Cleeland (Lancaster)
James Delap (Ipswich)
John Dresser (Lancaster)
Asa Farrar (Lancaster)
John Farrar (Shrewsbury)
Stephen Frost (Lancaster)
Ebenezer Glazer (Lancaster)
Elihu Goss (Lancaster)
Amos Heard (Ipswich), 9 months.
John Howard (Ipswich)
John Hood (————)
Joshua House (Ipswich), died August 4, 1777.
Boston Jewett (Ipswich)
Ruben Kendall (Lancaster)
Levi Larkin (Lancaster)
Mathias Larkin (Lancaster)
John Morin (————)
Nathan Osgood (Lancaster)
Richard Pearson (Winchendon)
John Perkins (Topsfield)
Joseph Pettengill (Ipswich)
Judah Piper (Lancaster)
William Quarles (Ipswich)
Reuben Ramsdell (Lancaster)
Luther Rice (Lancaster)
Seth Ross (Lancaster)
Abner Sawyer (Lancaster), died November 7, 1777.
Hugh Smiley (————)
Jabez Sweet (Ipswich)
Amos Spring (Westminster), reported killed September 19, 1777.
Oner Simes (Lancaster), dead.
Jabez Sweet (Ipswich)
John Thomas (Newburyport)
Isaac Whitecomb (Stow, Acton, Littleton), disabled by rheumatism,
 Pennsylvania, September 1, 1782.
Levi Wilder (Lancaster), 3 years.
John Willmon (Lunenburg), reported dead May 6, 1778.
Aaron Willard (Lancaster)
John Williams (Lunenburg)
Caleb Whitney (Lancaster), reported dead December 10, 1777.

Thomas Wright (Lancaster)

Uriah Williams (Berwick)

John Williamson (Lunenburg), died.

Peter Youngman (Westford, for Groton), 3 years.

John Thomas (Newbury)

CAPTAIN SYLVANUS SMITH AND HIS COMPANY IN THE 15TH REGIMENT

He was of Shirley and began his career of military service in the War of the Revolution as a volunteer in the company of eighty men called out on the alarm of April 19, 1775, and was Lieutenant in the command. He was also 1st Lieutenant under Captain Robert Longley during the eight months' service. During the remainder of the war he was in command of a company, serving under Colonel Timothy Bigelow in the 15th regiment, Continental Army. Few men saw more service than he during that seven years' struggle. He was on furlough January and February, 1778. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, established by the officers of the American Army in 1783, and from that society his descendants have received a small annuity, covering a period of years. By trade, Mr. Smith was a carpenter. He built the first dam across the Nashua River, at what was called Page's Mills. Although he distinguished himself as a soldier and a patriot, the long and trying service to which he was subjected shattered his constitution and robbed him of his ambition. He died at Shirley in 1831.

Captain Sylvanus Smith (Shirley), service from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, the entire 3 years' service, also serving as Captain from January 1, 1780, to December 31, 1780. Continued in service till August 22, 1783. Was sick in July and August, 1783, and absent by leave of General Washington.

1st Lieutenant Edmund Bancroft (Pepperell), died June, 1777.

Ensign and Lieutenant William Eysandeau (France), service from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, 9 months as Lieutenant and 27 months as Ensign.

2d Lieutenant John Hill (Lunenburg), service from January 1, 1777, to November 1, 1778; reported resigned.

Sergeant-Major and also Ensign-Com. John Warren

Drummer, also Fifer and Fife Major of company and regiment June 1, 1779, John Wasson (Shirley), January 1, 1777, to June 14, 1780; discharged April or June, 1780.

Drummer, also Fifer, Thomas Wasson (Shirley), service from August 19, 1777, to December 31, 1779, and later with other regiment.

Sergeant John Davis (Shirley)
Sergeant William Lord (Lunenburg)
Sergeant Benjamin Pierce (———)
Sergeant Aaron Bigelow (Groton)
Sergeant Ezra Smith (———)
Corporal Samuel Farley (Groton)
Corporal Robert Hill (———)
Corporal William Snow (———), killed.
Corporal Edmund Farnsworth (Groton)
Armorer Benjamin Burley (———)
Wagoner Thomas Barnham (———)

PRIVATES

John Adams (Worcester)
Amos Atherton (Shirley)
Jonathan Bancroft (Pepperell), on command with Clothier-General.
William Bancroft (Groton), also Capt. Dow's Light Infantry.
Thaddeus Bancroft (Groton)
Jonathan Barrett (Lunenburg)
Bonie Barley (Ashby)
William Bartlett (Shirley), wagoner October, 1779.
Caleb Blood (Groton)
John Blood (Groton)
Timothy Bolton (Shirley), in service 8 months, discharged January 10, 1778.
Richard Butler (———)
Jonathan Boyden (Groton)
Benjamin Burley (———)
Wharf Rand (———)
Aaron Bennet (Paxton)
Thomas Burnham (———)
Joseph Belows (Grafton), for 6 months.
Timothy Carlton (Lunenburg), 3 years, discharged June 2, 1780.
Thomas Carrill (———)
Japhthah Clark (Sturbridge)
Daniel Cole (Lunenburg)
Samuel Cole (Falmouth)
William Conn (Groton, Shirley)
Joseph Chaplin (Lunenburg), wagoner.
John Cristey (Worcester)

Jonathan Cummings (Fitchburg), service from May 10, 1777, to May 10, 1780.
Cornelius Davis (Shirley), discharged December 12, 1780.
David Davis (for Worcester)
John Davis (Shirley)
John Davis, Jr. (Shirley)
Jonathan Davis, Jr. (Shirley), 3 years.
Amos Derby (for Concord), June, 1777.
Quartermaster Sergeant John Dexter (———)
Amos Dole (Groton), enlisted for 8 months and March 12, 1778, for 3 years.
Amos Dole, Jr. (Shirley)
John Dutch (———)
Isaac Dodge (———)
Josiah Dodge (———), 8 months.
Edmund Farnsworth (Groton)
Samuel Farley (Groton), March 4, 1777, to April 1, 1779.
Nathan Fisk (Holliston)
Stephen Fuller (Fitchburg), discharged June 2, 1780.
Walter Freeman (Sturbridge)
William Hanes (for Worcester)
Seth Harrington (Shirley, Fitchburg)
Ebenezer Harrington (Fitchburg)
Edward Harrington (Fitchburg)
Ebenezer Hart (Lunenburg)
John Haskill (Shirley)
Jonathan Hastings (Lunenburg)
Corporal Robert Hill (Lunenburg for Fitchburg)
Charles Hoggols (for Sutton)
Axel Holden (———)
Richard Holden (Groton)
William Holt (Fitchburg)
David Houghton (Lunenburg)
Thomas Howlet (———)
Samuel Hutchinson (Lunenburg)
Obediah Jenkins (———)
Asa Jones (Lunenburg)
Wagoner Joseph Jones (Lancaster)
Joseph Jones, Jr. (———)
John Jupp (Shirley)
Nathaniel Gelson (Pepperell)
Arnold Gliddon (Groton)
Samuel Gold (———)
Isaac Gregory (———)
Jim Kiley (———)

Morris Kelley (Shirley), transferred to Light Infantry September 1, 1779.
Calvin Kemp (Groton), took place of Samuel Farley from April 1, 1779.
Dudley Kemp (Townsend)
Simon Kemp (Groton)
William Kemp (Groton)
Michael Kennen (———)
William Knox (Worcester)
William Kellieny (for Worcester)
Asa Longley (Shirley)
Jonathan Longley (Groton)
Corporal Joseph Longley (Groton)
Zachariah Longley (Groton)
William Lord (Lunenburg)
Elijah Marcy (Sturbridge)
James Magow (Groton)
Aaron Marsh (Sturbridge)
John Mason (Yarmouth)
James Marr (———)
James Major (Groton)
John Moores (Shirley), sick, sent to Invalid Corps October 2, 1779.
John Moores, Jr. (———)
John Morse (Groton)
Caleb Nurse (———)
Abel Parker (———)
Benjamin Parker (Groton)
Robert Parker (———)
Solomon Pierce (Shirley), died October 11, 1777.
Benjamin Pierce (Groton)
Lieutenant, also Quartermaster, October, 1779, Joseph Pierce
Charles Phipps (Shirley)
Isaac Philips (Pepperell)
Samuel Priest (———)
Silas Pratt (Fitchburg), a prisoner 10 months, 11 days, New York.
James Putnam (Lunenburg)
Wagoner Elijah Putnam (Lunenburg)
Primus Putnam (Lunenburg), transferred later to Captain Barnes' company.
John Reed (———)
Waffe Rand (Lunenburg)
Solomon Rose (Groton)
George Ross (Grafton)
Solomon Russell (———)
John Searle (Lunenburg)

- Samuel Searls (Lunenburg)
 Joseph Shaw (Sturbridge)
 John Shafe, Schaffe or Shaff (Fitchburg)
 John Shoops (———)
 Corporal and Sergeant Ezra Smith (Shirley)
 Ephraim Smith (Shirley)
 John Sloan (Shirley)
 John Slone (Townsend)
 Corporal and Sergeant William Snow (Lunenburg)
 Amos Spring (Westminster), killed.
 Jonathan Stephens (Pepperell)
 Jabez Stevens (Fitchburg)
 Adam Stephenson (for Palmer)
 Benjamin Stewart (Lunenburg)
 John Sudders (Sutton)
 Ephraim Smith (———)
 David Tarbel (Pepperell)
 Samuel Thompson (Groton)
 John Tripp (Shirley)
 Jonathan Upham (Sturbridge)
 Daniel Wakefield (Bolton)
 Thomas Wesson (Worcester)
 Ephraim Warren (Shirley), June 14, 1777.
 Ephraim Warren, Jr. (Shirley), engaged 1779.
 John Wheeler (———)
 Abijah Weatherby (Lunenburg)
 Josiah Whitney (Fitchburg)
 Maximillian Willard (Fitchburg), reported dead October 23, 1777.
 David Wilson (Shirley), January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779.
 John Wolfe (Worcester), Fifer and Fife Major for company and regiment, January 1, 1780, to December 31, 1780.
 Reuben Woods (———), 8 months' man, May 15, 1777, to January 10, 1778; sick in hospital.
 John Woodbury (Amherst), discharged January 10, 1778.
 John Wyman (———), transferred to Gates' company, Providence; Drummer in Captain John Pierce's company; discharged June 17, 1780.
 Seth Wyman (Lunenburg), transferred to Light Infantry company, September 1, 1779.
 William Wyman (Lunenburg), transferred March 19, 1778, to Washington's Guard, Commander-in-Chief Guard.
 Peter Youngman (Westford)

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Baldwin, Burleigh, Crane, Cutler, Davidson, G. L. Esty, A. V. Hill, Williamson, Miss Barrett, Mrs. Dr. Bray, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Miss May, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, C. P. Wilcomb, Oakland, Cal., Mrs. Chamberlin, Miss Armsby, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Vaughan.

The Librarian reported valuable contributions during the past month from the following named donors: Edward P. Kimball, of Keene, N. H., Chas. A. Chase, Esq., G. Stuart Dickinson.

The following persons were elected to membership in the society: Mrs. Charles C. Worthington and Miss Celia M. Tibbetts.

Mrs. Charles A. Vaughan was then introduced and favored the meeting with an exceedingly interesting paper on "Old-Time Wall Papers in New England."

Quite a number of samples of ancient wall papers were put on exhibition, Mrs. Vaughan having devoted much time in collecting them from various sources in New England, and the manner in which she handled the subject gave assurance that she had given considerable care and good judgment in its preparation. Much pleasure was

expressed by those present, and a unanimous vote of thanks was extended Mrs. Vaughan for her effort.

SPECIAL MEETING

The Bay State Historical League, an organization composed of local historical societies throughout Massachusetts, of which this Society is a member, sent word through Mr. John T. Ayer, the Secretary of the League, that if convenient, a meeting would be called at our rooms in Worcester for Saturday, October 23, 1909, and on that day the gathering took place in the Society's building, Salisbury Hall being quite well filled by representatives from the various affiliating societies. Mander A. Maynard, President of the Worcester Society, after offering a few words of welcome to the visitors, presented His Honor Mayor of Worcester, Hon. James Logan, who delivered the following address:

MAYOR LOGAN'S ADDRESS

Makers of history do not usually write history. They are too busy to spend time recording that which to them form the commonplace events in their lives.

It has been truly said, history is a record of every day but yesterday, and of every generation but this. Yesterday is so near to us that we do not usually consider its events as having more than a passing interest, but the events of yesterday and the day before, are the foundations upon which we build today and upon which we will build tomorrow, but when we get far enough away from today and into the future tomorrow, then we will find that the events of yesterday and the day before are of vital interest, because they have been the foundation stones upon which all the future tomorrows will be reared.

Some time ago a man in this country desired some information concerning the building of the Union Pacific

Railroad, but he was utterly unable to find anything but the most fragmentary reports of that mighty undertaking, by which one of the iron bands which bind the East to the West was forged.

The men who were doing that mighty work were not members of Historical Societies and were too busy with other duties to write essays or books, and not many of them were, by education, fitted to do that kind of work. They were earning their daily bread performing their tasks in their way, cutting through the mountains of the West. They were making the great highway for industrial and commercial progress, and thus making history, although they did not call it by that name. And it was, and will be left for the historian coming behind them to write up the record of what they accomplished, and when that has been done, other men will be helped by the record of their deeds.

We have just been celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the steamboat. One hundred years ago, a certain man named Fulton, of whom we have heard much in later years, started up the Hudson River in a boat propelled by steam, and while there were quite a number of papers published in New York at that time, I recently noted in an account of that day's work that only one of the newspapers made any reference to the matter whatever, and that one devoted less than a dozen lines to the affair. We need the perspective of a hundred years to catch the full significance of what was done that day.

And yet these men thought little of the fact that they were making history, and the record of that eventful day's work, which was to change the ocean into a ferry and make the nations of the world neighbors, would have been lost had it not been for the historian.

For some years I have had in mind to write a brief history of the beginnings of the Envelope industry, and I have collected some considerable data on the subject, but

whether I will ever get the time to put it together, as Kipling would say, "is another story."

What would be more interesting or inspiring than the record of the work of the men who laid the foundation of our industry. What a contribution to the future would be made if in my city, and in your own city, the history of each separate invention and industry would be sympathetically written, but there would be chapters which would read not like a romance, but like a tragedy, and yet we are not conscious of our debt to these men, who laid foundations on which we have been permitted to build; because the historian has not written up the record.

The Japanese officers during the recent war between Japan and Russia have given to the world a great object lesson in artillery practice. The old position assigned by tactics to the commander of a battery in action, was in the rear of his guns, though he had the option to take his position where in his judgment he believed he could be of most service.

The Japanese officer's position is to the right or left of his battery, often in advance of the firing line, where with a clear vision, unclouded by the smoke of his guns, he can watch the effect of each shot and give directions to the gunners.

In like manner today the man of business needs the helpful suggestion of the economic writer and teacher, who from an advanced position outside the zone of fire and smoke, where the atmosphere may be clearer, and where personal interests may not obscure, he may get a better perspective, and so may be able to more clearly observe the actual conditions along certain lines.

And while we need the economic writer and thinker whose position is often in advance of the firing line, we also need the historian to follow him and make a record of what has been done and the steps by which the advances have been made, so that the coming generation may be put in possession of the accumulated knowledge of the world.

History, in the past, has been in large part chiefly a record of war and strife, and the names which stand out prominently have been those of the great generals and admirals; but the history of the future, I am persuaded, is to be the record of peaceful industry; and the men whose names will be held in loving remembrance will be those whose lives have been helpful to mankind; and who out of the strain and stress of today have made possible a better tomorrow.

Did you ever stop to consider what mental vision is?—that it is not the eye, but the mind which sees. The engineer through the mind, by faith,—which the great apostle in that wonderful, that inspired definition says is, “the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen,” saw the bridge which spans the mighty river even before pencil had been put to paper.

In the great realm of science men say, “the thing I am looking for is there,” and with the eye of faith looking for it, they find it. In like manner the inventor sees the perfected machine which is to lighten human toil; and so the bridge, the great scientific discovery and the machine are no longer visions, but realities. Then reaching down below the level of the machine, thousands have been lifted to a higher level; and their lighter labor, not unmixed with joy, takes the place of laborious toil and the product of their labor, and by its lower cost of production is brought within the reach of a million souls, and the comforts of life have been multiplied and civilization has, by the use of the machine, taken a step to a higher plane.

The studies of grammar, rhetoric, poetry and the ancient classics were formerly referred to as “the Humanities,” but the true students of “the Humanities” in our day, are the men who are carrying on the work which makes possible the advance of civilization. In their ranks are found the pioneers and pathfinders of commercial and industrial progress. They are the builders of railways, bridges, ships, sewers and reservoirs. They are the men

who are evolving new methods of manufacture and building up a better industrial system than the world has ever before known. These are the men who are to bring in the Kingdom of God on earth.

What would be more inspiring to the youth of coming time than the record of the steps by which the men of yesterday and today climbed the heights of success?

Mayor Logan was followed by Mr. Charles F. Reed, President of the League. He in turn was followed by Hon. Alfred S. Roe, Charles G. Chick, John Albee, Judge John M. Cochran, Rev. S. I. Briant, and others. The meeting proved of interest to all and the visitors expressed their enjoyment of the occasion.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present, Messrs. Abbot, Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, George Maynard, Newton, Williamson, Duane B. Williams, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Manly, Miss May, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, Rev. M. Beane, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Prouty, Mrs. Foster, and others.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month, seven bound volumes, seventeen pamphlets, and twenty-five articles for the Museum.

Mr. Alva Cecil Rice was elected to membership.

Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Beane, of Grafton, Mass., was then introduced as the essayist of the evening, his subject being, Gov. John Albion Andrew, the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, known in history as her "War-Governor."

Mr. Beane was personally acquainted with the Governor for many years, and closely associated with him during his term of office, therefore was able to present a remarkably interesting address, which was greatly appreciated by those who were present.

At the close of the address a hearty expression of thanks was extended the speaker.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1909.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided.

A large gathering of members were present, also many friends of the Society came by invitation to listen to an address by Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He was introduced by President Maynard. The subject of the address was Abraham Lincoln's visit to Worcester. As an introduction Justice Rugg said that when he prepared his address which was read at the Lincoln Centennial, he was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had ever visited in Worcester, but being informed that he had been here, he immediately looked up the records and found the date to be Tuesday, September 12, 1848.

Justice Arthur P. Rugg's address:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN WORCESTER

The figure of Abraham Lincoln in history has grown so commanding and this year's celebration of the centenary of his birth has been so widespread that any incident of his life arouses interest. Every locality which can claim a personal association with him acquires a new dignity. The places where he spoke, the scenes of his actions, the surroundings of even trivial events in his life, attract public attention. Therefore, it seems worth while to recall the circumstances of his visit to Worcester. He was here only once. That was in September, 1848, the year of the Taylor-Cass campaign. He was then serving his single term in the National House of representatives, to which he had been elected in the autumn of 1846, and, as at the age of thirty-nine he had declined a renomination, it must have seemed then that his participation in the affairs of government was likely to be brief and unimportant. In order to appreciate the significance of his visit to Massachusetts it will be helpful to consider briefly the political situation in the country. The presidential campaign of 1848 was unique in several aspects. Slavery was looming large above the horizon as a vital issue. The vote of the slaveholders was always in the eye of party managers. The Democratic party was wholly controlled at that time in the interest of the slavocracy. The Whig was the only party of national proportions, in which anti-slavery principles could hope to make their voice heard. The Whigs had been almost continuously a party of opposition since the beginning of Jackson's administration in 1829, for the victory of 1840 had proved barren through the death of President Harrison within a month of his inauguration, and the sceptre of power had been wrenched from its hand by the political apostacy of Tyler. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican war had resulted in large additions to the territory of the United States, some of which was destined certainly for slavery, and a part of which might be won for freedom.

These events, fraught with momentous consequences to the future of our country and the weal of mankind, occasioned violent political discussions. The Whigs, although on other governmental policies reasonably united, comprised men of widest divergence of views respecting slavery. The satirical wit of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar described the party as made up of "conscience" and "cotton" Whigs, the former regarding slavery as a moral issue, and the latter suffering their moral perceptions to be stifled by commercialism. The factions grew in strength and hostility until the meeting of the national convention in June, 1848. A powerful portion of the party proposed to make no declaration against the extension of slavery, and to select a candidate of such neutral principles as to be capable of representation as favorable to all views. The result was the nomination of Zachary Taylor, the military hero of the Mexican war, without any platform. Charles Allen, of Worcester, was a delegate to this convention. Aroused by what he regarded as the pusillanimous surrender of principle to expediency, he addressed the convention in a powerful speech, in the course of which he said: "The Whig party is here and this day dissolved. You have put one ounce too much on the strong back of northern endurance." He came to Worcester to become a candidate of the Free Soil party for Congress, and to justify his declaration of party dissolution by the irrefutable fact of achievement. Charles Hudson, of Westminster, had represented the district for four terms as a Whig. He was a Universalist minister. Although his name now sounds strangely in our ears, he was a man of distinction in the councils of his party. He was at this time a member of the ways and means committee of the national house, and a few months later was offered the position of Secretary of Interior by President Taylor. The Worcester district was one of the important fields of that political campaign. Charles Allen was no mean antagonist. He was a foeman worthy the most accomplished opponent.

The bolter from the national convention, who had declared the Whig party dissolved, was a candidate for Congress against one of the old and tried representatives of the Whig party, who, although not a pro-slavery man, did not sympathize with the radical views of the Massachusetts Free-Soiler.

It was under these circumstances that Abraham Lincoln came to Worcester. I have been unable to determine at whose solicitation he made the trip to Massachusetts. The late Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Milton, in a letter* written in 1891 to William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner and biographer, says:

"I have wondered how Mr. Lincoln happened to come in 1848. Mr. Winthrop, to whom I spoke on the subject, does not remember, but thinks Mr. Charles Hudson, M. C., may have asked him. Mr. Lincoln in Congress did not make much impression on Mr. Winthrop."

The suggestion, that he came on the invitation of Congressman Hudson, is supported by reasonable inferences. Lincoln had acquired considerable reputation in Congress as a ready and forceful speaker. His Massachusetts colleague, older in the service, may well have recognized his ability, and been won by his strength and attractive personality. He was in Worcester on the night of the speech by Lincoln, and himself addressed the convention on the day following. Moreover, there appears to have been some friendship between the two, for in 1861 Lincoln appointed Hudson to the important and lucrative post of assessor of internal revenue for the Middlesex district. Lincoln came here on Tuesday, the twelfth of September, 1848, and addressed a meeting held in old city hall on that evening. In his eulogy before the city council and citizens of Wor-

*I am deeply indebted to Mr. Jesse W. Weik, of Greencastle, Indiana, one of the authors of Herndon and Weik's "Life of Lincoln," for the loan of this and other valuable letters.

cester, on June 1, 1865, Alexander H. Bullock thus refers to this visit:

“At that time I met him in the streets of Worcester. Congress had just adjourned when our Whig State Convention assembled here in 1848. As the chosen head of the city committee of the party with which he acted, I had called a public meeting in yonder hall for the evening preceding the convention, and had invited several gentlemen of note to make addresses. None of them came. But as the sun was descending I was told that Abraham Lincoln, member of Congress from Illinois, was stopping at one of the hotels in town. I had heard of him before, and at once called upon him and made known my wish that he would address the meeting of the evening, to which he readily assented. I further suggested to him that as the party in whose cause we were then united was largely in the minority here, and as there was an unusual bitterness in the antagonistic politics of this community, he should practice much discretion, and leave our side as well in its prospects as he could. His benignant eye caught my meaning and his gentle spirit responded approval. His address was one of the best it had ever been my fortune to hear, and left not one root of bitterness behind. Some of you will remember all this, but not so distinctly as I do. The next day the convention came; the genius eloquence of Choate, of blessed memory, was applauded to the echo, and the stately rhetoric of Winthrop received its reward; but the member from Illinois, though he remained in town surrounded by associate Congressmen, was that day and in that body unknown and unheard.”

Perhaps the inference from this narrative is that Lincoln came to Worcester without a definite invitation to speak. But the Whig State Convention of the day following, where the party principles were expounded by Rufus Choate and Robert C. Winthrop, whose reputation as orators and statesmen was nation-wide, could not fail to attract a man like Lincoln.

Henry J. Gardner, Governor of the Commonwealth from 1855 to 1858, describes Lincoln's visit to Worcester in a letter which is printed in Herndon's *Life of Lincoln*, as follows:

“Gov. Levi Lincoln, the oldest living Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, resided in Worcester. He was a man of culture and

wealth; lived in one of the finest houses in that town, and was a fine specimen of a gentleman of the old school. It was his custom to give a dinner party when any distinguished assemblage took place in Worcester, and to invite its prominent participants. He invited to dine, on this occasion, a company of gentlemen, among them myself, who was a delegate from Boston. The dining-room and table arrangements were superb, the dinner exquisite, the wines abundant, rare, and of the first quality.

"I well remember the jokes between Governor Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln as to their presumed relationship. At last the latter said: 'I *hope* we both belong, as the Scotch say, to the same clan; but I *know* one thing, and that is, that we are both good Whigs.'

"That evening there was held in ^{the City Hall} Mechanics' Hall (an immense building) a mass-meeting of delegates and others, and Lincoln was announced to speak. No one there had ever heard him on the stump, and in fact knew anything about him. When he was announced, his tall, angular, bent form, and his manifest awkwardness and low tone of voice, promised nothing interesting. But he soon warmed to his work. His style and manner of speaking were novelties in the East. He repeated anecdotes, told stories admirable in humor and in point, interspersed with bursts of true eloquence, which constantly brought down the house. His sarcasm of Cass, Van Buren and the Democratic party was inimitable, and whenever he attempted to stop, the shouts of 'Go on! go on!' were deafening. He probably spoke over an hour, but so great was the enthusiasm time could not be measured. It was doubtless one of the best efforts of his life. He spoke a day or two afterward in Faneuil Hall, with William H. Seward, but I did not hear him.

"In 1861 business called me to Washington, and I paid my respects to the President at the White House. He came forward smiling and with extended hand, saying: 'You and I are no strangers; we dined together at Governor Lincoln's in 1848.' When one remembers the increased burden on the President's mind at this trying time, the anxieties of the war, the army, the currency, and the rehabilitating the civil officers of the country, it seemed astonishing to me to hear him continue: 'Sit down. Yes, I had been chosen to Congress then from the wild West, and with hayseed in my hair I went to Massachusetts, the most cultured State in the Union, to take a few lessons in deportment. That was a grand dinner—a superb dinner; by far the finest I ever saw in my life. And the great men who were there too! Why, I can tell you just how they were arranged at table.' He began at one end, and mentioned the names in order, and, I verily believe, without the omission of a single one."

The reference in this letter to Mechanics' Hall as the place where Lincoln spoke is of course an oversight, for he spoke in the old City Hall. Mechanics' Hall was not built until nine years later, having been dedicated on March 11, 1857.

I have made diligent effort to ascertain further details of the dinner given by Governor Levi Lincoln referred to in this letter. No doubt all who attended it have long since died. As was the custom in those days, the Whig convention of the following morning was opened by prayer, and Edward Everett Hale is reported in the newspapers to have made the invocation on that occasion. A letter from him under date of February 9, 1909, assures me that he had no memory of the occasion, and was sure that he never saw Mr. Lincoln in Worcester. The only further information I have been able to get about it is from another letter of Mr. Pierce to Mr. Herndon, dated February 12, 1890, in which he refers to a meeting held the Saturday before by the Massachusetts Club in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, which was addressed by Governor Gardner, and after referring to the dinner at Governor Levi Lincoln's says:

"Governor Gardner gives names of other guests at table as Rufus Choate, George Ashman, George S. Hillard, Emory Washburn, A. H. Bullock, Charles L. Putnam and Stephen Salisbury. Of these Washburn and Bullock as well as Gardner were afterwards governors. I doubt if Governor Gardner at this date remembers names of persons at the table with certainty, and if Choate was present the dinner is more likely to have been on the day of the convention than on the day before. Gardner represents Mr. Lincoln's address as most effective."

Another report of Governor Gardner's remarks on the same occasion credits him with having said, in referring to the same dinner: "The guest, also Lincoln by name, kept very quiet."

Mr. Charles M. Thayer of this city had a most interesting conversation with Governor Gardner touching this dinner.

With his father, the late Judge Adin Thayer, he attended as a lad a political festivity in Boston and was placed at table beside Governor Gardner. The latter learning that his young companion lived near the Governor Lincoln homestead, told the story of the entertainment there of the martyred President, saying that he sat opposite him as the guests were arranged. Then he related the incident of his visit to the President in Washington in 1861, and gave these details in addition to those in letter quoted. President Lincoln said that he had always had a high appreciation of the culture and refinement of the people of Worcester; that the dinner at Governor Lincoln's by reason of its elaborate hospitality and social brilliancy was different in kind from any function he had ever attended before. He remarked upon the beauty of the china, the fineness of the silverware and the richness of all the table appointments, and spoke of the company of distinguished and thoroughly educated men whom he met there in the animated, free and intimate conversation inspired by such an accomplished host as Governor Lincoln.

The residence of Governor Lincoln at this time was where his grandson, Mr. Waldo Lincoln, now resides, at 49 Elm street, but there is no tradition among the Worcester Lincolns of the dinner, which apparently made so deep an impression upon the mind of the Western congressman. This, however, is not surprising, for his household was at the head of social life in Worcester for many years, and his generous and refined hospitality attracted to his board many persons, among whom were Lafayette, Webster, Clay, Adams, Everett, any one of whom at the time of his visit seemed far more distinguished than this congressman from the prairies.

The Worcester papers of the day give a scant report of the speech of Mr. Lincoln on this occasion. The *Palladium* merely mentions his name as a speaker. The *National Ægis* says of it:

“For sound, conclusive reasoning and ready wit it is unsurpassed in the campaign. It was listened to by the crowded audience with an untiring interest, applauded during its delivery, and enthusiastically cheered at its close.”

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Ira M. Barton, president of the Rough and Ready Club. Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, was chairman, and made a brief speech. The principal address was made by Mr. Lincoln. The *Spy*, then edited by John Milton Earle, an ardent Free-Soiler, was in its editorial policy violently opposed to the Whig party. A parade and speech of the following morning just preceding the state convention is described in the following language:

“At about 9 o'clock the Taylor Club to the number of some 50 or 60 preceded by the Worcester Brass Band proceeded from their headquarters to the Rail Road depot where they met a portion of the Boston delegates from whence they escorted them through one or two streets back to the depot whence the citizens numbering we should say some 700 to 800 were addressed by his Honor, the Judge of Probate of Worcester County, by his Honor, the Mayor of Worcester, by Mr. Taylor, senator from Granby,—almost a facsimile of old Zach. himself,—by a Mr. Woodman of Boston and by Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the recently defeated Taylor candidate in the 7th Illinois district in Illinois for reelection to Congress. These gentlemen all said some good things that were rather witty, though truth and reason and argument were treated as out of the question, as unnecessary and not to be expected.”

No reference is made to the meeting in the City Hall of the previous evening.

It will be noted that even this account is incorrect, in that it refers to Mr. Lincoln as “the recently defeated Taylor candidate in the 7th Illinois district in Illinois for reelection to Congress.” Referring to this two days later, the *Spy* says:

“The organ (referring to the *True Whig*) complains of our suggestion that Abraham Lincoln was a defeated candidate. We knew that a Cass man had been elected in his district, and hence inferred erroneously it appears that Mr. Lincoln was the defeated candidate. It turns out, however, that it was another Taylor can-

didate who was defeated, Mr. Lincoln foreseeing the danger having prudently withdrawn himself."

This was even more misleading than the first statement. Lincoln declined to be a candidate for reëlection because of a tacit understanding to that effect when elected.

The National *Ægis* in describing the out-door speaking of Wednesday morning, September 13th, which occurred on the balcony of the Foster street railroad station, then standing near the present Lowell block, at the corner of Norwich and Foster streets, mentions Lincoln among others as following Hon. B. F. Thomas "in short and happy speeches."

The most complete report of the speech is in the Boston Advertiser, and is appended to this paper. It is accompanied by this description:

"Mr. Lincoln has a very tall and thin figure, with an intellectual face, showing a searching mind, and a cool judgment. He spoke in a clear and cool and very eloquent manner for an hour and a half, carrying the audience with him in his able arguments and brilliant illustrations, only interrupted by warm and brilliant applause."

The Free-Soilers were much offended by a passage, which does not appear in the Whig reports. Referring to the antislavery men, he said they were better treated in Massachusetts than in the West, and turning to William S. Lincoln, of Worcester, on the platform, who had lived in Illinois, he remarked that in that state they had recently killed one of them. This allusion to the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton was thought by the Free-Soilers to be heartless, and it was noticed that Mr. Lincoln did not repeat it in other speeches. It was probably a casual remark which came into his mind at the moment, and found utterance almost as an aside. It certainly could not have expressed any sympathy with the outrage.

With the aid of many friends, I have tried to find someone now alive who remembers Mr. Lincoln's appearance in Worcester, but one person only has been found who has any memory about it or who attended the meeting in the City Hall. He is James Almon Fuller, now fourscore and five. Not having kept a diary at the time, naturally his memory is not very distinct respecting a political speaker then and for ten years afterwards almost unknown in the county at large. But he recalls the tall figure, plain appearance, and earnestness rather than eloquence of speech, of him who was to be the great liberator of the slave and preserver of the Union.

Lincoln wore on this, as on a few other more significant occasions, a long linen duster. He stopped at the Worcester House. This was originally the Homestead of Governor Levi Lincoln, erected by him in 1811, and occupied until 1834. It was then converted into a hotel, and known as the Worcester House until about 1857 when, the building known as the Lincoln House block having been erected in front of it, the hotel was called the Lincoln House, the name it still retains.

It is interesting to note the political associates and opponents of Lincoln in Massachusetts upon this visit, and compare their relative positions twelve years later, when he was a candidate for the presidency. Winthrop and Everett, on the same platform with him then, were hostile to him in 1860, while Sumner, Wilson, Andrew and scores of others, who opposed strongly his position in 1848, became among his warmest supporters in the crucial contest when the existence of free institutions was at stake.

As the Advertiser's report of Lincoln's speech in Worcester shows, he then thought that the solution of the slavery question lay within the Whig party. He regarded the Free Soil movement as a sporadic ebullition of political perversity, for he claimed that Free Soil was one of the principles of the Whig party. Miss Tarbell, describing in her "*Life of Lincoln*" his visit to Massachusetts, says that

he "won something in New England of vastly deeper importance than a reputation for making popular campaign speeches. Here for the first time he caught a glimpse of the utter impossibility of ever reconciling the northern conviction that slavery was evil and unendurable and the southern claim that it was divine and necessary; and he began here to realize that something must be done * * *

He experienced for the first time the full meaning of the 'free soil' sentiment as the new abolition sentiment was called. * * *

Sensitive as Lincoln was to every shade of popular feeling and conviction, the sentiment in New England stirred him as he had never been stirred before on the question of slavery." It was toward the end of this visit that he said to Mr. Seward, "We have got to deal with this slavery question and got to give much more attention to it hereafter than we have been doing." It may well be that in this Heart of the Commonwealth, the hot-bed of the Free Soil movement, whose delegate to the National Whig Convention had declared the party dissolved because of its surrender to slavery, and which ratified and rewarded his action by electing him to Congress, and where, as declared by the inscription in the City Hall composed by our great senator, was "organized the political movement begun to preserve to freedom the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Pacific and ended by the abolition of slavery throughout the continent," he received an incentive toward the abolition of slavery, which bore such glorious fruitage in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Lincoln spoke in Lowell, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham and Boston during this campaign of 1848, but never afterwards in Massachusetts. So far as I have been able to discover, none of these speeches were reported. Worcester has the distinction therefore of being the only place in the Commonwealth where a speech delivered by Lincoln has been reported.

SPEECH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

DELIVERED IN THE CITY HALL AT WORCESTER ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1848, AS REPORTED IN THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1848

Mr. Kellogg then introduced to the meeting the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Whig member of Congress from Illinois, a representative of *Free Soil*.

Mr. Lincoln has a very tall and thin figure, with an intellectual face, showing a searching mind, and a cool judgment. He spoke in a clear and cool, and very eloquent manner, for an hour and a half, carrying the audience with him in his able arguments and brilliant illustrations—only interrupted by warm and frequent applause.

He began by expressing a real feeling of modesty in addressing an audience "this side of the mountains," a part of the country where, in the opinion of the people of his section, everybody was supposed to be instructed and wise. But he had devoted his attention to the question of the coming Presidential election, and was not unwilling to exchange with all whom he might meet the ideas to which he had arrived.

He then began to show the fallacy of some of the arguments against Gen. Taylor, making his chief theme the fashionable statement of all those who oppose him, ("the old Locofocos as well as the new") that he *has no principles*, and that the Whig party have abandoned their principles by adopting him as their candidate. He maintained that Gen. Taylor occupied a high and unexceptionable Whig ground, and took for his first instance and proof of this his statement in the Allison letter—with regard to the Bank, Tariff, Rivers and Harbors, etc.—that the will of the people should produce its own results, without Executive influence. The principle that the people should do what—under the constitution—they please, is a Whig principle. All that Gen. Taylor does is not only to consent, but to appeal to the people to judge and act for themselves. And this was no new doctrine for Whigs. It was the "platform" on which they had fought all their battles, the resistance of Executive influence, and the principle of enabling the people to frame the government according to their will. Gen. Taylor consents to be the candidate, and

to assist the people to do what they think to be their duty, and think to be best in their natural affairs, but because *he don't want to tell what we ought to do*, he is accused of having no principles. The Whigs here maintained for years that neither the influence, the duress, or the prohibition of the Executive should control the legitimately expressed will of the people, and now that on that very ground, Gen. Taylor says that he should use the power given him by the people to do, to the best of his judgment, the will of the people, he is accused of want of principle, and of inconsistency in position.

Mr. Lincoln proceeded to examine the absurdity of an attempt to make a platform or creed for a national party, to *all* parts of which *all* must consent and agree, when it was clearly the intention and the true philosophy of our government, that in Congress all opinions and principles should be represented, and that when the wisdom of all had been compared and united, the will of the majority should be carried out. On this ground he conceived (and the audience seemed to go with him) that Gen. Taylor held correct, sound republican principles.

Mr. Lincoln then passed to the subject of slavery in the States, saying that the people of Illinois agreed entirely with the people of Massachusetts on this subject, except perhaps that they did not keep so constantly thinking about it. All agreed that slavery was an evil, but that we were not responsible for it and cannot affect it in States of this Union where we do not live. But the question of the *extension* of slavery to new territories of this country is a part of our responsibility and care, and is under our control. In opposition to this Mr. Lincoln believed that the self-named "Free Soil" party was far behind the Whigs. Both parties opposed the extension. As he understood it, the new party had no principle except this opposition. If their platform held any other, it was in such a general way that it was like the pair of pantaloons the Yankee peddler offered for sale, "large enough for any man, small enough for any boy." They therefore had taken a position calculated to break down their single important declared object. They were working for the election of either Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor.

The speaker then went on to show, clearly and eloquently, the danger of extension of slavery, likely to result from the election of Gen. Cass. To unite with those who annexed the new territory to prevent the extension of slavery

in that territory seemed to him to be in the highest degree absurd and ridiculous. Suppose these gentlemen succeed in electing Mr. Van Buren, they had no specific means to *prevent* the extension of slavery to New Mexico and California, and Gen. Taylor, he confidently believed, would not encourage it, and would not prohibit its restriction. But if Gen. Cass was elected, he felt certain that the plans of farther extension of territory would be encouraged, and those of the extension of slavery would meet no check.

The "Free Soil" men in claiming that name indirectly attempted a deception, by implying that Whigs were *not* Free Soil men. In declaring that they would "do their duty and leave the consequences to God," merely gave an excuse for taking a course that they were not able to maintain by a fair and full argument. To make this declaration did not show what their duty was. If it did we should have no use for judgment, we might as well be made without intellect, and when divine or human law does not clearly point out what *is* our duty, we have no means of finding out what it is by using our most intelligent judgment of the consequences. If there were divine law, or human law for voting for Martin Van Buren, or if a fair examination of the consequences and first reasoning would show that voting for him would bring about the ends they pretended to wish—then he would give up the argument. But since there was no fixed law on the subject, and since the whole possible result of their action would be an assistance in electing Gen. Cass, he must say that they were behind the Whigs in their advocacy of the freedom of the soil.

Mr. Lincoln proceeded to rally the Buffalo Convention for forbearing to say anything—after all the previous declarations of those members who were formerly Whigs—on the subject of the Mexican war, because the Van Burens had been known to have supported it. He declared that of all the parties asking the confidence of the country, this new one had *less* of principle than any other.

He wondered whether it was still the opinion of these Free Soil gentlemen, as declared in the "whereas" at Buffalo, that the Whig and Democratic parties were both entirely dissolved and absorbed into their own body. Had the *Vermont election* given them any light? They had calculated on making as great an impression in that State as in any part of the Union, and there their attempts had been wholly ineffectual. Their failure there was a greater

success than they would find in any other part of the Union.

Mr. Lincoln went on to say that he honestly believed that all those who wished to keep up the character of the Union; who did not believe in enlarging our field, but in keeping our fences where they are and cultivating our present possession, making it a garden, improving the morals and education of the people; devoting the administration to this purpose; all real Whigs, friends of good, honest government,—the race was ours. He had opportunities of hearing from almost every part of the Union from reliable sources, and had not heard of a country in which we had not accessions from other parties. If the true Whigs come forward and join these new friends, they need not have a doubt. We had a candidate whose personal character and principles he had already described, whom he could eulogize if he would. Gen. Taylor had been constantly, perseveringly, quietly standing up, doing his duty, and asking no praise or reward for it. He was and must be just the man to whom the interests, principles and prosperity of the country might be safely intrusted. He had never failed in anything he had undertaken, altho' many of his duties had been considered almost impossible.

Mr. Lincoln then went into a terse tho' rapid review of the origin of the Mexican war, and the connection of the administration and of Gen. Taylor with it, from which he deduced a strong appeal to the Whigs present to do their duty in the support of Gen. Taylor, and closed with the warmest aspirations for and confidence in a deserved success.

At the close of this truly masterly and convincing speech, the audience gave three enthusiastic cheers for Illinois, and three more cheers for the eloquent Whig member from that State.

On motion of Hon. Alfred S. Roe, a vote of thanks was extended Justice Rugg for his able and interesting address.

The meeting was then adjourned to the small hall, where the records of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The annual report of the Librarian, as presented, gave the additions to the Library as 579 bound volumes, 2422 pamphlets, 1097 miscellaneous papers, 15 bound volumes

of newspapers, making the total now upon the shelves 22,542 bound volumes, 48,700 pamphlets, 335 bound volumes of newspapers.

Additions to the museum have been 72 articles, which department contains upwards of 6500 articles.

The name of Louise C. Baxter, of Quincy, was presented for a corresponding member of the Society, and referred to the Committee on Nomination.

Hon. Alfred S. Roe told of his visiting the scenes of John Brown's imprisonment and death. Referring to that martyr's anniversary, he stated that it was fifty years ago last Thursday that John Brown paid the penalty of opening the slavery question. "He was the 'John the Baptist' of Abraham Lincoln. He started the ball rolling that rolled on to Appomatox." Mr. Roe then presented, in behalf of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Woodward-Weatherbee-Rice, widow of Thomas C. Rice, the books prepared by her late husband, also the manuscripts of his books and plays, one of which was written when he was over eighty years old. A special vote of thanks was extended Mrs. Rice for her generous gift.

The Treasurer, Mr. Frank E. Williamson, then read his annual report, which was received and ordered placed on file and printed.

TREASURER'S REPORT

In compliance with the By-Laws, the Treasurer of the Worcester Society of Antiquity herewith submits his annual report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1909.

The amount of investments and cash on hand December 1, 1909, was divided as follows:—

The Albert Curtis Fund.....	\$2,049 81
The Charlotte S. M. Downes Fund..	1,913 70
The Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund.....	1,000 00

The Stephen Salisbury Fund.....	5,043 46	
The Hester Newton Wetherell Fund,	4,009 82	
The Life Membership Fund.....	349 24	
Cash on hand.....	20 03	
		\$14,386 06

Detailed statement of the receipts
and disbursements:—

DR.

Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1908.....	\$72 01	
Received for Annual Dues.....	570 00	
Received for Rent of Hall.....	278 00	
Received from Charlotte S. M. Downes estate	1,876 18	
Received from Charles A. Chase for printing	75 00	
Received from Field Day Commit- tee	25	
Received for Interest.....	350 13	
Received from Sale of Paper Stock,	3 60	
Received from Sale of Proceedings,	16 75	
Received from boys breaking win- dows	5 00	
		\$3,246 92

CR.

By Salaries.....	\$625 00	
By Peoples' Savings Bank—		
Charlotte S. M. Downes Fund...	1,876 18	
For Coal.....	62 50	
For Dues to Bay State Historical League	5 00	
For Electric Light.....	30 53	
For Extra Labor, Care of building and property	51 30	
For Express and Trucking.....	11 22	

For Gas.....	9 16
For General Custer's Knife.....	3 00
For Histories and Genealogies.....	32 00
For Printing.....	276 40
For Repairs of building and heating apparatus	28 50
For Stationery and Postage.....	51 22
For Safe Deposit Box.....	2 00
For Steam Heater, Central Supply Co. (part payment).....	100 00
For Soap, Broom and Dustpan.....	1 95
For Taxes	22 00
For Telephone.....	26 93
For Tuning Piano.....	8 00
For Water.....	4 00
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1909.....	20 03

\$3,246 92

Trust Funds.

Albert Curtis Fund.....	\$2,049 81
Charlotte S. M. Downes Fund.....	1,876 18
Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund.....	1,000 00
Stephen Salisbury Fund.....	5,043 46
Hester Newton Wetherell Fund....	4,009 82
Life Membership Fund.....	349 24
Income received to Dec. 1, 1909....	387 65

\$14,716 16

Transferred to General Fund..... 350 13

\$14,366 03

Statement of Investments.

3 Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad bonds, 5%.....	\$2,880 00
2 Boston and Northern Street Railway, 4%....	1,830 00
3 Old Colony Street Railway, 4%.....	2,700 00
1 Worcester Consolidated Railway, 5%, 1927..	1,000 00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, 4%.....	3,000 00
Deposit in Mechanics Savings Bank.....	513 46

Deposit in Peoples' Savings Bank.....	2,312 75
Deposit in Worcester County Institution for Savings	129 82
	\$14,366 03

I have audited the accompanying entries for receipts and expenditures and they appear to be correct and complete. I have also examined the securities and bank book balances and they agree with the above statement of investments.

MARCUS L. FOSTER,
Auditor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. President, Members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Your Librarian, in following the requirements set forth in section six of the Society's constitution and by-laws, is expected in his annual report, to present an account of the material changes that have taken place within the departments submitted to his care and management during the past twelve months; also the conditions in which they are found at the close of the fiscal year ending with the December meeting. A glance at the monthly reports will disclose to the reader the gradual growth of these departments and also furnish a clew to the historic value of the numerous contributions.

Additions to the library, within the year, have been 579 bound volumes, 2,422 pamphlets, 1,097 miscellaneous papers, 15 bound volumes of newspapers.

These several items, together with those reported one year ago as then being upon our shelves, give a grand total of 22,542 bound volumes, 48,700 pamphlets, a large collection of miscellaneous papers, broadsides, etc., and 335

bound volumes of newspapers on the library shelves today.

Additions to the Museum have been 72 articles, all of historic interest,—some of special value.

That Department now contains upward of 6,500 articles; and the Society receives, almost daily, expressions of commendation from visitors who study the collection.

Some effort has been made in the library toward arranging the local or Worcester matter, both in bound volumes and in pamphlets, of which the Society has a large assortment, especially relating to early history of the town and city. This collection includes a complete set of directories from the year 1829 to 1909, inclusive; a complete set of City documents from 1848 to 1909, inclusive; also many maps, plans and pictures or views of Worcester taken during various stages in her growth. For the lack of proper cases in which to arrange the pamphlets, the collection has not been made so convenient for consultation as it might be.

The assortment of town histories and distinctive genealogies has increased within the past six years at a rapid rate; in 1903, there were about one hundred and twenty-five; several of them in pamphlet form. Today, including pamphlets, we have more than eight hundred. As the department of biography is closely allied to genealogy or family history, I find we have eight different sets of encyclopedias containing more or less biographical material, seventy-one sizeable volumes devoted entirely to biography, and about one thousand one hundred and fifty individual biographies. Although what has been named will not cover all the library contains on that subject, it shows that the Society is well provided with that material sought for by historians, when they wish to put in narrative form events that will portray the life and character of the times which they attempt to chronicle. In accordance with instructions from the Executive Board, I have ordered a copy of the consolidated index to the first fifty volumes of the New England Genealogical Register. This Index will help ma-

terially to increase the value of our set of Registers, which is practically complete, the Society having recently secured number 16, the scarce volume, which has been reprinted at great expense.

A few volumes consisting of: A Treatise on the Theory and Solution of Algebraical Equations, by John Macnie; Theory of Equations, by I. Todhunter; Elements of Calculus, by James M. Taylor; Philosophy of Arithmetic, by Edward Brooks; The Nature and Utility of Mathematics, by Charles Davies; Philosophy of Mathematics, by August Comte; and a Dictionary of Mathematics, by Charles Davies and William G. Peck, have been added to the Downes Collection, and it is expected that in the future, additions will from time to time continue to be made to this branch of the library, from the income of a fund furnished the Society through a bequest from the late Mrs. Charlotte Downes, who many years ago presented the library of her deceased husband (Mr. John Downes) to this Society.

Repairs in the line of plumbing and steamfitting have been made; also 170 lineal feet of shelving have been put up in the directory room. But the two dozen cane-seat chairs, which need reseating, have been left for other hands, the librarian's lot in life not having brought him into contact with institutions where that art is taught. Although the number of articles contributed for the Museum was not as large as during some previous years, they are of exceptionally good quality, and add not a little to the historical value of the collection. The time will soon come, if it is not already at hand, when the entire floor space within the Society's building, outside the office room, will be required to accommodate the library and museum. All the cases, with available floor space in the lower room, are much crowded, as is also the library room, and there has been more or less talk about the necessity of enlarging our building. But would it not be more business-like and economical to utilize the present structure to its full limit

for the purposes for which it was erected and dedicated?

The Society has a considerable number of relics laid away for want of room and cases in which to display them, while those on display are so crowded for space they cannot be seen to good advantage.

The Society has been favored by a considerable number of visitors from distant cities and towns, who have inspected the Museum during the past summer. Among them I recall the names of Mr. C. P. Wilcomb, of Oakland, California, Curator of the museum there; George Sumner and wife, from England; Mrs. William S. Hinman, of Auburndale, Mass., and Mrs. Freshmuth, from Philadelphia, Penn. This lady has collected articles for a museum and presented them to the City of Philadelphia. She paid our collection a high compliment; was very expressive in her remarks, saying, "In my search for relics to supply the Philadelphia museum, I visited many collections, but found no better assortment and none better arranged than the one in Worcester. I know what it costs to gather such a remarkable collection." Similar compliments have been offered by other visitors, whose experience and knowledge give weight to their expressions.

There are, no doubt, many members of the Society who, during the few years past, have taken part in the election of a librarian, and at each subsequent annual meeting are told how little has been accomplished in placing the library in proper shape for consultation. To be sure, the books have been placed in classified collections upon the shelves, but the preparation of a catalogue is yet in the future. Such a condition is certainly not gratifying to the person holding the office of librarian through your courtesy and generosity. But he has been compelled to yield to circumstances, events over which he had no control. And it seems that some sufficient reason for this procrastination is called for at this time.

Let me here venture the remark, that "Librarian" hardly fits, or is applicable to the duties and responsibilities

laid upon the individual attempting to occupy the office. *Custodian* and *Janitor* would be far more appropriate. Calls usually come: "I want to see the janitor?" or, "I want to speak with the janitor?" This leads me to think, perhaps I look too old for a janitor, although I may have his work to do. Although my cheek did not take on a tinge, from humiliation at the seeming slight paid my official station, I did feel most keenly the realization of the state of poverty in which the Society labors, when forced to reply, "We have no janitor; I am the librarian."

When you elect a librarian, you have a right to believe and expect that he is going to devote his energy and talent in endeavoring to advance the usefulness of your library; and the duties of a librarian under the common acceptance of the appellation have almost invariably been understood to connect the individual with care and handling of books, pamphlets, papers, any reading matter, and such other paraphernalia as are necessary for storing and convenient handling of the ordinary library outfit, submitted to his care.

In this institution a museum of relics is associated with the library. The latter containing upwards of 70,000 titles, arranged on more than 2,500 lineal feet of shelving, all needing more or less attention, including the rooms in which they are kept. Also the room called the Museum with its nearly 7,000 articles, embracing a large collection of guns, pistols, swords, etc., requiring frequent attention to keep them from gathering rust or becoming buried by the accumulation of dust or mould. To have the care and custody of these *two* departments; to see that everything is kept in working order; also to open the doors to visitors every afternoon, from one to five o'clock, and be ready to assist in imparting knowledge concerning the relics in the Museum, or helping to show visitors the value of books in the library, should *there be any who* wished to consult either department, requires no small amount of time. And because, since its inception to the present moment, one per-

son (styled Librarian) has attempted to fill the requirements of the office, can it be expected that one person will always be able to accomplish the task?

But that is not all. In addition to what has been cited, this librarian has to keep another spacious hall in readiness to accommodate persons who may wish to use it for lectures, concerts, dancing parties or socials of proper class, thereby assisting in earning money to help meet the ordinary running expenses of the Society.

During the last ten or eleven years that the late Mr. Dickinson was librarian, he was compelled (owing to financial conditions of the Society) to earn the money, aside from the duties of his office, with which to meet his salary. And the conditions in the library and museum, plainly disclosed at the time he resigned the office, the wretched enforced result of such an arrangement. And it was hoped the time had come when the coercive *old necessity* could be allowed to drop out of use, and proper time and attention be given to library and museum; in other words, to prosecuting the legitimate work of a librarian.

After caring for the hall, Mr. Dickinson had only time for receiving gifts either for library or museum, and packing them away wherever room on shelves or in corners could be found. Consequently, little or no system of arrangement prevailed in either department. The library was practically useless for consultation; and the museum he placarded a "*Junk-Shop*." The latter department, as members are aware, has been carefully rearranged and properly catalogued.

That there is a vast amount of work for a librarian to do, there can be no doubt. Often plans have been made and resolutions formed to accomplish certain things, which would greatly enhance the value and usefulness of the library. But before plans could be executed, other duties *foreign to those contemplated*, were forced upon me, and the time thereby consumed. Thus week by week passes away leaving important work for a future date.

There are broken sets of publications to be filled up, and exchanges of duplicates might be made at times to assist in that direction. Lists of wants come to us from other libraries, which it might be within our power to fill. But little or no time is allowed for looking through our great stock of duplicates, and, having no catalogue of them or of the library, the opportunity is lost. While the conducting of exchanges requires considerable time, much advantage might be gained thereby, where so many duplicates are held in stock.

Through thoughtfulness and generosity of members and friends of the Society, the growth of both library and museum has been most gratifying, as it has certainly kept pace with the marvelous growth of our city. That *increase* certainly places a heavier burden on the shoulders of the librarian. But with all his other cares, he edits and follows through the press the proceedings of the Society, a volume of about three hundred pages, annually; also occasionally prepares a paper on some historical subject to be read before the Society.

In years past, during Mr. Dickinson's administration, he let the hall, took the money, paid his own salary, and after settling express bills, also paying for postage stamps, stationery, etc., if there was a balance left at the end of the year, handed it over to the treasurer, with a statement of his account. When the present librarian came into power *he* was to let the hall, take the money, and pay it over to the treasurer at the end of each month. And as the income increased from other sources, the Executive Board voted to discontinue letting the hall, greatly to the relief of the overworked librarian, as it frequently demanded his chief attention from seven o'clock in the morning to twelve or later at night. But the agreeable change lasted for one winter only (1907-08). The next year the Board took the matter up, and dealing directly with the party, let the hall to be used four times each week, but failing to secure the fourth class, the hall was occupied but

three days each week for the six months, from October to May, and the same order obtains today.

It seems quite unnecessary to inform this audience that at times it is difficult to properly attend the visitors in the museum or those who wish to consult books in the library, when dancing is going on from two to five of the clock Saturday afternoon; and that is our best day of the week.

If it were not for hope, the heart would break.

Therefore it is confidently expected that the Executive Board will, before another year rolls by, have found some way to relieve the situation, and plan to have the Society's work go forward without further interruption.

The next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result was as follows:

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1910

President, Mander Alvan Maynard.

1st Vice-President, Charles E. Burbank.

2d Vice-President, Miss Adeline May.

Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson.

Secretary, Walter Davidson.

Librarian, Ellery B. Crane.

Standing Committee on Nominations for Three Years,
George M. Rice.

The meeting was then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Crane, Ely, Davidson, James Green, George M. Rice, and Miss Alice Foster. The day and evening proved to be the coldest and most disagreeable of the season, and few people ventured from their homes. It was expected that a report would be in order from the delegates who were sent to the convention of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, recently held in the City of New York. But owing to the small attendance, on motion of Mr. Crane, the report was postponed to the next regular meeting, in February.

The need and importance of printing the biographical sketch of the late Henry P. Upham, of St. Paul, Minn., prepared by James Green, Esq., was considered, and on motion of Mr. Green the necessary steps were adopted to provide for its immediate publication.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present, Messrs. Crane, Davidson, James Green, A. V. Hill, George M. Rice, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Miss Moore, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson.

The Librarian reported a number of donations to the library and museum.

From Mrs. Louise C. Baxter, 497 sermons written by Rev. Ward Cotton, who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 1770, graduate of Harvard, 1793, taught school in Milton and possibly Bridgewater and Rochester, Plymouth County; was ordained at Boylston, June 7, 1797, where he preached for twenty-eight years. He then resigned, but continued to reside in Boylston, where he died November 15, 1848. His widow deceased there October 11, 1854. His ancestral line is given, Ward Cotton, John of Halifax and Plymouth, Josiah of Plymouth, and John of Boston.

The Committees for the ensuing year were then announced by the President.

On Nominations—C. C. Baldwin, Major Wm. T. Harlow, Geo. M. Rice.

Archæology—Charles R. Johnson, William T. Forbes, Nathaniel Paine.

General History—B. W. Potter, T. S. Johnson, Edward T. Esty, Mrs. R. B. Fowler, Prof. Waldo Cutler.

Local History and Genealogy—Charles A. Chase, C. C. Baldwin, Mary A. Smith, Duane B. Williams.

Military History—Hon. A. S. Roe, Woodbury C. Smith, Major E. T. Raymond, Curtis W. Gassett.

Ancient Manuscripts, Paintings and Engravings—Hon. James Logan, F. S. Blanchard, Dr. Amanda C. Bray, Geo. H. Coates, Roger F. Upham.

On Library—Hon. A. S. Roe, Judge Arthur P. Rugg, Frederick A. Hawes, Matthew J. Whittall.

On Museum—Henry H. Merriam, Lucy F. Sawyer, Adeline May, Wm. E. Rice, Geo. Calvin Rice, Miss Alice H. Foster.

Publications—Hon. Ellery B. Crane, Wm. F. Abbot, Edward F. Coffin.

Membership, Biography and Resolutions—James Green, Miss Anna M. Moore, Charles A. Chase.

On Marking Historic Places—Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Mary Grover, J. P. Hamilton, Geo. M. Rice, Mrs. Edwin M. Roberts, Mrs. Wm. T. Forbes, L. N. Kinnicutt.

Photographic Work—Geo. M. Rice, Henry M. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Darling, Miss M. E. Reed, Samuel D. Spurr.

Auditors—Lewis C. Muzzy, Marcus L. Foster, Aaron Avery White.

A report from the Committee that attended the convention of the American Historical Association, held in the City of New York, was next in order, and Mr. James Green, one of the delegates, read a carefully prepared statement of the transactions and events they witnessed, all of which were heartily enjoyed by those who were in attendance.

Mr. George M. Rice, also a delegate, remarked that "It was an inspiring sight to behold the vast assemblage that attended the meetings." At the social function held on Tuesday P. M., one hundred of the prominent citizens

of New York were there to care for the various delegates and see that proper attention was shown them. Also the reception at Columbia Hall, which he characterized as a democratic assembly, where there was great familiarity and little or no formality. Mr. Rice also attended the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, which he said was similar to the others, excepting that there was more of the New England element present. The paper read by Prof. Wrong, of Toronto, Canada, proved of special interest. The subject was Canada, which the essayist said was loyal to England and had no desire to come into the Union, one reason being that three-quarters of the vast capital invested within her domain was owned in England.

President Maynard, who was the third member of the delegation, said it was a very successful gathering, and furnished a grand opportunity for forming some idea of what was going on in various parts of the world, as many different sections were represented in this convention.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present were Messrs. Crane, Davidson, James Green and Frank E. Williamson.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month: thirty-nine bound volumes, one hundred forty-eight pamphlets, six volumes of newspapers, also a miscellaneous collection of old deeds, mortgages, etc., that came from

Charles A. Chase, Esq. Some of the papers relate to operations on the Providence and Worcester canal. At this point in the transactions an adjournment was ordered to the main hall, where a good sized audience was assembled. Here, Mrs. B. Edwin Guy delivered the illustrated lecture announced for the evening, her subject being, Southern Spain and the Alhambra. Mrs. Guy spoke from personal knowledge, having spent some time in travel throughout the section treated. The illustrations were fine and her lecture was received with much pleasure and profit. Many questions were asked by the audience, all of which were freely answered, and, on motion of Mr. F. E. Williamson, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Guy for the pleasing and instructive entertainment. The pictures thrown upon the screen were good and helped materially to add interest to the lecture.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Baldwin, Bowler, Boland, Crane, C. I. Rice, Davidson, Eaton, Potter, Williamson, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Miss May, Miss Reed, F. J. Barnard, Mr. Goodale, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Potter.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month as follows: twelve bound volumes, forty-six pamphlets and several articles for the museum.

The name of Mrs. Louise C. Baxter was presented and she was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The names of Professor Zelotes W. Coombs and Mr. Arthur E. Nye were also presented, and they were elected to active membership.

The Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson, announced the receipt of the legacy of three thousand dollars from the estate of Eliza Daniels Dodge.

B. W. Potter, Esq., was then introduced as the essayist of the evening, his subject for the occasion being, Buried Cities, which proved of special interest.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1910.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, James Green, Geo. M. Rice, Frank E. Williamson, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Foster, Mr. Frederick E. Waring, and others.

The usual order of business was slightly changed to accommodate those who had other engagements but wished to listen to the speaker announced for the evening. After the call to order, Mr. Waring was introduced and read the following paper, entitled, Telephone Development in Worcester.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT IN WORCESTER

BY FREDERICK E. WARING

The word "Telephone" was first used by Philip Reis in a lecture delivered before the Physical Society of Frankfurt, Germany, in 1861, but it remained for Alexander

Graham Bell in 1874 at Tutela Heights, Brantford, Canada, to work out the application of an undulating electric current whereby the telephone became practical. Great credit is due to Reis, Dolbear, Berliner, Gray, Edison and Blake for the important discoveries made by them, many of which are now employed in the construction of telephone apparatus.

In 1837, Dr. C. G. Page, of Salem, Mass., discovered musical tones given out by an electro-magnet at the instant of opening and closing the circuit, a phenomenon occasionally heard today by those in close proximity to the modern relay. It will be recalled that Alexander Graham Bell resided in Salem in 1874-76, and spent much of his time at his father's home in Brantford, carrying his experimental telephone equipment with him.

"The first transmission of speech over a wire was in the Autumn of 1876," says Prof. Bell, "on a line furnished by the Dominion Telegraph Co. of Canada between Brantford and Mount Pleasant," a distance of about 5 miles. The transmission was only one way. "The first transmission of speech where conversation was carried on reciprocally over the same line was in the United States," said Prof. Bell in an address in Ottawa on March 27, 1909, giving Canada as the birthplace and the United States the first actual use of the telephone.

On March 7th, 1876, a United States patent was granted to Prof. Bell, who, in the same year, personally exhibited the telephone at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, where it was spoken of as a mechanical toy, but later was destined to play an important part in the development of the social and commercial life in every part of the civilized world.

The telephone having been brought before the public by demonstration, a demand for it and auxiliary equipment soon followed, and we are indebted to Chas. Williams, Jr., of Court street, Boston, for producing much of the apparatus used in the introduction of the telephone.

The electric current always follows the line of least resistance, so, in the development of ways and means to put the telephone into practical service, the makers of telegraph materials were first to supply the demand, because their materials were at hand and apparently met the requirements of telephony with slight modifications; but only for a brief period, as the demand for a more elastic equipment soon asserted itself.

The commercial world did not recognize at once the advantages of the telephone, for in 1877 demonstrations were made in the form of concerts, showing that at first the ultimate use of the telephone appeared to be for that of entertainment or a conveyer of music. On February 14, 1877, a song in Boston was heard in Salem and the newspapers said: "There seems to be no doubt that the invention will be perfected so that it may be used for business purposes at distances to which telegraph messages are now sent, but it will be necessary to go in person to the telephone office where one can talk without the aid of a telegraph operator, as now required." It is evident that the idea of a telephone exchange, where lines could be switched from one to another, thus saving the journey to the telephone office, had not entered the head of the reporter who wrote the above.

On August 30, 1877, a concert was given between New York City and Saratoga Springs, and it was the privilege of the writer to participate in selling tickets at the door of the hall where 500 people listened in amazement to a cornetist in New York. Almost before the last note had been sounded, the audience was so unkind as to doubt the genuineness of the performance.

It is not, however, characteristic of the American people to allow the "mysterious" to remain unknown very long and, finding a good thing, not to appropriate it quickly. We hear, then, of a fraternal telegraph society in Bridgeport, Ct., having 17 telegraph stations connected with a switchboard, substituting telephone in place of telegraph

instruments, "thus creating the first telephone exchange," says Mr. Benjamin Doolittle, an authority on telephone matters.

In the year 1878, there were many business concerns using telegraph lines between factory and residence, and in these cases the telephone would have done the talking without the expense and delay attendant upon having an operator skilled in the dot and dash code of the Morse system. It is interesting to know that Worcester had several such telegraph lines, and that her citizens were among the first to adopt the change from telegraph to telephone.

The Worcester Spy of July 7, 1877, had this to say about the first telephone connected in Worcester for practical purposes: "Business men seem to take kindly to the telephone and are satisfied of its value for every day use in their business. Manager Tobey of Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. has just put two in for the Wellington Coal Co. between their office on Pearl street and the yard on South-bridge street.

"The Washburn & Moen Co. have ordered two for their Grove street and Quinsigamond Plants, to be connected. Manager Tobey expects the telephone will eclipse all other systems of telegraphing for social and business purposes in all cities."

In corroboration of the above, I am able to state that the late Colonel Wellington told me that his firm was the first party in Worcester to adopt the telephone for every day use.

On February 28, 1878, Wm. Brophy, Supt. of Fire Alarm, placed a telephone on the fire alarm circuit in the Department headquarters, so that firemen carrying another telephone could attach the same anywhere on the 13 miles of fire alarm circuit, and communicate with the chief in regard to a fire. It was necessary to dismantle the fire alarm circuit by removing the battery before attaching the telephone, "as there would be danger of burning the tele-

phones, so fine are their workmanship," says the newspaper reporter who chronicled the event of that day.

In December, 1878, the firm of L. J. Knowles & Bro., Allen court, constructed a telephone line between their office and factory at Warren, Mass., a distance of 30 miles, using the Edison transmitter and Bell receiver. The Worcester Gas Light Co. connected their office on Foster street with their works on the Island, so-called, and other lines were established in and about Worcester, with apparently no thought of a central office until March 8, 1879, at which time the Western Union Telegraph Co. made an announcement that "under their auspices" telephones could be placed in offices and residences, connecting all wires through a central office whereby any one could talk with all others, day and night. They announced further that "telephones will be placed in the police and fire department headquarters, railroad depots, with druggists, doctors, grocers, etc., at the Company's expense at \$22.00 per year, payable quarterly in advance." The announcement also stated that "the telephone is no longer an experiment but an assured success, and when our citizens have once enjoyed the easy and cheap means of communication it offers they will wonder how life has been endured so long without it."

The Bell Telephone Co. appeared in Worcester soon after the above announcement, being represented by J. B. Reynolds, who succeeded in securing seventy-five subscribers, thus starting the first Telephone Exchange in Worcester. The Western Union Telegraph Co. did not make good their announcement until several months after the Bell Co. had opened their Exchange, May 1st, 1879, in the rooms of E. J. Leland, top floor of the Harrington Block, corner Main and Front streets, with 50 subscribers connected and 25 waiting for lines to be completed.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. finally opened their exchange in rooms on the second floor at 444 Main street, with a smaller number of stations connected.

The Worcester Spy of May 1st, 1879, describes the plant of the Bell Co. as follows: "The mechanism is an ingenious piece of work and is daily inspected by a large number of persons curious to see the working of the wonderful switchboard, transmitters and receivers.

"Already 22 circuits have been connected to the structure on the roof of the building, the limit of which is 115 circuits. The limits of the Exchange are: north to Northville (now Greendale), south to the residence of A. A. Goodell on Benefit street, east to Union Depot and west to the residence of Charles Belcher on Pleasant street."

In describing the entrance of wires into the Central Office, the reporter states: "The wires are strung with great precision and what seems chaos finally brings up after three or four sharp turns to the switchboard, which is a very intricate piece of workmanship standing 6 feet high."

We must compliment the reporter on the fact that he quite accurately describes present day conditions as to height of board, but not as to the manner of reaching the switchboard with the wires.

In describing the switchboard he writes as follows, and to those familiar with the old Williams A. B. C. board, it will not be difficult to trace the workings of it: "The connecting bars and keys are of brass and the key heads of hard rubber. On top of the switchboard are two rows of call bells with swinging indicators, and each row is numbered, the top row even, and the bottom row odd.

"Four transmitters, each with a cut off to disconnect the receivers, are used here for the first time. The capacity of the board is 50 lines and 400 subscribers, but end additions can easily be put on. At the end of the switchboard are telephones for operators to communicate with subscribers after the circuits have been connected."

The work of fitting up this first telephone exchange in Worcester was done by J. Cheever Fuller, of Boston, Mass.

An original list of the subscribers, printed in 1879, accompanies this paper and contains the following foot note: "In case of fire on your premises signal the Central Office by the usual method and say "Fire;" then state clearly but briefly the immediate location of street and number, and if you choose, the room in which the fire breaks out."

The completion of the first switchboard on that morning in May, 1879, required an operator, and it is admitted upon reliable authority, that Kittie Leland, daughter of E. J. Leland, the photographer, in whose rooms the Bell Co. located its board, was the first "Hello" girl of Worcester. It was not long before the four transmitters, the capacity of the board, had each an operator as follows: Kitty Leland, Jennie Harrington, Minnie Tarbell and Kitty Adams. The first night operator was J. W. Harkins, Jr.

The first operator employed in the Western Union Telegraph Exchange was Kitty Zaeder, later assisted by Mary Power, Josie Lichtenfels and Mary Ryan.

The merging of the Western Union Exchange into that of the Bell Co. took place in 1881 with L. N. Downs as Manager, Kitty Zaeder, Chief Operator, and Eugene Wilson, Wire Chief of the Consolidated Exchanges.

The aggressiveness displayed in Worcester in starting a local exchange under the protection of the Bell patents, was also manifested in neighboring cities and towns until during the years 1881-82, there were formed the National Bell of Maine, Boston & Northern, Suburban, Bay State, Cheshire and others. These companies were incorporated on October 1, 1883, under the title "New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.," constituting 109 Exchanges in the four states of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, having in all 16,533 subscribers, of which Worcester contributed 784. It is said that as many as 156 so-called telephone companies existed in the four New England states shortly before the above incorporation took place.

The Managers of the Worcester Exchange employed in the order named have been as follows: J. B. Reynolds, 1879 to 1880; L. N. Downs, 1880-1882; Paul W. Bossart, 1882-1883; W. H. Smith, 1883-1887; J. B. Hunt, 1887-1898; F. E. Waring, 1898-1902; H. D. Stebbins, 1902-1906; C. J. Abbott, 1906-1908; and C. E. Wilkins, the present Manager.

The construction of subscribers' lines from the opening of the Exchange in 1879 to 1883, was almost entirely on the tops of buildings, but during the latter year the first mile of aerial cable was hung on pole lines constructed in the principal streets, and all wires were removed from the buildings to the poles.

It was with difficulty that cables could be used, on account of cross talk, due to lack of knowledge in constructing cables suitable for the telephone business.

The reconstruction of the Worcester Plant continued through the years 1884-5-6 and 7, and the reports of the directors of the New England Telephone Co. state that the entire plant of a telephone exchange must be rebuilt every ten years.

In 1885 a general readjustment of rates for service took place which resulted in the loss of subscribers to the whole company and reduced the number of subscribers connected in the Worcester Exchange to 646.

On September 1st, 1888, the Central office was moved from its first location, corner Main and Front streets, to the Chase Building, 44 Front street, where a Western Electric Multiple Switchboard of the Magneto type was installed, on which provision was made for doubling up the lines for metallic service. This was made necessary by the introduction of the trolley car and the strong current required to operate it.

The single type of telephone circuit known as the grounded line could no longer be connected to water pipes to provide a return circuit to the Central Office as the Street Railway Co. were using its rails for a return circuit

to their Power House. The escapement of current from the rails to water pipes, through the earth, made the telephone lines so noisy that they were practically useless.

The situation was therefore acute, and the Telephone Co. promptly served notice upon all Street Railway Co.'s that they would be held responsible for the injury to telephone service.

This condition of affairs remained practically unchanged until, in 1891, Electrolysis was discovered to be working by the late I. H. Farnham, Electrical Engineer of the N. E. T. & T. Co. He found that the Trolley Current was not following the rails back to the Power House, but was taking the route of least resistance, *i. e.*, the Telephone Co.'s cables and the City water pipes. This resulted in the honey-combing of cables and pipes at different points where conditions invited Electrolysis to do its destructive work. At the expense of the Railway Co. a heavy copper wire was run between these different points and the power house, to take the escapement of current from the cables and pipes.

The development of the Exchange System occupied the first attention of pioneer telephone men, but since they could not ignore the demand for improved means of communication between cities and towns, a single line of No. 4 iron wire was constructed during the year 1880, between Worcester and Boston, via the Turnpike Road. When completed, conversation could not be held over it except on Sundays. Its willingness to work on Sundays only was because all other electrical equipment along the route was inactive on that day and not because it wished to desecrate the Sabbath.

We are informed by our fellow citizen, Mr. John T. Wheeler, who was then General Superintendent of the N. E. T. & T. Co., that to overcome these difficulties, another route was selected for a line along the tracks of the Massachusetts Central Railway. A single telegraph circuit, not in use at that time, was brought into service, making the

first successful toll line between Worcester & Boston. Now there are 40 wires, *i. e.*, 20 circuits, in cables, underground the entire distance of 44 miles. The fact that they are underground insures uninterrupted of service from storms or other causes. There are 20 additional wires, *i. e.*, 10 circuits between Worcester and Boston, but these are not underground. They are used in emergency and for service lines.

The demand for increased toll line facilities to long distance points was greater than could be met by the various sub-licensee companies of the Bell System; consequently, in 1887, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. was organized, and proceeded to build its first line between Boston and New York, affording Worcester additional toll line service. Long distance lines were soon after built to Chicago and other distant points with which connections are now made daily.

It is not as difficult to talk a thousand miles today, as it was 50 miles in 1880, owing to superior construction and devices of the present day.

In 1893 there were 1174 subscribers in Worcester, and in that year the N. E. T. & T. Co. built its first underground conduit and laid cables in Main and Mechanic streets, preparatory to the erection of its present building on the corner of Mechanic and Foster streets, which was completed in 1895, and is referred to in the annual report of the Telephone Co. as follows:

“The building in Worcester has been designed to furnish operating space for an exchange of 3600 subscribers. It has been our purpose to make this Exchange with its underground construction, its handsome and well appointed building and its equipment of the latest and most approved type, a model City Exchange.”

On June 20, 1896, the Central Office was moved from 44 Front street to the new building on Mechanic street. The annual report of the Telephone Co. states: “The building is well situated for our business and is equipped

with a switchboard of the automatic signal, multiple type, the first of its kind to be put in use, and which furnishes the model for switchboards of the future in large cities of other states. Already the new style of board has proved eminently satisfactory, and its successful operation confirms our judgment, that this type of board is superior to any other yet designed."

With 1376 subscribers connected at the time of moving into the new building, an effort was made to increase this number and in 1906, after a period of 10 years, a total of 9289 subscribers was obtained, largely due to the favorable rate of \$25.00 per year offered for the residence class of service.

The capacity of the model switchboard had then been reached, but not without relief in sight, as a new and improved switchboard for 10,000 lines had been ordered and plans approved for an addition to the building, practically doubling its size and floor space.

On February 2nd, 1907, the lines were cut over to the new switchboard, a description of which would require more time than is at our disposal; however, I will say that this board, which is now in use, contains about 4000 miles of wire and a capacity for 10,000 electric lights, in size resembling the rubber end of a lead pencil. Forty men, working over three months, were required to set the board in position for service. There were over 2,000,000 soldered joints made in wiring the multiples and other parts of the board.

The switchboard of 1879 started with one operator and did not exceed four until after 1881. The switchboard of today requires a force of 175 operators, with a limit of 200 before exceeding requirements of both local and toll boards for day and night service.

The board of 1879 had but 50 subscribers, while the one of today has 12,250. In operating the first board it was necessary for the operator to tread with her feet, as in running a sewing machine, to generate the ringing current

used in calling a subscriber's station. On the present board this current is generated by an electric motor, the operator having only to press the key.

On the first switchboard the operator had to walk the entire length of the board in order to complete a call for the subscriber whose line was the last one on the switchboard. On the present board, an operator can call any subscriber without leaving her chair.

In the preparation of this paper the writer has endeavored to present facts familiar at least to some of our hearers, but what has the future in store relative to the telephone and its by-products? If this question could be answered it would greatly interest us.

In the study of the telephone we are impressed with the apparent evolution in ways and means used to convey thought.

Our forefathers wrote a letter and sent it by the penny post. The stage coach had its experiences in crossing the country with the mail bag and our fathers waited patiently for it. In their declining years they were permitted to witness the passing of the fast mail as it sped over the rails. The present generation have been enthusiastic over the telegraph with its facilities for sending a message and receiving a reply within an hour or two, but now the telephone is even quicker, for we don't have to wait for an answer.

What is in store for future generations? We have already the wireless telephone, successfully used during the recent trip of the battleship fleet around the world, enabling each ship to be at all times in direct communication with each other.

We have also heard of the pocket telephone, with which, it is predicted, we may hold conversation with those who have a 'phone of the same adjustment wherever that person may be. When this becomes an every day occurrence may we not expect the law of acoustics to be so applied to ordinary conversation, that the echo of the spoken word

will carry to the greatest distance, making an instrumentless telephone.

Respectfully submitted to the Worcester Society of Antiquity by F. E. Waring, 142 Elm street, Worcester, Mass., May 3rd, 1910.

The paper, as had been anticipated, proved of special interest.

In answer to the question, why iron wire was used in 1886-87, Mr. Waring replied that copper was too expensive. He then gave a detailed account of the consolidation of the different local companies existing here in the early days of the telephone.

President Maynard stated that he was employed in the office of the B. & A. R. R. Co. at that time, and remembered the controversy over allowing the placing of the first telephone in their office. It was permitted only on condition that the Telephone Company would be responsible for any loss by fire or any other damage resulting from it. He further stated that when the first call was rung in, one of the officials objected to answering it on account of deafness; the other positively refused and requested him (Mr. Maynard) to answer it, which he did, and this first message over this telephone line resulted in the closing of a contract for the transportation from Holyoke, Mass., to Worcester of all the brick used in the construction of the Cummings Building, erected in our city by Mr. G. Henry Whitecomb.

On motion of Mr. Burleigh, a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Waring for his interesting paper.

The Librarian reported the additions during the past month as follows: One hundred and two bound volumes, fifty-three pamphlets and six articles for the museum.

Among the articles donated were the saddlebags used by Robert B. Thomas (maker of the "Old Farmers' Almanac"). They were presented by Mr. Geo. A. Fiske.

At muster-roll of Captain J. O. Bemis' company of heavy artillery, a number of photographs, an Indian basket, a

card case, made by a soldier while in Dale Hospital and sold at one of the fairs for the soldiers' relief, presented by Mrs. L. C. Baxter.

Mr. Crane stated that there was a Dustin Association that had been in existence several years and had erected monuments commemorating the heroic deeds performed by Hannah Dustin and others associated with her; that a son of Samuel Leonard, of Worcester, mysteriously disappeared, and it was subsequently learned that he was kidnapped by a party of Indians who took part in the capture of Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff, and that he performed his part in slaying the Indians, the prisoners thus gaining their liberty. Mr. Crane continuing said it had been suggested that a tablet, commemorating the event, be placed on the Davis tower at Lake Quinsigamond, and that he had promised to prepare the inscription providing the tablet could be secured.*

After the appointment of a Committee to make necessary arrangements for the annual field day, the meeting was adjourned.

*Foot note, see page 296, October 22, 1910.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-NINTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided.

A large audience was present, anticipating much pleasure in listening to an illustrated lecture on Concord, Mass., to be delivered by Prof. Zelotes W. Coombs, but on account of some unforeseen delay in getting the lantern into working order, the usual order of business was first taken up.

The Librarian reported the donation of five black walnut book cases of the ordinary size, filled to their capacity with books. The gift came from Mrs. C. S. Rich, who, by the will of her first husband, held a life interest in the library, but now wished to donate the same to this Society. Her deceased husband was Dr. Chandler S. Lee, a native of Princeton, Mass., and for many years a teacher of considerable prominence. From the year 1870 to the spring of 1905, Worcester was his home. This library comprises about two thousand titles.

The Committee appointed to arrange for a field day, of which B. W. Potter, Esq., was chairman, reported that after giving consideration to various places of interest, the Committee had decided to recommend a trip to Brookfield, and the vote taken accepted the report and adopted the recommendations.

At this moment in the proceedings the lantern was found to be in readiness and Professor Coombs proceeded with his lecture, which was listened to with close attention and highly appreciated by the entire audience. The illustrations were all good. On motion of Mr. F. E. Williamson, a vote of thanks was extended Professor Coombs for his interesting lecture.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED SIXTIETH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present, Messrs. Crane, Cutler, Davidson, James Green and one other member. Owing to a severe storm then passing over the city, preventing the usual attendance, the meeting was adjourned for one week.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1910.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. Others present: Messrs. Abbot, Boland, Burleigh, Crane, Cutler, Davidson, James Green, Newton, Williamson, J. S. Brigham, Miss May, Miss Manly, Miss Moore, Miss Reed and Mrs. Cutler.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month as fifty-nine bound volumes, ninety-two pamphlets, three hundred ninety-one papers and fifteen articles for the museum.

Professor U. Waldo Cutler was then introduced and read the following paper:

TOWN HISTORY AND TOWN HISTORIANS

Every fall the ocean steamers come in crowded with returning European tourists. Millions of shining American money are every twelve-month left on the other side of the Atlantic. A few among these crowds have traveled across the sea because of business interests; another few have sought health in change of scene; but a vast majority have been spending time and treasure in order to visit famous spots or to see famous collections because of the associations the scenes or objects possess with something read or heard of. Of course some affect an interest in these things of the mind, because they think it the fashion to make pilgrimages to centers of art and shrines of history or literature; but thousands upon thousands derive sincerest and keenest pleasure from standing even for a moment in the very environment of a real or imaginary hero, or on the very site of a real or imaginary event as told in history or novel or poem.

Foreign lands are alive for us because of the books we have read or the people who have talked to us about them. The dullest scene becomes fascinating when associated with song or story,—when idealized by the art of poet or painter. Ayr is a common-place enough little town till a poet interprets to us its humorous or its pathetic aspects. Burns *made* Ayr in more than a figurative sense. The Avon winds pleasantly enough through an almost monotonous section of Warwickshire, but 'tis Shakespeare who makes Stratford teem with life, and gives it opportunity to grow rich from sight-seers' pocket-books. In the same way Sir Walter Scott is responsible for very much that we most prize in the glens and by the tarns and among the castles of Scotland. There associations crowd upon us at every turn.

“Nor stream nor wood we passed along
But had its legend or its song.”

In the Lake District it is Dove Cottage and the Grasmere burying ground that draw the crowds. In our own Cambridge the Craigie House is the place that simply *must* be seen; in Lenox it is the little brown house where Hawthorne wrote; in Concord it is the Old Manse. These associations very often give an actual money value, if we will have it so, as well as the priceless, vastly more important emotional one.

“We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we can not
Buy with gold the old associations.”

Association are precious beyond words to individuals and likewise to communities because they can never be reproduced if lost, or duplicated by any artificial means, or developed by any sort of mechanical or chemical process. They are the inner life of man working toward realization of its very self. They are man and nature together aspiring toward an ideal.

If scenes having association only with books we have read have such an interest, how much greater the interest in scenes immediately familiar through personal experience or family or community history. Perspective in time or space gives a certain added charm to thoughts or things, but we need not assume that place or event is trivial because near or recent.

As among our chiefest treasures, all worthy associations should be cherished and cultivated by every available means. This cultivation of associations with the Past, this preservation of the locally poetic elements in our environment while we are still living a material existence in a bustling, hustling Present, is difficult, but it is often almost a matter of self-preservation, rather than of vain, idle pride. Without this distinctive flavor, this personality, this individuality, a town is hardly more than a pile of

wood and mortar, of gables and car-tracks and pavements. With this individuality a community is a vital, growing organism, capable of social suffering, to be sure, in consequence of social weakness or sin, but also capable as a *community* of something of the higher joys the individual soul experiences.

These local associations find their most immediate embodiment in local traditions, in family histories, in personal incidents, in inscriptions and memorials, in the homesteads of other days, in public buildings and public records, etc., etc. At any rate they must come to expression through some such means as these,—they must be presented in some available, permanent, attractive form, in order to accomplish their worthy purpose. They hardly exist at all, they certainly are of no social use and are only stifling to the individual possessor, unless they are in some way passed on from man to man, from generation to generation. “Without communication the mind does not develop a true human nature, but remains in an abnormal and nondescript state neither human nor properly brutal.” Such is the thought of a recent writer on “Social Organization.” By “communication” is meant adequate expression, in some form or other, of emotion and thought. This faculty and impulse of communication separates man from brute. This gift unused, we fail to ally ourselves with our race by means of the most characteristic of our distinctively human powers.

Various ways for communicating the precious possessions of mind and heart and so of preserving them are suggested in those six impressive frescoes on the walls of the Congressional Library in Washington. There we are shown the primitive man building his cairn of rough stones as a reminder of some deed of heroism; there also is his successor in the next stage of development of the art of expression engaged in reciting orally the heroic deeds of his Past; then comes picture writing; then hieroglyphics cut more durably in stone inscriptions; then writing on parch-

ment and the laborious hand illumination of the manuscript records; and finally the use of the printing-press. Some of these methods of preserving and communicating our thoughts and feelings we are still effectively employing. Memorial stones, boulders perhaps, or the elaborate pile at Provincetown, are still erected as eloquent records of what man has wrought and aspired toward in other days. Oral tradition as a means for making the Past real to us of the Present seemed in danger of utter loss, so careless have we been in remembering what our fathers have told us of the brave days of old. But the revival of story-telling in school and playground and library may bring back this noble art into practical use. Picture writing certainly survives in developed or degenerate form in post-cards and moving pictures, as well as in illustrative matter on all hands. Inscription on surfaces of wood or stone or metal is still an effective feature in architecture, even though we do not here in America paint words of wisdom upon the outer walls of our dwellings, as do the Swiss. Manuscript records are fast going out of use with the coming in of the type-writer and a freer use of the printing press; but the proper preservation of the priceless manuscripts handed down to us from the Past is a distinct duty, lest these memorials be forever lost through fading of ink and decay of paper.

For us "upon whom the ends of the world are come" the printing press is the chief resource,—a means for preserving and for publishing ideas far more effectively than any other. As such a means it has sometimes been abused, because employed for preserving and publishing that which would better have been lost for all time. But some things that have come down to us in printed form we are only now beginning to appreciate and properly to preserve. Many a thrifty housewife of a generation or less ago, when paper stock had an appreciable value, sold from the family attic piles of pamphlets, the accumulation of a century perhaps, that for us of today would contain invaluable

material for the study of local annals. Now and then during the period of the Civil War, and later, when we have liked to call ourselves progressive,—a period when we have claimed that we were too busy to be very thrifty in caring for immaterial good,—there have been patient toilers who in obscurity and neglect were working to transmit associations from the age of homespun and of house-to-house tailoring to our modern time of weaving by the mile and of sweat-shop tailoring methods. One such career it is my purpose now to dwell upon a little at length, for his work has made richer our lives through his bequest to us of records most of which but for him would have been irrevocably lost, and our resources in local traditions distinctly meagre in consequence.

Abner Morse's name does not figure prominently in the biographical dictionaries. Probably his work does not merit world-wide recognition, but it should have large consideration from us of Puritan stock whose family roots strike deep in the soil of the Bay State, and consideration also from those others who have learned elsewhere the value of local associations, and who adopt our traditions while contributing their own to our original stock, all together to be transmitted to those who come after us here.

Born in 1793, he could well be the medium through whom the oral traditions of half a score of pioneer generations on Massachusetts soil could be transmitted to us and our successors. He bridged over for us the wide gulf of years during which the new nation was so engaged in getting to some point where it could feel firm ground to stand upon,—was so engaged in adjusting the sails of scientific and financial progress and the ballast of moral reform,—that there seemed little leisure for thinking about the old life as it was before embarking. In the catalogue of the library of the American Antiquarian Society Abner Morse is represented by only eight separate printed books and pamphlets, mostly having to do with local and family history, but probably there are others to be added to this list.

For his day he was a progressive geologist, but his scientific lectures seem never to have found their way into print. Some of his books, notably his *History of Sherborn and Holliston* (1856) and his *Manual of the Morses* (1850) were so unique in the information they handed down that they became much sought for, and now in the market command such prices as would have brought him greatly needed relief in his straightened circumstances, could he have had this material recognition of his efforts. I remember the accounts, current in my earliest boyhood, of his restricted life in a little attic room on a narrow Boston street, the floor strewn with papers and the spaces crowded with materials for his researches. He was an indefatigable worker, and while engrossed in his study, he was intensely devoted to his three motherless boys, and took up his residence in Boston for the sake of their education. He was a real scholar, a graduate of Brown University in a period when a college education was rare, and when the results of liberal culture placed its possessors in a class by themselves. Sometimes these scholars were pedants, but, though rather naturally a book-worm, Abner Morse does not seem to have willingly separated himself in the least from his fellow-men. On the contrary he must have been of a social disposition, else he would not have extracted from a reticent and preoccupied age of New England all the previously unrecorded facts he brought together. He was an easy talker, and I fancy more inclined to pay social visits than some of his manners warranted in the tidy kitchens of his friends. He had a very active mind, was unusually well informed on a great variety of current subjects, and possessed ideas quite in advance of his time on many of them.

Dr. Ide, of Medway, a classmate and intimate friend of an older brother, Elijah Morse—afterward a Boston lawyer of note,—in a funeral address upon Abner Morse's death in 1865, speaks of him as "a bright, an interesting and very promising young man" when, after graduation, he came back to his native town to teach school. Later he studied

theology at Andover, and as clergyman had settlements at the then prominent Nantucket Church, in Onondaga, N. Y., and I think also in Indiana. Dr. Ide speaks of him as "a popular and stirring preacher". Another contemporary says he was "a man of decided superiority in mental power and scholarly attainments." Possibly if he had employed his powers of thought and of application and his enthusiasm to his chosen profession more, and to the avocations of local history and science less he would have fared better in pocket and in popular favor in his day. But he chose to give much of his time, at least for the last twenty years of his life, to matters of local and genealogical interest, and as a consequence accomplished a large amount of work that no one else in his day would have done, and no later generation could have done. His marked success, even in what some may call a rather narrow field, deserves recognition from us who reap its benefits.

What he was, as is true of all of us, he owed to a considerable extent to his birth and his early environment. He was born in what was then Medway, but is now a corner of Holliston, on soil already fertile in local and family traditions. The old Indian lake, Lake Wennakeening, or Winthrop's Pond, on which the historic Morse homestead borders, was a popular fishing ground long before white men secured homes on its shores. There is abundant evidence of a populous Indian village within a gunshot of the present farm buildings, which occupy almost the site of the original log house, built by Abner Morse's great-grandfather, in 1727. The last of the Nipmucks, Old Hendrick, did not leave the region till Abner was well grown up. So he was born on historic soil, and the neighborhood tales of early pioneer hardships must have kindled his imagination from babyhood. The geology of the vicinity also has marked features, and it is easy to see how even the meagre scientific instruction in a college course of a hundred years ago would set an active mind to work upon the glacial remains of an ancestral farm like this.

Lake Wennakeening, an attractive sheet of water, extending for a mile from the old Morse lands to the village of Holliston, has already inspired at least one little poem worth noting; and who knows what other literature may gather about the waters and hills and woods of these old historic towns of ours, if only we get waked up to the fact that we are citizens "of no mean city," and that our local traditions are also worthy of being cherished, till some New England Scott or Burns arises, adequately to set them flying down the ages.

WENNAKEENING

The Sachem's canoe is unloosed from the shore;
It darts from a cove where are maples o'erleaning;
And the strong heart beats quick of the stalwart rower,
As it glides like a bird o'er the bright Wennakeening.

Far yonder a maiden is listening tonight;
She hears a soft ripple, she guesses its meaning;
Her cheek is suffused with a flush of delight,
As he flies to her side o'er the blue Wennakeening.

The lithe maiden laughs, in the prow of his boat;
The dip of his oar keeps it gently careening;
The song of her love has a tremulous note,
As 'tis wafted ashore o'er the clear Wennakeening.

Still under the moon and the star-lighted sky,
Around the green islands like lovers demeaning,
The Sachem and maiden appear to the eye,
And glide like a dream o'er the sweet Wennakeening.

ANSON DANIELS.

Oct. 23, 1883.

"Squire" Morse, father of Rev. Abner Morse, proprietor of the hereditary Morse estate in the early part of the 19th century, (an estate that came down to him through Frary

and Adams ancestry as well as two generations in the Morse name) was a respected local magistrate and an active citizen of Medway, a member of the General Court from there, and identified with the old West Medway church, though later with that of Holliston, in the church-yard of which he lies buried. 'Twas he who, when a sixteen-year-old boy, held a glass for General Washington at Dorchester to reconnoitre the British besieged in Boston, and 'twas he who was sent to the house by his father for a knife with which to trim the sapling elms, which now spread their protecting branches over the farmhouse at "Wennakeening." But Esq. Morse, the great-grandfather of the present owner, was by no means the first civilized occupant of the historic acres, nor was Esq. Morse's father Ezekiel. We must look still another generation back for Henry Morse, who came—a young man—in 1726 to be the first white inhabitant of the forsaken and forgotten town of Mucksquit. A hard time he had of it in clearing up the rocky land and building his little dwelling, which stood a few rods northeast of the present house. He began those monuments to the industry of himself and his race in the long lines of stone walls which cross the site of the Indian town in every direction and possibly mark the course of more than one Indian trail. His little log house disappeared a century and a half ago, to give place to a more comfortable structure, parts of which still exist in modified form. In the kitchen of this second of the three houses that have served as abodes of the proprietors of "Wenna-keening," Ezekiel Morse was one evening dozing over his mug of cider, when he was aroused by a knock at the door. He opened it, and was met by a wandering band of Indians seeking lodging. His good wife Rebecca had already retired, and he was quite ready to follow, so he allowed them to stretch themselves on the kitchen floor, and told his wife nothing about her barbarian guests. She was a very early riser, and when in the morning she went to the kitchen to rake out the coals and put the pot a-boiling, she

was, as we may suppose, somewhat surprised and indignant at finding her neat floor covered with sleeping savages. But I have never heard that any discord arose in the family in consequence. She was of patient disposition, and named the third of her seven daughters Waitstill, showing that she still hoped to present her husband with a son. Her hope was realized, and the tardy comer into the world became the well-known Esq. Morse, the progenitor of a numerous race bearing in turn their part in the world's affairs.

This little group of local traditions I have introduced in this connection only as an illustration of what materials may be gathered from many a New England farmstead, if only we patiently seek them out and record them before they are quite lost forever.

Local geography, local botany, local industries, local conditions in general form the natural starting point for the study of science, of economics, and of the philosophy of life in broader relations. There is something very inconsistent in an educational system that, instead of using the opportunities close at hand, adapts its courses of study so as directly to wean the interests and ambitions of boys and girls right away from the environment where at least in very many cases they can be happiest and most useful and most successful. Is it quite common-sense to teach the ancient history of Greece and Rome while ignoring the often dramatic story of life's struggles and victories on the very soil beneath our feet? Is it quite human to study the burial customs of Egypt or India, while we leave the graves of our fathers and mothers uncared for? Are local history and family genealogy so trivial? For us local tradition and local folk-lore are the concrete embodiment of the very philosophy of life that has been working itself out in the story of political and economic and religious development in the larger world and that we are accustomed to call history. It is rather the fashion to make light of the "endless genealogies, which minister questions." Some

genealogical study is certainly simply idle ministration to personal vanity; but as it ought to be studied, and as it is studied to a large extent, genealogical investigations are, in personal relations, the same tracing out of origin and cause that in other relations we recognize as highly important.

I would not for a moment discredit the noble study of national history, ancient or modern. Certainly the abstract investigations in the theory of economics or religion or ethics or statecraft or science are of infinite importance, and those who are called to work in those lines have great opportunity for pleasure and for usefulness. But for others not so called, the foundations of happiness and of usefulness along the lines of historical investigation may lie close at hand. Everything depends upon the use made of resources we possess. The elements of knowledge and of success lie all about us, and there is abundant material at home for arousing the imagination, quickening the will, training the intellect to observe and the hand to execute. It is inspiring to walk among the ruins of the Palaces of the Cæsars, of course, but to the awakened mind the same inspiration may be found, if you will have it so, while you tread upon the Indian relics of your own ancestral farm, or when you visit the site of the old stone fort that guarded a dozen of your ancestors against as savage a foe as Rome was called upon to face. Of course there is great danger of becoming and remaining narrow, local, provincial in our thinking and in our interests, through dwelling too much upon things just about us; but there is also the danger, perhaps a greater one at present, of losing our best happiness and our best efficiency through overlooking the poetry and the incentives to abounding life lying at our very doors.

Scott and Burns made Scotland for us. Gibbon and Macaulay made Rome for us. Longfellow and Hawthorne made Puritan New England for us. The air of Concord "breathes, burns with" Emerson. We owe more than we

in the least realize to the painters with brush or with pen who have enabled us to see what there is of interest or worth in any locality or condition or event. Wherever there is light and air and a man, there may be and ought to be something to enjoy and something to work for. Commonplaceness is in ourselves, not in our environment. The office of a local historical society is to bring out the latent beauty and poetry and moral incentive in local conditions, and so to unite the whole community in a finer public spirit for the sake of a better social order. Get people to thinking about the best things in the community's past, (which things have largely determined the community's present); get people to talking about these best things; then get them to recording the results of the thinking in some worthy way, and before you know it you have developed a body of local tradition which may afford working material for some undiscovered poet or historian, who will make your town, which you think so colorless and obscure, famous for all the future.

This transmission of current experiences to the future may be variously accomplished. I have thus far dwelt especially upon that very complete and permanent form of expression that we call language,—the communication through us of the present to those of the future of facts and philosophy as they worked themselves out on local soil, in the form of written records and books. This same result may be reached in other ways, perhaps less complete and less permanent than through language, and yet ways that are highly worthy and that are being recognized more and more. There is communication by means of structures of stone or wood or metal, suggested in the first of the Washington pictures,—structures like the Tower of Babel. There is communication by art or craft of some sort,—by implements or by dress. There is communication by gesture, by music, by manners, by customs, etc. All these vary in the effectiveness and the scope of their appeal, and therefore in their satisfactoriness as means for passing on

the ideas and the ideals of men and of man. One interesting means, really involving many, possibly all of these, specially open to a local historical society, is the historical museum. Every community should be proud to build up its own local museum, and to equip and conduct it as well as conditions will allow, as an important adjunct to the educational system. Historical relics, in themselves individually perhaps rather insignificant, become invaluable when arranged relatively to other objects into an organic whole, made truly illustrative of the entire scope of man's environment and man's endeavor.

It seems to be the aim of every town in many, if not all, parts of Western Europe to have its own particular exhibition of that which is most distinctive in its activities, past and present. Therefore, beside the historical museum there is the permanent industrial one, where we may study the most characteristic industries now carried on in the town or its neighborhood, like the museum of mosaics in Florence, of watch and clock making in Geneva, of embroideries in St. Gall, of pottery in old Worcester, of laces in Dublin, etc., etc.

These special industrial collections are very interesting, and would be highly practical for any wide-awake community east or west, but I have at this time especially in mind the general historical museums, dealing with conditions out of which these present interests have been evolved. Of this sort of museum undoubtedly the great Cluny collections in Paris are the most extensive in the world,—an excellent exhibition of all that Western Europe has tried to be and to do. The very building and spot of ground where the Cluny is housed is itself eloquent. A center of higher activities since the times of Emperor Constantius and his son, the great Constantine, history, ancient and mediæval, is built into its walls and arches, into its halls and courts and corridors. But the Cluny collections are so vast that they form a special study by themselves, almost baffling in their extent. I will make no attempt to

suggest their resources, for they are far beyond the reach of any other city, impossible, perhaps, for any city but Paris. The smaller but admirably organized and complete historical museums of Switzerland are particularly well calculated to serve as stimulus to us here and now, and are worthy of our careful attention. In this thrifty little republic even the smaller towns have their local museums, admirably arranged for teaching the invaluable lesson of respect for that portion of our present life that we call the Past.

The noble Swiss National Museum at Zurich is perhaps the best for more detailed observation, and I like to think of it as a model for many an American town and city with instincts of reverence for the Past and loyalty toward the Present. Its buildings stand picturesque, conspicuous, and accessible, just across from the central railway station, in a sort of park, which occupies the fork between the two rivers that traverse the city. Its chateau-like design suggests its purpose in the very architecture; and its ample floor space, its many small rooms, as well as some larger ones, its abundant light and air, make it possible to carry out the idea of appropriate grouping and arrangement of material, so necessary if an educational end is to be sought. Here in room after room is shown by relics, by works of artist and artizan, by models, charts, and illustrations, the whole development of the Swiss people from the time of the Lake Dwellers and of the Roman and Mediæval heroes down through all their history,—economic, social, military, industrial, artistic, civic, ecclesiastical, domestic. In one series of rooms is shown a large and representative collection of furniture and household utensils of the past centuries. Whole rooms from old houses have been brought here bodily and set up for our observation. There is a seventeenth century kitchen complete; a little Gothic chapel with relics associated with ecclesiastical affairs; old panels and tiles and doors and window-casings; a collection of old sleighs and carriages and fire-fighting appa-

ratus; architectural fragments of all sorts; a fine collection of stained glass; china, silver, and bronze ware; garments; textile work of all sorts; wood carvings; implements for book-making; in fact all conceivable things to show how people lived, loved, fought, toiled, thought, felt, hoped, feared, joyed, mourned, died, were buried, and still live in the still toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing Present, as it evolves itself out of the still potent Past.

Well arranged collections serve a definite and worthy purpose. They quicken a wholesome sentiment; they entertain by taking us out of the humdrum of feverish everyday existence into another world; they instruct by showing how others, very differently placed from ourselves, have met their own special problems and in their own way have attained to worthy self-expression; they cultivate in us a sense of reverence for those who have prepared the way for us, "the heirs of all the ages;" they make us wish for the people at large in our own American cities and towns something more of this historic sense, this impulse to study the Present in the Past, this imagination which can revivify the dead, that can reverence the worthy traditions that are the foundation of our social structure; they make us wish for our own historical society here opportunity for enlarged work and influence, and a wider public interest that shall result in enriched collections, a larger membership to bring more funds into the bank account, and, what is better, to afford a wider range of experience with the best that men have thought and felt and done.

I hope I have not failed to show that there *is* some vital connection between local history and the local welfare of individuals and of the community. I do not suppose I need show that there is some *field* for activity for a local historical society, but that this activity can be of any possible *practical* use seems to be widely doubted. To my mind all the Past is crowded with every-day, practical, present interest, and to ignore the Past is to cast ourselves adrift on a tumultuous, boundless, and unknown sea. To be sure, it

is being recognized that the first duty of the schools is to help boys and girls to learn how to make a living as men and women. But the duty of the schools does not end there. How to make a *life* is the fundamental matter. The first duty of men and women is independent, honest self-support; but after this the real test of character comes in the use made of *leisure* time, some amount of which comes to all of us. I hope I have expressed my personal conviction clearly that local history may be quite worth while as a leading *avocation*,—probably not a vocation for many of us. A town's local historical society is particularly calculated to bring people together in recognition of the best the Past has planned for us, and, building upon that, to bring people together in a common purpose to realize that best in a finer public spirit and a better social order for the future.

But my special point lies a little further on,—a little deeper. The real Scotland for the traveler is—as I have already said—the Scotland made by Scott and by Burns quite as much as it is the geographical area consisting of a certain number of square miles of the British Empire. The immaterial element—the imaginary quality—in things determines their worth oftentimes; character as it expresses itself in immaterial ways more clearly fixes value than does weight or size or noise made in the world.

“Not thy Councils, not thy Kaisers, win for thee the
world's regard;
But thy painter, Albrecht Duerer, and Hans Sachs, thy
cobbler bard.”

The true Medway, Holliston, Worcester, is that unreal place that has existed in the characters of the people who have been building up the community through nearly two hundred years. We think much of the material structures they left behind, partially expressive of what the builders were in themselves. But the words they spoke and wrote, if

sincere, (as they undoubtedly were), the traditions they left to us, making for righteousness, thrift, honor, loyalty to the "kindred points of heaven and home,"—these, built into laws and customs and records and unwritten memories—these tell the story most truly,—these enable us to get a little nearer to the ideal that led them on, the fuller realization of which is our present duty and privilege.

Mr. Abbot followed with remarks on the early history of Worcester and the necessity of publishing everything that was of interest locally. He referred to a *Physical Geography of Worcester* by Prof. Perry, and illustrated by Chauncey G. Lyford, as of great value, though a small volume.

Mr. Burleigh, while endorsing the suggestions offered by Mr. Abbot, urged the teaching of local history in the schools, and closed his remarks by moving a vote of thanks to Prof. Cutler for his valuable paper. The response was unanimous, and the meeting was adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1910.

PRESIDENT Maynard presided. There were present: Messrs. Maynard, Abbot, Burleigh, Crane, Cutler, Davidson, Ely, A. V. Hill, F. P. Rice, Geo. M. Rice, Frank E. Williamson, Miss Grover, Miss Smith, and others.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month as twenty bound volumes, fifty-two pamphlets and a number of articles for the museum.

The audience then listened to Mr. William Fitzhale Abbot, who recounted a thrilling story of the experiences of Henry Larcom, a sea captain of 1810. The essayist dwelt principally upon the shipwreck, terrible suffering and final rescue of the captain and a portion of his crew, when almost the last spark of hope had vanished from their minds. Capt. Larcom was the father of Mr. Abbot's mother.

Mr. Crane told of his mother's father, who went to sea at about fourteen years of age in the capacity of cabin boy and worked his way up to the position of captain of a vessel. He made voyages to various parts of the world: West Indies, Africa, China, India; was twice shipwrecked. He relinquished the seafaring life about the year 1814. His brother, Asa Bicknell, was killed by pirates June 1, 1827, on board the brigantine "Crawford," while on the way home from Matanzas, a seaport on the Island of Cuba.

President Maynard stated that a former member of this Society, a Mrs. Hopkins, was accustomed to go on long voyages with her husband who was a sea captain. She had studied navigation and was able to bring her husband's ship into port, he having died on a voyage from China to San Francisco, Cal.

It was also stated that Mrs. Henderson, wife of Captain Henderson, of Worcester, was accustomed to take command of her husband's ships at various times.

On motion of Mr. Burleigh, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Abbot for his very interesting paper.

Before the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Crane stated that the bronze tablet to commemorate the kidnapping of the Leonard boy, near Lake Quinsigamond, in the year 1695, would soon be ready to be placed on the Davis Tower, and that the date for the dedication would be announced through the daily press and by circulars.

The exercises took place on Saturday, October 22, 1910, in the pavilion near the Davis Tower in Lake Park, where the following story was related:

THE KIDNAPPING OF SAMUEL LEONARD

BY HON. ELLERY B. CRANE

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The busy man of today, whether toiling in the field, the factory, office, or the counting-room, seldom, if ever, thinks of the obligation he owes those hardy pioneers who gave their lives in opening the paths and paving the way for him to accumulate his thousands or his millions.

Generations of toilers have come and passed away, each in their turn helping to make the present harvest the more easily garnered,

“For no man liveth unto himself alone,”

yet how little we think of what others have done for us.

And how unwilling we are to admit but what it is all accomplished through our own personal efforts.

To further impress upon our minds the thought of this obligation, let us recall an incident that occurred more than two hundred years ago upon the shores of the beautiful lake that lies at our feet.

The actors in the incident have long since passed away, and those nearest akin to them have almost forgotten its details.

At the time to which we refer, these fruitful valleys and picturesque hills were but a wilderness, the home of the Indian and the wild beasts of the forest.

The tribe of Indians occupying this territory was known as the Nipnets or Nipmucks, said to have been a quiet, indolent, inoffensive class of beings, more or less under the good influences of the Apostle John Elliot and Major Daniel Gookin, who came at various times and held meetings with them on Pakachoag Hill. Formerly this tribe had been much more powerful and influential; but through

the fortunes and misfortunes of war with neighboring tribes, had been reduced to dependency, and at the time our English forefathers came here, was dominated by the Narragansetts and other stronger tribes.

So rapid was the increase of population through immigration, that our ancestors inhabiting the towns and villages near the coast, braved the dangers of attempting to locate homes farther away, where they could have more land to cultivate, or where they could help to build up a new settlement.

In those early days it was slow process to bring together a sufficient number of families to make it reasonably safe for such a venture. Those willing to face the dangers were not numerous; it was a most hazardous undertaking for the father to take wife and children to a hut located amid haunts of wild beasts and wild men, beyond the reach of immediate assistance.

But in due time a few resolute families came to this region and built rude houses in which to find shelter from the storm and the cold. Thanks to the good offices of Elliot, Rawson, Gookin and others, they found the Indians peaceably inclined.

Other settlers came and genuine confidence took the place of fear and distrust regarding the attitude of their red-skinned neighbors.

The settlement grew and prospered. Thirty or more lots had been assigned to their respective owners, several cabins had been erected, when in the summer of 1675, the struggles came which are chronicled in history as King Philip's war. The *friendly Indians* gave warning to the Worcester settlers of the coming conflict in season for them to return to the towns near the coast, leaving their houses to be burned by the emissaries of Metacomet, or Philip, as he was called. Although Philip was slain and his horde vanquished, the old-time fear and distrust again occupied the minds of those interested in developing frontier settlements, and ten years passed away before another attempt

was made to reinhabit the village of Worcester. During this second attempt, the hero of our story, comes to the front.

In 1683, a resurvey of the town was made by Samuel Andrews; and Captain Daniel Henchman succeeded Major Daniel Gookin as chief director of affairs in the resettlement of the town. Unfortunately, Henchman did not carry as steady a hand as his predecessor had done. As a result trouble arose between George Danson and Captain John Wing regarding the title to certain lands. The contention created quite a commotion throughout the little hamlet for a time, but the matter was finally settled in the courts. Captain Henchman died October 15, 1685, and Captain John Wing was chosen Clerk to succeed him. Wing's training and experience as a seafaring man, from which vocation he had gained the title of Captain, failed to prepare him for an ideal Town Clerk. For, although Worcester received its name as a town from the General Court October 15, 1684, and Captain Wing, as the first Town Clerk, held the office to the time of his death, February 22, 1703, the first book of records has not come to the hands of the later town officials. Hence from 1685 to the year 1713 we must look to the records of the Courts and the County for what Worcester matters they may be able to furnish.

Among those who braved this second attempt to make Worcester their home, we find the names of Isaac, Jacob, Moses and Samuel Leonard. Isaac, Jacob and Samuel were brothers; Moses was their nephew, a son of John, an elder brother of Isaac, Jacob and Samuel.

This family name, like many another in our early records, is found spelled in different ways: *Larned*, *Lenord*, *Lerned*, *Learned*, *Leonard*, *Lenerson*, *Lenorson*, *Lernett*, *Lennardson*.

The three brothers selected their houselots near the shores of Lake Quinsigamond, as did Moses their nephew. These lots consisted of forty acres each, what we should designate as farms. In fact, they are called farms in the

deeds, when they were sold; for, on account of the original forty acre purchase, the owners drew subsequent divisions of common lands, and at the time Samuel Leonard sold his farm, it contained 140 acres in one tract. His brother Isaac sold his farm to Nathaniel Jones; this farm, with the subsequent divisions, and including Samuel Leonard's tract, became the 300 acre farm of Joshua Bigelow. The title runs from the Bigelow family to Hon. Isaac Davis, and from Hon. Edward L. Davis and Mr. Horace H. Bigelow, this beautiful Lake Park, consisting of about 110 acres of that Joshua Bigelow farm, passed to the City of Worcester.

The want of original records made by the first Town Clerk, Captain John Wing, has caused more or less trouble in fixing the exact dates when the Leonards settled here. But it is evident that Samuel was living on his forty acre lot August 1, 1692, when he, with five others, signed the petition asking the Governor and Council to allow them to maintain a garrison house near their houses and corn, which garrison house they were about building; for, as the petition also states, Captain Wing's garrison is two miles away. This fort (as it is called in another place) was built, and Alexander Bogell was paid by the Colony for the work he performed on it. To this petition Mr. Leonard signed his name, "Samuel Lenorson, Constable," he having been chosen to that office to succeed Mr. Weekes. Worcester was also his home in 1695, as we shall notice later. This Samuel Lenorson, or Lenordson, was son of Solomon of Duxbury, and also one of the first settlers of Bridgewater. He was born about 1643, and married for his first wife, Abigail, daughter of John Wood, of Plymouth, Mass. They had four children, Mary, Mercy, Elizabeth and Samuel, Jr. He came from Bridgewater with his family to settle in Worcester about the year 1690 and built his house on this high ground, overlooking the Lake.

It is said his brother, Jacob, settled here some years before 1690. His 40-acre lot was west of Samuel's, and later became the Benjamin Flagg place on Plantation Street.

At this second attempt, more than one-half the lots assigned the settlers were located within the territory bounded by Quinsigamond Lake, Millstone Hill, and Sagatabscot or Union Hill, the central point of this cluster of log-houses or huts being at the southerly end of Oak Hill. And here upon these hills and in these vales, these planters began the establishment of new homes, hoping that possibly within the not distant future, they would receive proper return for the undertaking.

The summers came and went, each in turn giving promise of the advance attained in the way of added conveniences and comforts in and about the home. The thought of foreign invasion, or petty annoyances from outside the settlement, had scarcely been seriously entertained.

The defeat and death of Metacomet, with the severe punishment inflicted upon many of his followers by the Colonists, to which allusion has been made, convinced the Indians that open warfare would not result to their advantage; and as a result they adopted a system of pillaging, oftentimes accompanied by murder.

Following the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros in New England, came (in the years 1689 to 1697) King William's War, and Sir William Phipps' unsuccessful expedition against Canada, also the war between France and England, then Queen Anne's War, 1702 to 1712. Thus it must be noticed that for a period of more than twenty years from 1689, England and her Colonies were more or less open to attacks from a foreign foe.

Excursions were made by various bands of Indians from the northern country during that anxious period,—ostensibly for plunder and revenge.

Having fairly located Samuel Lenorson and his family at their home upon the hill where we have assembled, we now come to the thrilling portion of our story.

In the fall of the year 1695, when the harvest time was at hand, requiring the attention of the older members of

the family, a roving band of Indians passing along the trail between Hassanamisco and Lancaster, espied the twelve-year-old son, Samuel, Jr., playing about the Lenorson home, and considering him a valuable prize, seized and forced him to accompany them. If there were any witnesses to the seizure, apart from the Savages, history fails to impart the information. But, perhaps stranger yet, is the fact that no record of the incident appears in public print till May 12, 1697, nearly two years later. The particulars of the event were not made known till the captives liberated themselves and the boy reported in person.

The Indian who claimed to be the master of this Lenord boy assisted in the attack on Haverhill, Mass., March 15, 1697. The party of Indians, on arriving at the village, left their plunder in the care of their squaws and the younger members; and, separating into a number of small bands, in order to attack a number of different points at the same time, at the given signal, about seven of the clock in the morning, their fiendish work began. Twenty-seven men, women and children were killed, six houses were burned to the ground, and thirteen captives taken away.

Mr. Thomas Dustin, who was at work in his field, on seeing the Savages, seized his gun and succeeded in defending his seven children, while conducting them to a place of safety. The Dustin home was on the outskirts of the village, this the Indians entered and finding Mrs. Dustin in bed, ordered her to dress, which she did so hurriedly as to omit putting on one shoe; and in that condition she, with Mrs. Neff, a neighbor, who was caring for Mrs. Dustin and her new-born infant, were forced to take up the march with their captors for the northern country.

The Indians, after pillaging and setting fire to the house, in preparing to make their retreat, snatched the infant from the arms of Mrs. Neff and dashed out its brains against a tree. These attacks on the settlements were made stealthily and executed with great haste, the Indians immediately making off with what could be quickly taken,

before the settlers recovered from their surprise and organized an armed force to repel the foe.

The various bands of Indians, after their attack on Haverhill, started with their captives and plunder in various directions for their homes. The party we are to follow was composed of two adult males, three women and seven children. The captives were Mrs. Thomas Dustin, Mrs. Mary Neff, widow of William Neff, of Haverhill, and Samuel Lenorson, who had been stolen from his home in Worcester, about one year and a half earlier.

The snows of winter had not entirely disappeared, and over the rough frozen ground, fording streams, sleeping, if they could obtain sleep, on the cold, damp ground, this party, numbering fifteen, made its way as rapidly as possible through the wilderness in the direction of an Indian rendez-vous a little beyond Pennacook and near the site of Concord, N. H.

While on the march through the wilderness, these captives were entertained with stories, picturing how they might expect to be treated when they arrived at the Indian home in Canada; they would be stripped and have to run the gauntlet through the whole army of Indians, each armed with some weapon; they would be scoffed at, and beaten as they passed; they would be made marks for the young Indians to throw their hatchets at; and many times the English captives were sold to the French as slaves, and they derided some of the more timorous English, who, they said, had fainted and swooned under the torments.

The stories told by the Indians made such impression upon the minds of the captives, that they resolved, if possible, to liberate themselves. Mrs. Dustin called a council and the three English prisoners resolved to adopt the plan she presented, and make the desperate attempt to gain their liberty.

They were now encamped on what is called Dustin's Island, at the mouth of the Contoocook River. The Island contains an area of about two acres, and was heavily

wooded. Mrs. Dustin suggested to Samuel to ask his master, Bampico, where he would strike to kill a man; and on April 29, 1697, Bampico told Samuel how he had killed the English and taken off their scalps. Now all was in readiness.

The next morning, not long after midnight, Mrs. Dustin arose, and finding the Indians sound asleep, as they were very tired from their long, hard march, she notified the boy and Mrs. Neff, and, each armed with an Indian tomahawk, noiselessly took their positions at the heads of the sleeping Savages, and with concerted action struck such deadly blows that ten of the twelve Indians were killed before they could give successful resistance. One squaw, severely wounded, escaped into the woods, and an Indian boy the captives intended to take with them, also ran off and secreted himself in the woods. That intrepid trio then began to make preparation for their start down the Merrimack River, in the hope of reaching Haverhill. They scuttled all the boats but one; in that was placed what food there was to be found. Mrs. Dustin also took the Indian's gun and the tomahawk with which she killed her master. The last act before leaving the Island was removing the ten scalps from their victims, that their relatives and friends, should they be spared to meet them, might see their trophies in confirmation of the story of their remarkable deliverance.

The fact that the chief Indian of this party, the one Mrs. Dustin killed, told her he formerly lived in the family of Rev. Mr. Rowlandson, at Lancaster, would lead us to believe that possibly he and his associates were of the Nipnet tribe.

The journey by boat down the river, although attended with more or less danger, was performed with ease compared with the tramp through the wilderness. Night and day the boat, with its notable trio, floated on down the stream that was carrying them homeward. Alternately, each was employed in rowing or watching for the sight of

an enemy; during the night-time, one would guide the boat, while the other two could catch a little sleep. Thus the anxious hours and days went by, fortunately without molestation, and they finally arrived safely at Haverhill, giving unbounded pleasure to relatives and friends who had supposed them to have been murdered by the ruthless savages.

The meeting between wife, husband and the seven children, may be better imagined than described. After resting a few days they proceeded with trophies in hand to Boston, where they arrived on the 21st of April, and were greeted with congratulations from every quarter.

That modest youth of fourteen years, Samuel Lenorson, was the hero of the hour. He had struck the blow that caused Bampico, his master, to pay the death penalty for his misdeeds. And gaining his liberty, was now within easy reach of home and friends.

By an act under date of September 12, 1694, a reward of fifty pounds was offered to all volunteers, not under pay, for every Indian, great or small, which they should kill or take and bring in prisoner. The killing was usually proved by the production of the scalp. An act passed June 17, 1695, reduced this reward to 25 pounds. But December 16, 1696, that reward was revoked.

Mr. Dustin, learning that the act of 1694, offering a reward for killing Indians, had been repealed, but believing those two women and that youth had rendered the Colony valuable service in blotting out the lives of those Savages who had been committing rapine, and murdering innocent women and children, petitioned the Governor and Council, asking that as "the merit of the action still remains the same," those actors should not go unrecompensed.

His petition was read in the House, June 8, 1697, and the following vote was passed the same day:

"Voted, in concurrence with the representatives, that there be allowed and ordered, out of the public treasury, unto Thomas Dunston, of Haverhill, in behalf of Hannah,

his wife, the sum of twenty-five pounds; to Mary Neffe, the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings; and to Samuel Lenearson, the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings, (three captives lately escaped from the Indians), as a reward for their service in slaying divers of those barbarous savages.

“Approved June 16.” (1697)

News of this significant achievement was soon proclaimed throughout the land; and members of this trio were recipients of acknowledgments in various forms, for their display of valor and the great service rendered the Colony. Cotton Mather wrote: “But none gave them a greater taste of bounty than Col. Nicholson, Governor of Maryland, who, hearing of their action, sent them a very generous token of his favor.”

The narration of such incidents may help to inspire those of the present and succeeding generations to perform acts of heroism and patriotism.

The historians who have given publicity to this event in years past have also accounted for the after-life of both Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff.

Monuments have been erected to freshen the memory, to signalize the event, to honor the heroine.

But to this youthful hero no mark of distinction has been raised prior to the one to which your attention is called by this gathering.

Not until within a comparatively short time has the public even known where the remainder of his life was passed, or where his body found its final resting place.

The extreme modesty that was noted in the appearance of the lad when, on June 8th, 1697, he was, by vote of the Great and General Court, rewarded for his heroic act, seems to have followed him to the end of his life.

In fact, a sense of modesty appears to have governed the actions of the entire family in this matter. Not a word has been found in print concerning this episode, originating from that source.

And it seems evident that for nearly two years the parents buried within their own breasts the anguish they felt over the loss of their only son, the youngest child of the family.

What anxious hours, days and weeks, they must have been! The mental suffering of a parent whose child, but a moment before, had been snatched from their side by a ruthless savage, whose sole object was heartless revenge, or the booty to be obtained through ransom, or the sale of their captive into slavery, is almost beyond the capacity of our most vivid imagination.

By sad experience, Mr. Lenorson was convinced that the risk of maintaining a home in Worcester, at that period of her history, was too great. And soon after the loss of his son, he removed with the remaining portion of his family to Preston, Connecticut, a town more remote from the scene of Indian raids; and as a further attraction he would have for neighbors several families of his Duxbury and Plymouth acquaintances. He was one of the original members of the first church at Preston (embodied November 16, 1698,) and was styled "Goodman Lenordson." He died soon after 1720.

Samuel Leonard, our hero, returned to his father's home in Preston, where he grew to manhood, married Lydia—and settled in the north part of Preston, which is now Griswold, where he died May 11, 1718, leaving three sons and two daughters.

The tragic sequel to the kidnapping of this Leonard boy made Worcester the objective mark for many subsequent incursions by the Indians with the hope of gaining retaliation; and not until after the treaty of peace was signed, December 15, 1725, was the long, drawn out contention brought to an end. Digory Sargeant and his wife, in the meantime had been killed, and their children taken to Canada.

Do the pages of New England history disclose a more marvelous example of bravery and undaunted courage

than was displayed by these two women and that fourteen year old boy, Samuel Leonard?

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-SECOND MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present, Messrs. Burleigh, Boland, Crane, Davidson, A. V. Hill, B. S. Newton, George M. Rice, F. E. Williamson, Miss Foster, Miss Manly and Mrs. M. A. Maynard.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month as follows: Ninety-three bound volumes, twelve pamphlets, twenty articles for the museum. Among the latter were several articles from the American Antiquarian Society, which collection included shells from the Island of Saltes, near Palos, from whence Columbus sailed on Friday, August 3, 1492. These shells were collected by the late Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Mr. Thomas Brigham Rice, of Barre, Mass., presented to the Society the oak box which has been styled "Mercy Hurd's Hat Box." It is doubtless more than three hundred years old. The front side is carved in Gothic figures. Mercy Hurd arrived in Boston Harbor with the Rev. Thomas Sheppard and his flock, having her worldly treasures, it is to be presumed, in this little oak chest. She was then about sixteen years of age. In 1637 she married Thomas Brigham, who came in the ship with her. He died December 8, 1653, and she married March 1, 1655, Edmund Rice for his second wife, by whom she left two

children. Mr. Rice deceased in 1663, and she married (in 1664) William Hunt, of Marlboro, formerly of Concord, Mass. Mr. Hunt died in 1667 and Mercy Hurd-Brigham-Rice-Hunt died December 22, 1693, at Marlboro, Mass.

This box has been handed down from one family to another in the same line and from one generation to another until it reached the hands of the donor, Mr. Thomas Brigham Rice, who deceased in Barre, Mass., July 9, 1914, at the ripe old age of 97 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Mr. Thomas Brigham Rice represented both the Brigham and the Rice ancestral lines in New England. He was the son of Francis and Nancy (Brigham) Rice, his father and mother being lineal descendants from Edmund Rice and Thomas Brigham, the progenitors of the early Rices and Brighams.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-THIRD MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1910.

PRESIDENT Mander A. Maynard presided. Others present, Messrs. Abbot, Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, Ely, James Green, Newton, Nathaniel Paine, Geo. M. Rice, F. E. Williamson and Miss Moore.

Mr. James F. Estes was elected an active member of the Society.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1910

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

In compliance with the requirements of Section Six of Article Six of the Society's By-Laws, your Librarian offers the following report:—

The accessions to the Library during the year 1910, which comes to a close at the adjournment of this meeting, have been 1920 bound volumes, 1134 pamphlets, 6 bound volumes of newspapers, with a miscellaneous collection of papers, broadsides, etc.

As a rule, the contributions of printed matter treat of an exceptionally good class of subjects, many volumes being standard works from the pens of noted authors: not but that all donations have their distinct value and fill their proper niche in the general collection, for all libraries not confined strictly to special subjects have usually upon their shelves an extensive variety of publications, and the library of the Worcester Society of Antiquity could quite properly be classed under the general variety head.

Our rooms have become a receptacle for all kinds of printed matter, representing or disclosing the various phases of the life and activities of the people.

We are today gathering material not only for ourselves, but, we trust, for generations that are to come; and attempting, as best we may, to put into their hands a sample of that which we so greatly feel the need of: information regarding the generations that have come and gone, concerning whom we desire to learn much; but the musty pages that have come down to us furnish no adequate information. The Librarian's last annual report gave the total aggregation upon the shelves as 22,542 bound volumes, 48,700 pamphlets, a large collection of miscellaneous papers, broadsides, etc., and 335 bound volumes of news and illustrated papers. These, together with the receipts for 1910, above reported, will give the library proper 24,462 bound volumes, 49,834 pamphlets, a generous collection of miscellaneous papers, and 341 bound volumes of newspapers with which to enter the new year—1911.

Reference to the monthly reports of the Librarian will furnish special notices of the various gifts received during the year; but there is one of such unusual importance that attention is again called to it. The Dr. Chandler S. Lee

library came with five finely made black walnut cases and is to be kept and cared for independently. It contains nearly two thousand titles, with many volumes of standard works, chiefly history, biography and travel.

Dr. Chandler Smith Lee was a native of Princeton, Mass., son of Paris William and Freelove Lee. He was born December 10, 1832, and died suddenly of heart disease February 28, 1905, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Lee was the third child in a family of ten children, five of whom became teachers. Chandler S. attended the schools in his native town, and also the old Westminster Academy at Westminster, Mass., where he was a classmate of Nelson A. Miles, who now is known as one of the foremost generals the Civil War produced. At about the age of eighteen, Mr. Lee began teaching school, serving acceptably in Barre, Hubbardston, Princeton, West Boylston, and perhaps other places. After enjoying an enviable reputation as a talented and successful teacher for a few years, he took up the study of medicine, which he pursued at the Harvard Medical School, Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and in the medical schools of Germany. On returning home he succeeded to the practice of an old friend of his father's in New York City, and for many years lived the busy life of a physician burdened with a large practice. Feeling that he had secured a competency, he gave up his practice. After spending some time in travel in this country and abroad, on his return he came to Worcester to establish a home, and from about the year 1870 until his decease, he made this city his residence. Not caring in his later life to be again called on for medical advice, he said but little to his many Worcester friends and acquaintances concerning his life as a physician, and few of them were aware that he had had that experience.

Mr. Lee was one of the pioneer tourists of Florida, where, for twenty-two years, he spent a considerable portion of each winter, while the intervening months were passed at our national capital and in Worcester. He was a lover of

books, not simply to look upon, but to read, and much of his time was passed with his library, in gathering from his carefully selected volumes the information that was to enlarge his mental vision or add to his already well-acquired stock of knowledge. Although of a quiet, reserved disposition, he enjoyed the company of those whose interests and inclinations ran along educational channels that were of his own choosing.

Among his cherished friends in Worcester were the late Judge Clark Jillson, the late George Sumner, the late John J. Putnam, the late Josiah H. Clark, and the late Judge Arthur A. Putnam, of Uxbridge. While residing in the City of New York, he became an intimate friend of Dr. Huntington and of Henry Ward Beecher, at whose home, in Poughkeepsie, he was a welcome guest. At the famous Beecher trial, he was summoned as a witness, but at his own request was excused from appearing in the case. He was ever loyal to Mr. Beecher, but never expressed to anyone his opinion on the subject of the trial, although he knew much. Dr. Lee was a regular visitor at the Worcester Public Library, and, when in Washington, might be frequently found consulting the Library of Congress.

As I have intimated, he was a great reader, and possessed an excellent command of the English language, proving, when animated, a most interesting conversationalist, of a type now passing away.

I have prepared a card-catalogue of this Chandler S. Lee collection, which will be a help to those who care to consult this interesting and valuable reinforcement to the Society's library.

In the Downes collection, 52 volumes have been newly bound, and several pamphlets and bound volumes added. The additions were selected to conform to the general subjects treated in the collection, which might be chiefly classed as mixed mathematics.

Among the contributions to the general library during the month of November just closed, I am pleased to mention the following:—

From Miss Frances H. Gates, a copy of the History of the United States by Rev. C. A. Goodrich, printed in Hartford, Conn., in 1823.

Mr. Goodrich was pastor of the Old South Parish in Worcester, 1816 to 1821. He died in Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1862, aged 72.

Miss Gates also gave a copy of the National Portrait Gallery, issued in 36 parts, making two volumes, and a School Atlas published in 1836.

From James Green, Esq., a copy of the Harvard-Alumni Bulletin, No. 4 of Volume 8.

From Hon. Charles G. Washburn, volumes 17 and 18, Journals of the Continental Congress.

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Baronet, presented the Society with a copy of his interesting book, "Bacon is Shakespeare."

From the Public Education Association of Worcester, their publication.

From the American Antiquarian Society, 196 pamphlets.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., their history of the telephone.

From Charles Knowles Bolton, his book, just issued, entitled "Scotch-Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America."

Contributions to the Museum during the past year have been more than 250 in number, some sets, made up of several articles, being entered as one contribution, the total representing curios, relics, pictures, etc., all of special interest, some of great rarity.

An extended notice of these accessions having been given in my monthly reports, it seems unnecessary to detain you with a lengthy review. There are, however, a few gifts received during the month just past which, with one or two others previously donated, ought to be noticed here.

From Mr. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, a military hat worn by Lincoln Newton when captain of the City Guards. It is an elaborate specimen of headgear. With the hat and pompon we also have the shoulder straps for carrying the sword and a pair of epaulets.

Mr. George H. Sawin, who died recently at his home on Austin Street, in this city, left his collection of 40 bound books, 21 pamphlets, a plan of Worcester in 1795, a map of Worcester, 1829; 50 relics in a showcase, 24 pictures, 7 canes, a collection of natural history objects and 36 manuscripts of considerable interest, relating to the shipping traffic eighty and more years ago between Newburyport and some foreign ports.

From Mr. H. N. Hixon, of Medway, a box containing samples of straw braid carefully arranged and marked by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Leland, also of Medway.

There is another relic recently presented to the Society too important to be omitted at this time. It is Mercy Hurd's hat box. That chest, made of old English oak, with its carved front, brought from England by Miss Hurd in the ship "Susan and Ellen," in the year 1635, furnishes a link that binds the present with the coming of the Puritans to New England.

This girl of sixteen years came with the followers of that famous divine, Thomas Shepard, who organized his flock of Puritans under a church government at Cambridge, and became their pastor. Two years later, Mercy Hurd was married to Thomas Brigham, (a man some years her senior), who accompanied her in the ship across the sea, and about 1638 lived in Cambridge at the easterly corner of Brattle and Ash Streets. Their children were: Thomas, 1641; John, 1644; Mary, who married John Fay; Hannah, 1651, who married William Ward, and Samuel, 1653.

Mr. Brigham was constable, 1639 and 1642; selectman, 1640-1647, and died December 8, 1653. The widow, Mercy, married March, 1655-6, Edmund Rice, Senior, of Sudbury, and settled in Marlboro, where Mr. Rice died in May, 1663.

By him Mercy was the mother of Ruth, born 1659, who became the wife of Samuel Wells, and Ann, born 1661, who, it is said, married Nathaniel Gerry, of Roxbury.

After the death of Mr. Rice, Mercy married William Hunt, of Concord, whom she survived, and died in Marlboro, December 22, 1693.

This precious relic has been handed down through the various generations of Brighams and Rices to Thomas Brigham Rice of the seventh generation, who presented it to this Society, that it might be preserved for time to come, that the Brighams and the Rices might have opportunity to view it. What a volume of experiences it calls to mind; religious persecutions, privations, sufferings, severing of family ties, and the seeking relief in a far off country, then but a wilderness!

This Museum, in which the Society may justly take special pride, has reached a position of prominence when compared with similar collections, and according to stated opinions of persons competent to pass judgment, occupies a high place among such institutions in the country, not alone for its historic and intrinsic value, but also for its classification and arrangement. It has been the intention and the desire on the part of the Librarian to do more cataloguing. That there is great need of continuing the work of such an important adjunct to a library of 24,000 bound volumes and 50,000 pamphlets, no one will deny. But however much the need and however anxious the Librarian may be to push that work forward, other duties are decreed, dictated or made imperative.

In addition to completing a catalogue of the library, the Librarian ought to be giving a portion of his time to improving the collection by exchanging duplicates and helping to complete broken sets, and by building up the already generous stock of town histories and family genealogies. There is no time like the present to do this work. Prices on such publications are advancing and the demand for them is increasing.

Last October the opportunity came for purchasing a half dozen or more books that were wanted and would have strengthened our stock of family histories at an unusually small outlay, but for the lack of funds the opportunity was lost.

If this Society holds a commission or has any duty to perform, it is to collect and preserve genealogical data for its members and this community. It should be made a specialty. We have a remarkably good start at the present time, and no favorable opportunity for increasing our holdings should be allowed to pass unimproved. Let us succeed, if possible, in that important line of work. A few volumes of genealogies have been added to the library the past year, but the field is large, demanding constant effort if we would attain success. Money is what we need, and that is the cry all along the line. Even our near neighbor, the Worcester Art Museum, with its untold millions, is calling for a list of sustaining members. Why could not this Society try and secure a similar list?

This Society has various duties. As members of a local historical institution we should try and correct some of the mistakes made by early writers who did not have at hand the opportunity for investigation offered at the present day. Some mistakes recently appeared in a Worcester imprint which ought not to go too long without notice. It may be said they are small matters. But small matters go to make the larger ones, and if these errors are not challenged, they stand for fact and we are to blame for passing them unnoticed.

TREASURER'S REPORT

In compliance with the By-Laws, the Treasurer of the Worcester Society of Antiquity herewith submits his annual report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1910, also the Trust Funds and a Statement of Investments.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1909.....	\$20 03	
Received for membership dues.....	495 00	
Received for rent of Salisbury Hall.	426 00	
Received from Eliza Daniels-Dodge Legacy.....	3,000 00	
Received from Mrs. Henry P. Up- ham.....	100 00	
Received from donations for the Lenorson Tablet.....	58 00	
Received from rebate on Lenorson Tablet.....	3 60	
Received from Field Day Committee,	8 13	
Received from interest on invest- ments.....	371 74	
Received from sales of books.....	64 85	
Received from sale of proceedings..	38 50	
		\$4,585 85
Received for interest Charlotte S. M. Downes fund.....		113 30
		\$4,699 15

DISBURSEMENTS

By salaries.....	\$625 00
By Five Cents Savings Bank, Eliza Daniels-Dodge fund.....	3,000 00
For advertising.....	2 00
For books.....	78 50
For cloth for stereopticon lecture...	4 25
For coal.....	153 18
For curtain on pavilion, Lake Park, Lenorson exercises.....	5 00
For electric light.....	60 50
For extra labor, care of buildings and property.....	63 55

For express and trucking.....	14 40	
For gas.....	11 12	
For half-tone cut Mr. Upham.....	2 85	
For insurance.....	106 80	
For Samuel Lenorson (Tablet on Davis Tower, Lake Park).....	60 00	
For printing.....	146 00	
For repairs to building and fixtures.	24 79	
For removing ashes and snow.....	12 75	
For stationery and postage.....	42 25	
For safe deposit box.....	2 00	
For steam heater, balance due Cen- tral Supply Co.....	110 00	
For taxes.....	22 40	
For telephone.....	25 71	
For tuning piano, (Mr. Swank), 1 year.....	8 00	
For water.....	4 00	
Cash on hand November 30th.....	80	
		\$4,585 85
For books, Downes Library.....		113 30
		\$4,699 15

TRUST FUNDS

Albert Curtis Fund.....	\$2,049 81	
Eliza Daniels-Dodge Fund.....	3,000 00	
Charlotte S. M. Downes Fund.....	1,876 18	
Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund.....	1,000 00	
Stephen Salisbury Fund.....	5,043 46	
Hester Newton-Wetherell Fund....	4,009 82	
Life Membership Fund.....	349 24	
Income received to Dec. 1, 1910....	557 18	
		\$17,885 69
Transferred to General Fund.....		485 04
		\$17,400 65

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

3 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Bonds, 5%, 1936.....	2,880 00
2 Boston & Northern Street Railway, 4%, 1954.....	1,830 00
3 Old Colony Street Railway, 4%, 1954.....	2,700 00
1 Worcester Consolidated Railway, 5%, 1927.....	1,000 00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds, 4%, 1921.....	3,000 00
Deposit in Mechanics Savings Bank.	534 08
Deposit in People's Savings Bank..	2,291 53
Deposit in Five Cents Savings Bank,	3,030 00
Deposit in Worcester County Insti- tution for Savings.....	135 04
	————— \$17,400 65

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. WILLIAMSON,

Treasurer.

The next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Committee appointed to report a list of candidates to be placed in nomination for officers to serve the Society for the ensuing year were Lyman A. Ely, W. F. Abbot, and Charles H. Burleigh. They reported as follows:—

For President, James Green; 1st Vice-President, Henry H. Thayer; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Adeline May; Secretary, Walter Davidson; Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Alice Foster; Librarian, Ellery B. Crane; Standing Committee on Nominations, Charles H. Burleigh.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1911

President, James Green, Esq.

1st Vice-President, Henry H. Thayer.

2d Vice-President, Miss Adeline May.

Secretary, Walter Davidson.

Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson.

Assistant Treasurer, Miss Alice H. Foster.

Librarian, Ellery B. Crane.

Standing Committee on Nominations for Three Years,
Charles H. Burleigh.

LIST OF MEMBERS DECEASED DURING 1910

The following list of members deceased during the past year: Mrs. L. G. White, died February 2, 1910; Thomas H. Dodge, Esq., died February 12, 1910; James P. Paine, died March 13, 1910; Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, died May 27, 1910; Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain, died June 28, 1910; Mrs. Eliza A. Barrett, died October 2, 1910.

A vote of thanks was unanimously adopted as a compliment to the retiring president, he having declined to be a candidate for re-election.

A CORRECTION

BY JENNETTE ALLEN-WHITTEMORE-RAMSAY

Further investigation has proven that Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the noted author, lecturer and soldier, came to Worcester in 1852, and from that time to 1858 was pastor of the "Free Church of Worcester." Their meetings were for a time held in Horticultural Hall, then in Washburn Hall. He maintained a residence here until 1863.

When the news reached Worcester of the surrender of Fort Sumpter, it created intense excitement. Public meetings were held, at which patriotic addresses were delivered by several of the prominent citizens, and Mr. Higginson was among the speakers and worked earnestly in behalf of the Union cause. He entered the army as captain of Company C, 51st Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers (3-months' men), and on the 17th of November, 1862, he was promoted to a colonelcy of the First Regiment of South Carolina (colored) Volunteers, thus becoming the pioneer officer in recognition of the colored man as fit for military duty.

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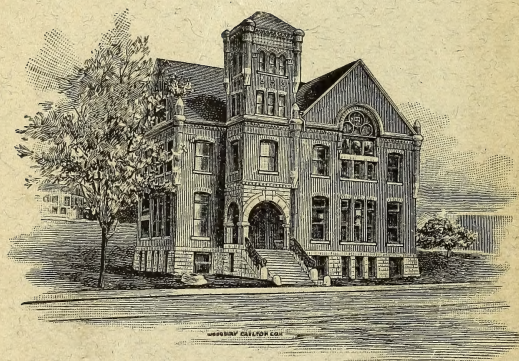
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this Society?

Invite your neighbor to become a mem-
ber, and receive the Society's
Publications.

Perpetuate your name by establishing a
fund for the Society, income
only to be used.



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